



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

GRAND DAY AT CLOGOWES WOOD COLLEGE,

On Wednesday the 31st Aug. (being the feast of St. Ignatius, the founder of the order of the Jesuits), the annual public academical exercises, and distribution of prizes took place at Clongowes Wood College. The attendance was numerous and most respectable. Besides the neighbouring gentry, who almost without an exception were present, there were many distinguished persons from Dublin and its vicinity. Amongst others we saw the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, the Duke of Leinster, Sir Thomas Esmonde, R. More O'Ferrall, M.P., Maurice O'Connell, M.P., H. Lambert, M.P., Sir Francis Maconell, Colonel Burgoyne, John James Bagot, Cornelius Lyne, A. R. Blake, John D'Alton, and Weld (nephew of the Cardinal.) Esqrs., Dr. Fitzgerald Principal of Carlow College, the Rev Messrs. Coleman, Meyer, Woods, Miley, Brennan, (of Kildare,) and Stennett, together with a number of other clergymen belonging to the adjacent parishes. The academical exercises, which commenced at one o'clock, and continued till about half past four, were so various in their nature, that it would be impossible for us to particularise any class or individual distinguished. Much interest was excited by a number of very interesting experiments in electricity, galvanism and magnetism, performed by the class of natural philosophy, under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh. The assembly were occasionally entertained by various pieces of music, performed in a masterly manner by a band composed of the musical pupils of the college, and the whole was terminated by the distribution of the premiums awarded to the distinguished pupils belonging to the different classes. At five o'clock the visitors and rev. gentlemen of the College, to the number of upwards of one hundred, partook of a sumptuous banquet, which was spread in the saloon and library. The Rev. Mr. Esmonde, President of the College took the chair, and the Rev. Messrs. Firley, O'Connor, and Lynch, acted as Vice-Chairmen. On the right of the rev. chairman sat the Duke of Leinster, and on his left the Most Rev. Dr. Murray. A few minutes after the cloth was removed, the Rev. chairman rose and stated, that though it was contrary to their general rule, still he would call for a toast. On the present occasion he could not refrain, and if he did, he was sure they would conceive he failed in his duty, from proposing the health of an illustrious nobleman, who had always acted in a most friendly manner towards the institution. They knew whom he meant, and he should therefore propose, without further preface the health of

"His Grace the Duke of Leinster."  
The toast was received with applause, and his Grace briefly returned thanks.  
After an interval of some short duration, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray rose and retired; soon after which A. R. Blake, Esq., proposed the health of that distinguished prelate, which was drunk with many demonstrations of respect. After that libation had been pledged, a pause of considerable space ensued without any other toast being proposed. At length  
Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M. P., rose and claimed the attention of those who surrounded the festive board. He said that as their respected President had acknowledged the violation of their usual rule in proposing any toast and had pleaded the presence of an illustrious Duke as a sufficient reason for so doing, still he felt less scrupulous in violating those rules now, as he had experienced their kind indulgence upon former occasions, when, as a pupil of their establishment he had transgressed their other injunctions. (Laughter.) It devolved upon him, then, as one who had received his education within their walls, and whose kindness and care while he was under their charge, had left a lasting impression on his heart, together with a deep sense of the obligations which he owed them for the acquirements which had prepared him for the world; it was only one, who like him, had experienced this kindness and those advantages, that could fully appreciate those feelings which flowed from his heart when he called upon the illustrious Duke and gentlemen present to drink the health of  
"The Rev. Mr. Esmonde, and the Gentlemen of Clongowes Wood College."  
This toast having been pledged amidst the cheers of the gentlemen present, the Duke of Leinster and the company shortly afterwards retired.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT THE FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

On Wednesday morning, when the baker was proceeding through the yard, with the bread for the pauper debtors, a number of poor prisoners whom the local inspector refused to put on the prison allowance, and who are in extreme distress, seized on the bread and each took a loaf despite of the authorities. Those wretched creatures have made repeated applications, and strong memorials have been forwarded to the Castle, the inspector-general, &c., none of which have been attended to, notwithstanding the legislature has provided, by the 7th, Geo. IV., that each poor debtor shall receive 2lb. of Bread, and one quart of sweet milk daily. Instances have occurred of prisoners dying from want heretofore, and, at present, nearly the half of those confined are on the paupers allowance.—Need there be a stronger argument than this, for abolishing that remnant of feudal despotism, imprisonment for debt. Is it not evident that nine-tenths of the arrests are more from vindictive motives than to obtain what is justly due? Returns of the prisoners here have been forwarded for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, call for by Mr. Lynch the member for Galway, by which it appears that, there is one gentleman who has been confined for 27 years, others

for 20 and upwards, and only recently a lady was discharged after an incarceration of nearly 34 years. There are some whose years of imprisonment have exceeded the number of pounds they were detained for.—*Dub. paper.*

THE POOR PARSONS!

Amongst the names of the clergymen who took advantage of Stanley's title bill, to obtain advances out of the Consolidated Fund, are the following:

Hon. and Rev. H. M. Browne	£ 90
Hon. and Rev. Joseph Bourke (Dean of Ossory)	500
Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood	254
Rev. B. Banner (nephew of the Archbishop of Cashel)	154
Hon. and Rev. James Butler	86
Rev. Henry Cotton (Arch Deacon of Cashel, Chancellor of Christ Church, and son-in-law of the Archbishop of Cashel)	500
Rev. Archibald Douglas	113
Rev. Charles R. Elrington, (Kings Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, and eldest son of the Bishop of Ferns)	55
Rev. H. P. Elrington (second son of the Bishop of Ferns)	445
Rev. Sir Thomas Foster, Bart.	188
Rev. Luke Fowler (son of the Bishop of Ossory)	327
Rev. J. French (Dean of Tuam)	430
Rev. S. M. Kyle (son of the bishop of Cork)	158
Rev. R. F. Lawrence (nephew of the Archbishop of Cashel)	412
Hon. and Rev. F. Mullins	166
Rev. J. A. Russel (Archdeacon of Clogher)	277
Hon. and Rev. J. St. Leger	316
Rev. J. W. Stokes (son-in-law of the Bishop of Ferns)	65
Hon. and Rev. H. Stopford Archdeacon of Leighlin and Rector of Kellebawn	76
Hon. and Rev. C. Le Poer Trench (Archdeacon of Ardagh, Rector of a parish in Tuam, of a union of parishes in Armagh, and brother of the Archbishop of Tuam)	250
Rev. Stewart Trench	225
Rev. Frederick Trench	168
Rev. T. W. Trench	167
Rev. W. Le Poer Trench	201
Hon. and Rev. Ludlow Tonson	92
Rev. Elias Thackeray (Dundalk)	500
Rev. John Warburton (son of the late Bishop of Cloyne, who left about 400,000l. to his family)	

SIR HARCOURT LEES *versus* THE CHURCH REFORM BILL.

One of the most important occurrences in modern history has recently taken place in the neighbourhood of this city! For months have the Lords and the Commons been squabbling about a thing called the Church Reform Bill; at length their differences have been settled, their squabbling is over, and their quarrel is at an end—the Church Reform Bill has passed the third reading, and it is supposed that within a few hours it will receive the royal assent. But vain and useless are all these things—the bill must be inoperative—for ever must it remain a dead letter on the statute book, because Sir Harcourt Lees has entered his protest against it, and this protest he has published in the last number of the *Evening Packet*!!

We can well imagine the terror that will seize upon the Cabinet when they read the following lines composed by the venerated baronet, who jumps over five-barred gates, preaches short sermons, writes long petitions, and commands, as he often assured the nation, several thousand men "in buckram," to be found in the north, and parts thereunto adjoining:

"I enter my solemn protest against this monstrous intended violation of divine and human law, and will declare in the face of this besotted and degraded empire, as the humble but fearless minister of that holy gospel on which the King was sworn to "maintain the rights and privileges of the church and clergy entire"—that if he took that awful and sacred oath in the sense in which it can alone be understood by every sound Christian, and which it was understood and intended by that very Parliament which established and passed the coronation oath itself—if his Majesty so swore, and yet can be persuaded that he may sanction and sign "The Church Reform Bill" (with some of its present clauses) on a principle of political expediency—then let *Papery be declared the established religion* for the relief of the King's conscience; but no earthly power can satisfy mine, that his Majesty will not have been persuaded to commit direct, but unpremeditated, and not wilful perjury, and I hope he may obtain forgiveness."

This is truly awful! it is horribly terrifying—the King must shudder at it—the prime minister stand aghast, and the Lord Chancellor resign in consequence of it. No King could assent to, no ministry attempt to pass a bill on which such a protest was indorsed. The ten bishops are safe; the Papists must still pay the vestry cess, for so awards Sir Harcourt Lees!

We are, we hope, too philosophical to repine at the immutable decrees of fate; but why, we would humbly ask Sir Harcourt Lees, did he permit so much good time to be wasted by the imperial legislature? Why did he not candidly tell the ministry that he would protest against their Church Reform Bill? If he had, they never would have presumed to persevere in it. He has, we must say, acted like a treacherous enemy, who sees his opponent erecting a fortress, and just as "the good easy man" is about to raise his standard on the walls, discharges a bomb-shell into the heart of the citadel, and the

labors of months are in an instant scattered in ruins! For shame, Sir Harcourt Lees, we thought you were too candid to act so ignoble a part.—*Dublin Reg.*

MEETING OF MERCHANTS—THE LATE FIRE.

On Sunday there was held in the Chamber of Commerce one of the most respectable meetings we have ever beheld in the city of Dublin. The object of this meeting, as declared in the requisition, was, "to take into consideration the measures which it may be expedient to adopt in consequence of the late calamitous fire at the Custom-house stores." The most respectable bankers, and all the wealthy merchants of the city were in attendance.

Upon the motion of John David Latouche, Esq., the chair was taken by Captain WAINWRIGHT LYNAR, the high sheriff. RICHARD ROE, Esq., was requested to act as secretary to the meeting.

Captain LYNAR, upon taking the chair, said he felt it necessary to mention that the Lord Mayor had convened the present meeting; but as his lordship was obliged to attend elsewhere, in the performance of a public duty, he, in his lordship's absence, took the chair.—(Hear and cheers.)

Mr. LATOUCHE then came forward, and said—Mr. Sheriff and gentlemen, I have been requested to move a number of resolutions for the adoption of this respectable meeting. This is a task which I assure you I undertake most willingly. (Hear.) I consider that this is a subject which should and must interest men of all parties, and is completely, as I conceive, divested of any political purpose. (Hear.) Mr. Latouche then proceeded to move a series of resolutions thanking the executive for the appointment of magistrates to investigate into the recent calamitous fire, approving of the impartiality with which that investigation was carried on, appointing a deputation of merchants to wait on the government with a full statement of their case, and requesting their city members to accompany the deputation. After reading the resolutions, Mr. Latouche proceeded to say, I believe there can be no doubt but that this, which we may call an unparalleled calamity, demands such a proceeding as that which we now propose. The deputation which you are about to appoint, will have to lay so strong a case before his Majesty's government, that we may almost say it cannot well be refused. [Hear, hear.] Difficulties are to be encountered, for in the attainment of every object difficulties are to be found; but with the exception of such necessary difficulties in our way, I cannot but anticipate a favorable result to our proceedings. Mr. Latouche concluded by stating he should no longer detain the meeting, but would at once propose the resolutions.

Mr. GUINNESS, in seconding the resolution said, I cannot but on the present occasion express my feelings, which are those entertained in common with my fellow-citizens on the late melancholy event, which is almost without a parallel in this city, and which is at least unparalleled in the present generation, not only in its nature, but in its effects, which no one can entertain a doubt must be of the most lamentable description. [Hear.] I do not feel it necessary to enlarge upon this subject; we all know that a great number of highly respectable citizens are most severe sufferers upon the occasion. [Hear.] I am sure that the situation in which they are placed must excite that sympathy which the melancholy calamity itself demands. [Hear.] The object of our meeting here this day is most fully explained in the resolutions proposed to you. As to the causes of the present calamity, we have felt it necessary to abstain from glancing at them.—[Hear.] We feel deeply grateful for the directions given by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for requiring an investigation into them. [Hear.] The magistrates who have been appointed are doing their duties, and the causes of the recent deplorable circumstances must soon be ascertained. [Hear.]

The resolutions were then put *seriatim* from the chair. They passed unanimously. When the resolution had been agreed to, requesting the city members to accompany the deputation,

Mr. O'CONNELL rose, amid loud cheers, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Sheriff, of course, I shall have the greatest alacrity in obeying any request of my constituents, but especially one coming from so highly respectable a meeting as that which you now so very properly preside over. [Hear, hear.] I shall after mass to-morrow set off for London again, to perform the duty which you impose upon me; and I beg to state, that in the performance of that duty I shall feel most proud. I have now spent seven months in London, without being a single night out of the house, and without having the benefit of the Easter recess, for during that recess, I was, as chairman on the Carrickfergus election petition, more busily occupied than at any other time. I did not leave London until all business was substantially done, or until there was no longer any hopes of producing any alteration in the laws for the benefit of my constituents. [Hear.] I make no merit of my now going there again, even if my return to London was attended with a hundred times more inconvenience to me than it is. I have taken upon myself the business of the city of Dublin—I am determined to perform it, and never can I discharge it with more sincere pleasure than when in obeying your commands. [Hear and cheers.] I shall be in London on Tuesday, and wait there the leisure of the deputation. My first business will be to obtain an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order that he may appoint a time when he will hear your claims, and, let me add, your rights, for they are not merely claims. Others have abstained, and they were proper in doing so, from giving an opinion upon the late calamitous accident. I am, however, your servant; I am in a different situation, and I happen to be also conversant with the laws of the land. [Hear.] At least I ought to be conversant with them, for I have served four apprenticeships and a half in acquiring a knowledge of them, and as such, I have no hesitation in saying, that I should be able to obtain the opinion of a jury in my favor, that the sufferers by the late accident have rights, as well as claims upon the government. [Hear, hear and cheers.] I shall call upon the government for a meeting with the deputation without any delay.

I entertain no doubt that it will be conceded, not only as a matter of courtesy but of right, and I am sure that there will be an anxious desire on the part of the present government to do all that can properly be done to relieve those who have suffered by the recent calamity. [Hear.] That duty they will perform consistent with justice to us and to the public. To the public they will perform their duty as they are bound to do well and faithfully—to us, too, they will perform their duty well and faithfully; but their duty to the public must yield to the rights of individuals, if their be a case made out for it. I think it is impossible to resist our claims. Those stores, which were called secure stores, were the most insecure stores that were ever used by the King's subjects. There was access from one part of the stores to another—these stores, which belonged to the government were made the property of a private individual. In the free stores, it has been shown there was gross neglect, and the entire calamity can be traced to that neglect. That being the case, it would not be the part of an honest or a just government to turn round the mercantile classes upon a single individual. The citizens of Dublin—the mercantile classes—did not put any person in possession of those stores. It was those who put English and Scotch merchants there, in preference to Irish merchants, who should and must be responsible. [Hear.] The Irish put no confidence in those who got the trust, and it was not they but the law of the land that gave these persons the custody and safe keeping of their goods. [Hear, hear.] I am bound to state that this is the strongest case that ever was made out, for the merchants of Dublin. [Hear.] I attended one day at the investigation, and I cannot but praise the executive for ordering the investigation, and I am bound to say that the magistrates by whom it is carried on are discharging their duties with strict impartiality, and I have no doubt but that they will rigorously follow up the investigation. [Hear.] Every thing that should and ought to have been done on this side of the water has been done. [Hear.] Having so strong a case as I have, shall I be turned round, and told that we must have recourse to writs, and latitats, and nisi prius decisions? If I am told that, I shall say, with as much courtesy and temper as I can command, that they will not be justified in such sophistication—that they will have no right to set the entire city in litigation, leaving the mercantile interests to wait for points saved, writs of error, and bills of exceptions. [Hear.] It cannot be; the matter has broad and distinct features, and government cannot close its eyes to them. The government too has thought fit, as they did in Cork, to erect stores—they have taken upon themselves a mercantile character, in order that they might make a profit upon the storage there; they did that, and they had no more right to leave them to the care of a private individual than I would have to open stores, and being paid for keeping them, throw the responsibility upon another. [Hear.] I shall now, with the greatest alacrity, repair to head-quarters. It is a long journey to take to head-quarters; it is not my fault they are so far, and if it continues it shall not be my fault. [Cheers and laughter.] I shall be at my post on Tuesday, and every arrangement shall be made by me that the deputation shall not be delayed—that your just claims and rights shall not be delayed. It is the first part of our great charter. "You shall not refuse justice, you shall not sell justice, you shall not delay justice." [Great cheering.] Our great charter commands that justice shall not be delayed; it prohibits it as strongly as the refusal of justice, or as its sale, which is the worst way of committing injustice. [Hear, and cheers.] Feeling so strongly, and having such impressions on my mind, I now proceed to obey your commands. I shall be in London on Tuesday, and have every thing prepared for the receipt on of the deputation. It is not for me to say what will be the result of your application; but feeling on many points differently from the government, as I do—opposing them as I have in many things, still I am certain that the moment they have ascertained the justice of your claims [as I consider on the investigation of them they will feel,] they will at once act on the policy of the maxim, "*bis dat qui cito*." [Hears, and cheers.] If I fail on your behalf it must be only from a want of those natural faculties and talents which are in the gift of Providence alone, which we cannot command, and which no man should presume the possession of to himself. I may fail on this account, but it cannot be from a want of zeal and activity. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. CROKER said, a resolution was put into his hand which would do justice to an individual who had constantly exerted himself to benefit the mercantile interests of the city of Dublin since he was appointed as their representative. [Hear, and cheers.] As a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, he felt highly honored in proposing a vote of thanks to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. [Hear, and continued cheering.]

Mr. HALLIDAY felt, he said, most anxious to have the opportunity of seconding that resolution; for his situation as secretary to the Chamber of Commerce afforded him an opportunity of knowing the zeal and talents with which Mr. O'Connell, at all times, and in all places, had attended to, and forwarded the mercantile interests of that body. [Hear, and cheers.] Mr. O'Connell had never waited to be solicited to promote their interests. [Hear.] The first communication which he [Mr. H.] had from any representative, from any member of parliament, or of the government, was from Mr. O'Connell. [Cheers.] That was unsought for and unsolicited, and wherever the interests of the merchants were concerned it was the same. Mr. O'Connell's exertions were ever given to the promotion of those interests, and he continued still to promote them. Feeling how much was due to Mr. O'Connell, he could not refrain from saying this much at least of the invaluable exertions of that gentleman. [Cheers.]

Mr. HOWELL then addressed the meeting, and mentioned the name of a gentleman who he thought was alluded to in connexion with the recent calamity. Upon this supposition he was proceeding to argue, when he was called to order by Mr. Guinness.

The Chairman gave it as his opinion that the observations referred to by Mr. Howell did not bear the construction which Mr. Howell put upon them.

Mr. LAWLESS strongly advocated the claims of the merchants to full and ample justice.

The vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell then passed amid loud cheers.

Mr. O'CONNELL felt, he said, bound to express how much obliged he felt for the vote which had then passed, and which if not totally unmerited, spoke of him in greatly exaggerated terms. He had, he said, also to thank their chairman for the proper interpretation put by him upon the language he had used. He did not intend to allude to any individual, and from the judgment given by their chairman, he was glad to find he had not done so. But this he would say there, that whoever was to blame, it was not the merchants of Dublin, whose property had been destroyed—for that destruction of property the merchants had a claim upon the government, and they left the government and other individuals to settle their differences as they pleased. [Cheers.] The public know nothing of private individuals. [Cheers.] The merchants, said Mr. O'Connell, have as clear a right to compensation as you, Sir, have to your property, or that office which you discharge with so much dignity to yourself, such impartiality to the public, and such utility to every class of your fellow-citizens. [Hear and loud cheers.] Mr. O'Connell concluded, amid the enthusiastic applause of the meeting, by stating that if it could be shown that he had in any instance been regulated by sectarian or party feeling in the performance of his parliamentary duties, he was most willing to resign his seat.

Mr. Latouche was then called to the chair, and a vote of thanks to Captain Lynar was proposed by Mr. Bewley, and seconded by Mr. O'Neill. Both gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of praise of the exertions of Captain Lynar during the late fire. The marked applause with which the eulogiums of both gentlemen were received, proved how universally those exertions were appreciated.

#### INVESTIGATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This investigation terminated on Wednesday, after seven days' examination of about forty witnesses, who were all cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell on the part of the Messrs Scovel and by Mr. O'Connell, M. P., or Mr. Holmes, on the part of the suffering merchants. Nothing of a criminal or incendiary tendency has been elicited during this examination. Although several circumstances were brought to light which the counsel for the merchants seemed to lay great stress upon, as connected with the general management of the stores, and the particular absence of management while their client's property was burning in the stores, on the eventful Saturday morning. Mr. O'Connell, and afterwards, Mr. Holmes were very particular in their inquiries concerning the duty and the employers of the several witnesses who appeared attached in any shape to the Custom-house stores, and dwelt on some points that evinced the importance attached to them, as if with a view to ulterior proceedings; we cannot, however, pretend to appreciate the legal merits or bearings of the admissions which they elicited—they were, however, sufficiently explicit in their emphatic condemnation of some practices admitted to be prevalent in the stores, viz—using lamps, unguarded even by save-alls; smoking—leaving the partition doors between the free and bonded stores unlocked; not keeping articles liable by storage together to spontaneous combustion, totally separate; not keeping all the keys on the spot, in the custody of resident officers; and not using them to open the stores on Saturday morning, time enough to save the property from the fire.

There was a singular discrepancy of testimony on the subject of the spot where the fire broke out. High Sheriff Lynar, J. M. Gillespie, Esq., of Gardiner-street, John Phepoe, mate of the Cleopatra, Hugh Dixon, police sub-constable, and Michael Andrews, night-porter of the Custom-house, all of whom saw the fire at or before half past one o'clock, agreeing that it broke out in the middle story, beside the second door from the N. W. corner. Several other witnesses described the fire as first appearing in the ground floor, but these were either officers of the stores who arrived late, or watchmen who confessed their alarm and confusion at the moment of making the observation. Taking the first account as the more probable, the fire will thus be traced to that portion of the store on the first loft called the *sanctum sanctorum*, where, (as Mr. Kershaw, the manager, deposed) some bales of Leghorn rags had been lately deposited within a locked-up railing, to keep them from being torn, or falling to pieces, as they had lain in the more open part of the bonded stores since 1829, and the wrappers had in part decayed and the porters had been found using the exposed rags as temporary towels to wipe their dirty hands with. If these bales of rags had, during their long storage absorbed sufficient damp to cause fermentation, it is very evident from the scientific opinions accumulated by this investigation, that their heating and spontaneous combustion would readily ensue. This, however, is a liability which it will not need the aid of learned authorities to convince our mercantile sufferers of, as they have only to make inquiries of the nearest warehouse-keeper, paper maker, who has ever stored linen or cotton rags in quantities, to satisfy themselves of the necessity there is to keep them dry to preserve them from heating, and consequent ignition.

We are not at present prepared to say what parties are to blame in the various stages of this unlucky transaction, for the loss of so much valuable property, but we cannot overlook one serious fact sworn to by High Sheriff Lynar, that if the inner angle doors at George's Dock had been unlocked on his arrival, as he requested, not only the whole of the spirit stores might have been saved, but that a great quantity of that contained in the great sugar store might have also been rescued from the flames.

#### THE LAW CHURCH IN WATERFORD.

A correspondent signing himself "W. D." has addressed to us a long letter describing the *exclusively oppressive* proceedings carried on in this city by certain of the Protestant clergy, in their untiring effort to extract money from poor wretches who have it not. We give the fact as stated in the outset of the letter; as the name of the unfortunate victim, with his place of residence, and all further particulars are accurately mentioned, we fear that the assertion is but too true, and is one more, in addition to the thousand other instances of the working of the Law Church in Ireland, and to the thousand motives afforded to the people for loving that church as they do. The accompanying comments on the letter, though most natural, we deem to be superfluous, as the same sentiments must be instantly awakened in every breast on perusal of the simple fact as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

"SIR,—Through the medium of your journal—which has suffered more than any other journal in Ireland for its determined denunciation of tithes—permit me to apprise the public of the following astounding fact, viz:—That a poor man, a weaver, named Thomas Mahony, of Johnstown, is now lying within the walls of the city prison, having been cast in there for the sum of *ninety*, parish rates alleged to be due to the Rev. Archdeacon Kennedy. In addition to the above sum, he is now, of course, subjected to the expenses of process, prosecution, and decree, at the quarter sessions, though he states that his case was never called on, and that he got no opportunity of defending himself. There are strange rumors as to the manner in which his incarceration was procured. This poor man was the only support of four motherless children.

The above simple statement is stronger than any comment we could make upon it. We call emphatically upon the Protestants of Waterford, to inquire into the circumstances of this case, if they have any respect for their religion, or for its character, and we call upon our correspondent to watch closely and to report to us what steps may be taken towards this poor man.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

TO SIR FRANCIS M'DONNELL, KNT.

Martinstown, 21st August, 1833.

SIR,—After what has occurred between the grand jury of Meath and our secretary, at the last assizes, nearly every one solicitous for the independence of that great county will naturally inquire, what is the Club about to do on this important occasion? Shall it stoop to the insult, allow itself to be trampled under foot by those whom it has already taught to crouch to its power, and suffer its most efficient officer to suffer by the withdrawal of his support? Or shall it not rather hasten to resent the indignity attempted to be cast upon its meritorious secretary, and teach those petty oligarchs that it is not in their power to extinguish in Meath that spirit, of which its club is the true organ? For my part, knowing the men of Meath, estimating what they have done, and, still more, what I feel convinced they are able to effect, I fear not the result. This occurrence challenges the people of Meath to a trial of their moral strength, and that trial will prove the

final overthrow, as well as display the folly of aristocratic combination. On you Sir Francis, the duty devolves of convening the body of which you are, in the absence of Ireland's liberator, the legitimate head. Afford us this opportunity of presenting to our secretary a solid pledge of our approval, and of vindicating ourselves from this paltry attempt to degrade us. Meath expects that the Club will do its duty, and, directed by its faithful guide, she will echo back its solemn declaration, that her representatives shall never be nominees of a faction, and that the authors and instigators of this attempt shall not escape from that publicity which should attend such acts as theirs.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your very obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN BURKE, P. P. of Castlepollard.

#### THE TRAPPISTS.

The dark and gloomy clouds which hung over the poor Trappists have been already most dispelled by the vivifying rays of the sun of Irish beneficence! They have found a "home and a country" in the land of their fathers, and the fervent prayers of the disciples of St. Bruno are daily offered at the Throne of Grace for the health, happiness and prosperity of the people of Ireland. The hitherto barren mountain and morass on which they are located, has already assumed a garb of the most beautiful verdure; the persevering hand of skilful cultivation has, indeed, effected an almost magical alteration in this once cheerless desert! Those necessaries essential to human existence are now being raised from the unprofitable moor, and the fir tree and mountain ash are rearing their luxuriant heads, where the sterile rock and heath were before visible.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

#### SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE.

Our gallant countryman, Sir John Milley Doyle was present at the grand dinner given by Don Pedro at Lisbon on the 2d instant, to the Ministers of State, Lord Russell, Admiral Parker, Admiral Napier, &c. Sir John proposed the health of the Duke of Terceira.—*Dublin paper*.

#### THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

It is an error to suppose that in the possible event of the demise of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, as senior member of the royal family, must succeed to the guardianship of the Royal minor, upon the accession of the Princess Victoria to the throne of England. Hanover, like every fief of the German empire, being subject to the *salique law*, his Royal Highness will succeed to the Hanoverian throne, as King Ernest the First, and will, consequently be removed from all participation in the business of the English state.—*Morning Herald*.—[The people of England would not be sorry if his Royal Highness were located in Hanover; and would be a relief to the "illustrious" Duke himself to escape the biting sarcasms of Lord Brougham. The Duke of Cumberland is admirably adapted for a German King.]

#### LADY OF THE LAKE STEAMER.

On Monday morning, as the Lady of the Lake steamer was proceeding from the Tyne to Stockton, she shipped a sea in passing over the bar, which put out her fire, and at once rendered the machinery useless. She drifted on to the Herd Sand, amidst the broken water, where she lay in a perilous situation; but by the aid of the life boat from Shields, all the passengers (upwards of 20) were rescued, not, however, in some instances, without the loss of baggage, &c. &c., which had been washed overboard.—*Newcastle Press*.

Constabulary Police.—Expense for 1832.—Munster, 1,388l. 12s. 11d.; Leinster, 1,296l. 11s. 6d.; Ulster, 1,079l. 0s. 6d.; Connaught, 1,494l. 4s. 4d.

A reduction in the mounted police force has taken place in the county Tipperary, and the peace preservation men have been drafted into the constabulary force of the county.

Death of Sir Harry Goodricke.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Sir Harry Goodricke, Baronet at his residence, Ravensdale Park, in the county of Louth. Sir Harry had enjoyed but a very few years the princely estates left him by his uncle the late Lord Clermont. He had made great improvements both at the Park, and at his other residence in Clermont Park. Some other works which would have given employment to numbers, were, we understand contemplated by Sir Harry. He was a benevolent man and an excellent landlord.—*Newry Telegraph*.

Dr. Doyle.—The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle is now on a visit at Blenheim Lodge, in the county of Waterford, the seat of Pierce Sweetman Esq. The health and spirits of his Lordship are much improved. He takes an occasional drive to Tramore, where, when he will have rested a few days at Blenheim Lodge, he purposes to remain for some time. His Lordship was accompanied to Mr. Sweetman's by Bishop Kinsella.

Legislative Council.—Canadas.—Mr. O'Connell intends, early in the next session of parliament, to move resolutions declaratory of the opinion of the house on the propriety of separating the executive from the legislative council in the Canadas, and rendering each legislative council elective.

Sir W. Courtenay, the *soi-distant* Lord Courtenay, and Knight of Malta, was tried on Thursday at the Maidstone Assizes, for perjury. The defence was character; and the Jury with very little hesitation found him guilty. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment and then seven years transportation. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was candidate on the Tory interest at the last Canterbury election.

Arbroath.—Nine white iron boxes, made to be receivers-general of the penny-subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a pillar to the memory of Earl Grey, as the champion of the Reform bill, were, by the directions of the Select Committee here, transmitted in the course of last week to Edinburgh, to be there sold for what they could bring towards paying some part of the expenses incurred by their original outfit. What a change of market days!—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

That fine steam-vessel, the United Kingdom (one of the largest in the river being upwards of 1,000 tons burthen, and 200 horse-power) which was purchased but not paid for by the agents of Don Miguel, for 16,000l. to convey ammunition, &c. for the usurper, sailed on Thursday for Edinburgh, after discharging the whole of the Tory rubbish, and the proprietors being indemnified for her detention.—Napier's victory victory has thwarted all the projects of a certain Field-Marshal, once a commander of the Portuguese army, and their idol is now at the lowest discount both in the English and French Stock Exchanges.

The Hon. Cospatrick Alexander Howe, commonly called Lord Douglas, enjoys a sinecure of 300l. per annum, as Chamberlain of Etrick Forest, with a deputy to assist him in the arduous duties of collecting the rents, revenues, &c., payable to the crown. The revenue of the forest is collected from 26 persons, and amounts to 235l.

3s. 7d. The deputy is paid 20l. from this sum, leaving a deficit in my Lord Douglas's annual allowance of 84l. 16s. 5d., which balance is paid by the Chamberlain of the Lordship of Dunbar, from the revenues of that Lordship, as directed by the King's warrant. This is certainly a kingly way of employing chamberlains, by giving them more than the whole products of their trust! Were our civil list a little more Americanized than it is, we suspect his Majesty would make the deputy transact all his business in Ettrick Forest, and call up the 300 sovereigns to fructify in his own royal pocket. By-the-bye, as Lord Douglas has this appointment for life, he could immortalize himself at little expense, by transferring the honours of Ettrick Forest to their natural guardian, "the Ettrick Shepard," who is still perfectly competent to do the duties of chamberlain, and better entitled to the 300l. than his Lordship.—Scotsman.

A Correspondent of the Pilot states, that on the last 12th of July the Orangemen of Tinahely, in the county Wicklow, amongst their other enormities, burned an effigy of the Blessed Virgin, and while the picture was in the fire shouted out, "she has lost her cross, and is going to heaven!" Wretched and miserable miscreants! Those who delude and keep them in ignorance have much indeed to answer for. For the sake of the country in which they were born, and for the sake of civilization itself, we blush for their diabolical conduct.

Anecdote of the late Gen. O'Connell.—When the attempt to storm Gibraltar was resolved on, it became necessary to produce a considerable number of marines to act on board the floating batteries. For this purpose the French infantry was drawn up, and being informed of the urgency of the occasion, a call was made for volunteers, amongst the rest of course "the Royal Swedes." Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell's regiment was paraded, and the men having been informed that he was to be employed on the service, the battalion stepped forward to one man, declaring their intention to follow their Lieutenant-Colonel. It so happened that the senior Lieutenant-Colonel, the Count de Fersan, then well known as "Le Beau Fersan," and towards whom it was more than suspected that Marie Antoinette entertained feelings of peculiar preference, had arrived from Paris but a short time before to join the regiment, which, since his appointment, he had scarcely seen. Attributing the enthusiasm of the men to his appearance, he rode up and assured them he was proud to lead them. A murmur of disappointment passed along the line, and at length some of the older soldiers ventured to declare, that it was not with him they volunteered, but with the other Lieutenant, who had always commanded and always protected them. With a generosity which does him honor, Fersan immediately declared that he would not attempt to deprive Col. O'Connell of the honor he so well deserved, but that in making way for him, he would say, that he hoped, when the regiment knew as much of him they would be equally ready to follow him.

IRELAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BARON PENNEFATHERS CHARGE.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. ODWYER wished to call the attention of the house, and his Majesty's government, to a matter deeply involving, as he conceived, the fair and impartial administration of the judicial functions in Ireland. He had read in an Irish newspaper, what professed to be a report of a charge, delivered by Baron Pennefather, to the grand jury of the county of Cork, and which, under circumstances that existed a few days since, he would have had no difficulty in pronouncing to be a gross interference with the privileges of the House of Commons. The learned Baron, the house would remember, was the judge who made the discovery, which was treated so irreverently by the lawyers of this county, that non-resident freemen had a right to the elective franchise, under the Reform act. (Hear, hear.) But it seems the ill success which attended that doctrine had not had the effect of repressing his oracular disposition, he having made the new discovery that the Grand Jury Bill, which is now before another branch of the legislature, was an attack upon "the rank, fortune, and character of the country."

Sir E. KNATCHBULL rose to order. It was irregular to place an individual upon his trial before that house, on such evidence as that of a newspaper.

Mr. ROBINSON followed at the same side.

Mr. ODWYER agreed with the hon. baronet, that it was almost incredible that such a charge could have been delivered by any judge, whose bounden duty it was to administer the law, and not to abuse the public institutions. He would, therefore, treat this charge as a fabrication designed to bring the learned judge into contempt.

The SPEAKER said the question before the house, is, that I now leave the chair, for the purpose of the house resolving itself into a committee of ways and means. The hon. member must make his question something of kin to that motion, which I cannot for one see how it is possible for him to do.

Mr. ODWYER: Then I shall not proceed further than merely to ask whether the right hon. gentleman is aware of such a charge having been delivered, and if so, whether he will adopt means to have an authentic copy of it late before the house.

Mr. LITTLETON said he had no means of controlling a judge in the exercise of his opinions, nor had he any means of ascertaining whether the charge had been delivered or not.—He read the charge in the newspapers with considerable astonishment.

Mr. SHAW considered the introduction of the subject and the manner of it extremely irregular. He was acquainted with the learned judge whose name had been mentioned, and from what he knew of him he should think it very unlikely that he would use the language attributed to him in the report; but if he had made remarks on the tendency of the grand jury bill, he thought he had a perfect right to do so.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—What! in his charge to a jury!

Mr. SHAW.—Unquestionably. The independence of the judges was admitted and defended by all who valued the due administration of the law; but he could not see that independence if a judge were to be called to account for any remarks addressed to a grand jury on a question in which such jury must be deeply interested. Of this he was sure the learned

course would be to loosen the child's hold, and by gradual stages take it away without force. So England acted. The preliminary steps in addition to those before mentioned upon, but those steps were not taken in haste, and were not censured if he went out of his way to deliver opinions as a political partisan. (Hear.)

Mr. WALLACE remarked that the habit of judges going out of their way to introduce remarks on political questions in addressing grand juries had of late grown to a monstrous and mischievous extent. Instead of confining themselves to the matter immediately before them, they occupied themselves in prating about politics, with which, in their judicial capacity, they ought to have nothing to do. As to the present case, he would say, that if the speech attributed to the learned judge in the newspapers were a correct report the judge had grossly abused his duty; for certainly, as a judge, his time and attention should be devoted to very different purposes. He would admit that a great latitude should be allowed to judges in their addresses to juries but politics should form no part of such addresses. All allusion to them as partisans was a departure from their duty.

Mr. C. FERGUSON was surprised to hear a learned judge (Mr. Shaw) an hon. member of that house express such an opinion as that a judge had not gone beyond his duty in referring to politics in his address to a jury. If the learned judge referred to had said only half of what had been attributed to him in the report he would say he had done that which no judge in the country would sanction.

Mr. HUME hoped, after what had passed, that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Littleton) would endeavour to ascertain whether the reported speech had been delivered. It was not long ago since an individual had been sentenced to an imprisonment of two years on a charge of setting the lower classes against the higher, but here was a case in which a judge of the land was setting the higher classes against the lower. The case was one which certainly deserved to be inquired into.

Mr. ODWYER said that there was a precedent for inquiry in such a case. On one occasion a speech had been delivered by a magistrate, a report of which met the eyes of government. The speech was sent to the magistrate, with a request that he would admit or disavow it, and he not choosing to do so was dismissed from the commission. He would ask why might not a similar course be adopted in this case?

Mr. HUME pressed on the right hon. secretary the necessity of inquiring into the case.

Mr. LITTLETON repeated that he had not the power to take any step to ascertain whether such a speech was delivered by the learned judge. All he knew of it was that he had seen an account of it in the papers, which account he had read with astonishment and regret.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

It having been appointed that the session of Parliament for the present year should be prorogued this day, the customary arrangements were made.

At 2 o'clock his Majesty proceeded in his state carriage, being drawn by eight cream colored horses.

At half past 2 o'clock his Majesty, attended by his great officers of state, entered the house of Lords and took his seat on the throne. The scene at this moment was of the most animating description.—His Majesty appeared in good health and spirits.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by about 100 members, having appeared at the bar, the Royal Assent was given by his Majesty to the consolidated fund bill, the bank charter bill, the tithes arrear (Ireland) bill, the sheriff's expenses bill, the forgeries of stamps bill, the factories bill, the Roman Catholic marriages bill, and two private bills.

The Speaker made a Speech to the King as usual on the prorogation of Parliament.

His Majesty then, in a most audible voice, delivered the following Speech:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—In opening the present Parliament, I stated that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention.

"The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you, now demand my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious enquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Sovereigns, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definite arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the Convention in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Lower Countries; and thus affords fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

"Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

"You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese Monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

"The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any event which may affect the present or the future independence of that empire.

"Your investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last Session, has enabled you to renew the Charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

"The laborious inquiries carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive Sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely formed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, and by the opening of the China trade a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

"The state of Slavery in my Colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount consideration of justice and humanity, the interests of the Colonial Proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my Colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the Legislatures, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

"I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the law has

continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in Courts both of Law and Equity, have been made more expeditious and less costly.

"The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust afford substantial relief to those in my Colonial possessions.

"You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with deeper interest than that which does, by well-considered amendments of the law, make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of Criminal Law, and enquiring how far and by what means the Criminal Process may be assimilating to the other branch of jurisprudence.

"I have also directed Commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of your enquiries will enable to procure those means which may seem best fitted to place the internal Government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions upon sound principles, to the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland, and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the numerous towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

"It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to controul and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me, and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to an alarming extent, has in a great measure subsided. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing those measures of great but unavoidable severity shall cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance. The act which in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed with respect to the Temporalities of that branch of the United Church, which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of Vestry Assessments, and the act for the better Regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, affords the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects, and thus effectually cement that Legislative Union, which with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of the former Session, and you have wisely applied the reduction which has thus been effected to the diminution of the public burthens. In the course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the State, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the

"The whole of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, one of the most flagrant acts of injustice ever committed in Ireland. What though the head of the bloated, bloody anarchy of Great Britain, the King, has avowed his determination to maintain inviolate that measure which robbed her of her dearest rights, we should not be disheartened.—The King holds his tenure from the people; if he should withhold his consent from bills tending to meliorate the condition of my subjects, or even should he persist in decrying the project of a liberal code of laws, and the expunging of those odious and disgraceful acts which stain the pages of the Statute book, the people may be induced to sign a passport for his person's migration to warmer regions.

NEWRY.

"We trust he will remove any impediment which may have had upon his health, and enable him to prosecute the campaign with unabated energy. He will not, however, forgetful of Ireland in his retirement. There are two great objects which Mr. O'Connell has at heart—to prepare the constituency of Newry to exercise their privileges with effect, at the next general election, and to procure petitions from every parish in Ireland in favour of Repeal. In pursuance of these objects, Mr. O'Connell, we understand, intends addressing the people of Ireland in a series of lectures.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c. of the lower part of the city, will be found at CRONLY'S (late O'NEILL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham-street.—Communications here will be punctually attended to.

Sons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each day at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 10, Broadway, near Leonard-st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S, No. 11, Hall House, 156 Nassau-st.; Mr. MICHAEL TOOHEY corner of Barclay and West-st.; Mr. A. BRITTON, 150 Nassau-gate, THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre-sts.; Mr. S. M'KEON corner of John and Nassau-sts.; Mr. EDWARD M'LAY, York-st. Brooklyn and at the office of the Truth Teller, No. 9, Franklin-street.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The Royal speech which the reader will find in our paper of yesterday, is an uncommon document, considering the quarter from which it comes, not uncommon for the matter it contains, and the reason of its length. My Lord Grey (for after all it is my Lord Grey's speech delivered from the lips of royalty,) tells us that subjects of great interest and magnitude called for their attention,—that they worked hard and long—and they have the royal thanks for the same,—that his Majesty trusts to receive assurances of the friendly disposition of his Allies, and of all foreign sovereigns,—so far for the cuckoo who utters the royal speech.

"It comes the intimation that the dispute between Holland and Belgium is not yet finally arranged, but his Majesty in conjunction with the King of the French, has provided against a renewal of hostilities in the Low countries; in other words must endeavour to give a translation of the diplomatic language and render it in plain costume suitable to the capacity of the readers, the King of the French, who so lately gained a victory by one rebellion, and the King of Great Britain and who possibly owes to his extreme watchfulness that he

ter signed "Justinian," which appeared in the number of your paper, dated May 23, 1832, being deemed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to be a publication of a most unjustifiable description and dangerous tendency, and to contain false and injurious reflections against the government, I am directed by his lordship, in council, to intimate to you his resolution, to enforce your removal from this country, unless you forthwith disclose the name of the author of the letter in question.

"Second, his lordship, in council, directs me on this occasion to recall to your recollection your previous transgressions in May, 1828, and September, 1829, of the rules established at this presidency for the guidance of editors, and to express his surprise that the lenity then shown to you by government should not have made a more lasting impression upon you, and prevented your offending again in a similar way. (Signed.) "C. NOBRIS, Chief Sec.

"To H. F. Roaden, Esq., Editor of the Bombay Gazette."

To this the editor replies by expressing his regret that the publication should be deemed injurious, and adds—

"What I am here called upon to do, I beg most solemnly to assure his lordship, in council, is not within my power, as I have not the most distant idea of who the author is, or from whence the letter came."

The editor concludes by offering every concession in his power, and adds that, as far as his judgment extends, no such circumstance shall ever occur again. To this is sent a reply, in which, after announcing the receipt of the editor's answer, the chief secretary says—

"His lordship, in council, directs me to state that he considers your answer to be quite unsatisfactory, as the circumstance of your not making yourself acquainted with the name of the author of such a production affords by no means the least justification of your culpability in publishing it.

"I am instructed to signify to you that, if you fail to disclose the name of the author before Monday next, your license to reside in India will be withdrawn, and you will be removed from the country."

The editor subsequently discovers that a private of the Queen's regiment, named Hugh O'Donnell, is the author of the offensive letter, which he avows; and, after several letters from the chief secretary to obtain the original document, as well as the subsequent correspondence he has with the writer of the Justinian letter, the correspondence concludes with the following from the chief secretary:—

"The author of the paper in question having been made known, his lordship, in council, will refrain from taking steps against you on this occasion, but directs me to state that, in the event of your ever again publishing so scandalous a libel on the government, measures will be adopted for subjecting you, and not the author, to punishment."

The military writer seems by no means anxious to screen himself, for he writes the editor that "I have, through the commanding officer of the regiment, transmitted a petition to Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M. P., to be presented to parliament on the same subject. I am the soldier and liege subject of William the Fourth, and not of the Honorable Company; and it appears rather a strange contrast that, on the very day that I have been firing and rejoicing on his account, any local government should feel as anxious as the presiders over the French Bastille on my account. I have forwarded another letter to the Lord High Chancellor, and therefore I hold myself perfectly amenable to his Majesty's home government, and am prepared to stand or fall by their decision."

I shall be in London on Tuesday, and have every thing prepared for the receipt on of the deputation. It is not for me to say what will be the result of your application; but feeling many points differently from the government, as I do—opposing the as I have in many things, still I am certain that the moment they have ascertained the justice of your claims [as I consider on the investigation of them they will feel,] they will at once act on the policy of maxim, "bis dat qui cito." [Hears, and cheers.] If I fail on your behalf it must be only from a want of those natural faculties and talents which are in the gift of Providence alone, which we cannot command, and which no man should presume the possession of to his self. I may fail on this account, but it cannot be from a want of zeal and activity. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. CROKER said, a resolution was put into his hand which would do justice to an individual who had constantly exerted himself to benefit the mercantile interests of the city of Dublin since he was appointed as their representative. [Hears, and cheers.] As a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, he felt highly honored in proposing a vote of thanks to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. [Hears and continued cheering.]

Mr. HALLIDAY felt, he said, most anxious to have the opportunity of seconding that resolution; for his situation, as secretary to the Chamber of Commerce afforded him an opportunity of knowing their zeal and talents with which Mr. O'Connell, at all times, and in all places, had attended to, and forwarded the mercantile interests of the body. [Hears, and cheers.] Mr. O'Connell had never waited to solicit to promote their interests. [Hears.] The first communication which he [Mr. H.] had from any representative, from any member of parliament, or of the government, was from Mr. O'Connell. [Cheers.] That was unsought for and unsolicited, and wherever the interests of the merchants were concerned it was the same. Mr. O'Connell's exertions were ever given to the promotion of those interests, and he continued still to promote them. Feeling how much was due to Mr. O'Connell, he could not refrain from saying this much at least of the invaluable exertions of that gentleman. [Cheers.]

Mr. HOWELL then addressed the meeting, and mentioned the name of a gentleman who he thought was alluded to in connexion with the recent calamity. Upon this supposition he was proceeded to argue, when he was called to order by Mr. Guinness.

The Chairman gave it as his opinion that the observations referred to by Mr. Howell did not bear the construction which Mr. Howell put upon them.

Mr. LAWLESS strongly advocated the claims of the merchants full and ample justice.

The vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell then passed amid loud cheers.

Mr. O'CONNELL felt, he said, bound to express how much obliged he felt for the vote which had then passed, and which if totally unmerited, spoke of him in greatly exaggerated terms. He had, he said, also to thank their chairman for the proper interpretation put by him upon the language he had used. He did not intend to lude to any individual, and from the judgment given by their chairman, he was glad to find he had not done so. But this he would state, that whoever was to blame, it was not the merchants of Dublin whose property had been destroyed—for that destruction of property the merchants had a claim upon the government, and they left the government and other individuals to settle their differences as they pleased. [Cheers.] The public know nothing of private individuals; it is a right to compensation as you, Sir, have to your property, or that which you discharge with so much dignity to yourself, such partiality to the public, and such utility to every class of your fellow citizens. [Hears and loud cheers.] Mr. O'Connell concluded, as the enthusiastic applause of the meeting, by stating that if it could be shown that he had in any instance been regulated by sectarian or party feeling in the performance of his parliamentary duties, he was willing to resign his seat.

Mr. Latouche was then called to the chair, and a vote of thanks due to Captain Lynar was proposed by Mr. Bewley, and seconded by Mr. O'Neill. Both gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of praise of the exertions of Captain Lynar during the late fire. The marked applause with which the eulogiums of both gentlemen were received, proved how universally those exertions were appreciated.

INVESTIGATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This investigation terminated on Wednesday, after seven days' examination of about forty witnesses, who were all cross-examined by Mr. H. Stowell on the part of the Messrs Scovel and

A RETURN of the number of Stamps issued to each Newspaper in Ireland, from 5th Jan., 1832, to 5th April, 1833.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER.		Number of Stamps.
DUBLIN	Christian Journal	5,500
	Comet	193,718
	Evening Mail	445,375
	Evening Packet	335,500
	Evening Post	231,000
	Evening Freeman	110,500
	Pilot	174,500
	Freeman's Journal	209,000
	Morning Register	207,500
	Saunders's News-Letter	534,000
	Steward's Despatch	34,000
	Express	34,321
	Empire	23,500
	Mooney's Circular	4,500
	The People	9,363
	Morning Post	12,000
	Plain Dealer	20,700
	Press	8,300
	Repealer	29,571
	Racing Calendar	1,205
Observer	50,250	
Gazette	36,900	
Mercantile Advertiser	37,500	
Times	84,000	
Warder	142,750	
Freeman	193,750	
Register	114,000	
	<b>3,378,200</b>	

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.		
ANTRIM	Belfast Chronicle	154,225
	— News-Letter	129,500
	— Guardian	108,983
	Morthern Whig	88,000
ATHLONE AND WESTMEATH	Westmeath Journal	12,100
	Clare Journal	15,350
CLARE.	Southern Reporter	261,375
CORK.	Constitution	192,480
	Mercantile Advertiser	65,799
DONEGAL	Ballyshannon Herald	10,023
DOWN	Newry Examiner	79,469
	— Telegraph	95,575
DROGHEDA.	Drogheda Journal	33,000
FERMENAGH & CAVAN.	Imperial Reporter	9,200
	Emmiskilliner	6,850
GALWAY.	Emmiskillin Chronicle	16,050
	Western Argus	18,750
	Galway Advertiser.	18,555
	— Independent	5,405
	Connaught Journal	8,500
	Free Press	13,650
KERRY.	Western Herald	12,975
	Tralee Mercury	21,675
	Kery Evening Post	9,500
KILKENNY.	Kilkenny Journal	31,984
	Moderator	29,375
CARLOW.	Morning Post	22,450
	Sentinel	21,950
	Standard	5,225
KING & QUEENS COUNTY.	Leinster Express	23,175
	Limerick Chronicle	204,835
LIMERICK.	Limerick Herald	97,700
	Evening Post	15,475
	Munster Journal	1,850
LONDONDERRY.	Londonderry Journal	34,100
	Sentinel	68,375
	Ballina Impartial	6,865
MAYO.	Mayo Constitution	30,965
	Mayo Telegraph	25,500
ROSCOMMON.	Roscommon Gazette	5,000
	— Journal	5,000
SLIGO.	Sligo Journal	10,200
TIPPERARY.	Free Press	43,200
	Clonmel Advertiser	28,840
	Clonmel Herald	10,500
TYRONE.	Strabane Morning Post	5,450
	Waterford Chronicle	70,435
WATERFORD.	Waterford Mail	38,329
	Waterford Mirror	28,608
WEXFORD.	Wexford Herald	12,900
	Independent	39,901
	Freeman	19,025
	Conservative	12,550
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,718,600</b>

J. S. COOPER, Comptroller and Acc. General. Stamp-office, Dublin, July 1, 1833.

[FROM THE EDINBURGH CATHOLIC MAGAZINE.]

CHOLERA AND THE CLERGY.

*Infirmus eram et visitasti me.*

In our first number we alluded in a short article, under the above title, to the exertions of our clergy in Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley, among their flocks. The ravages of the disease, had, at that time, been confined only to a few towns; but they became gradually more extended, until at length scarcely a corner of the kingdom escaped. The pestilence has now, thanks be to God, almost ceased; and although it has swept away thousands, and left much human misery and suffering behind, it has like every other visitation of Providence, been productive of good. In particular, it has been the means of opening the eyes of the Protestants of this country, to the worth and disinterested labors of the Catholic priesthood, whose undaunted by danger, and regardless of every consideration but important duties towards the sick and dying, prescribed by the Catholic Church, worthy of the Apostolic ages. Consequences, the most beneficial to the Catholic religion in this country, are likely soon to follow from the example thus set, and from the

remarkable contrast which has been exhibited in the hour of danger between our clergy and the ministers of a different faith—and we are already aware that some conversions from Protestantism have taken place solely from witnessing the assiduous, and unremitting labors of the Catholic clergy in the discharge of their pastoral duties.

Our limits preclude us from enumerating the various exertions of our clergy in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Paisley and in Liverpool, and the other towns where cholera has chiefly prevailed, or from giving the testimonials of the public press in noting their favour, but as an act of common justice at our hands, we cannot avoid mentioning in a particular manner, the astonishing efforts of our excellent friends, the Rev. Messrs Reid and Lovi. We believe, however, that on an extended scale, and in the number of cases, Bishop Scott and his clergy in Glasgow have equal claims on our notice; for we have been assured that, in their unwearied attention to the sick they have not been exceeded by any of their brethren. But we must, however, reluctantly, confine ourselves to the two instances we have selected. The dreadful state of the disease in Dumfries, which struck terror into the stoutest hearts, required the most extraordinary exertions on the part of the few persons who ventured amidst that terrific scene of desolation and death; and Mr. Reid, though far advanced in life, showed that he was still fitted for the almost unexampled task devolved upon him by his religion. He for weeks, by day and by night, labored among the sick and dying without enjoying any continued repose; and although he was aided for some time by the Rev. Mr. Hunan of Edinburgh, whose assiduous labors cannot be too highly commended, the multiplicity of cases was so great that his labors were scarcely diminished. The people of Dumfries, we are assured, entertain a grateful sense of Mr. Reid's exertions, as a proof of which we may observe that at a public dinner given by the magistrates to the medical men who had attended the sick, the health of Mr. Reid was proposed, after a suitable acknowledgment, and drank with warm applause by the company, with one exception. The individual, a medical man, who thus distinguished himself, belongs, we are told, to our own intellectual city, and is, we presume, of that class of ignorant persons—now almost extinct—whose imaginations are still haunted by the tales of the nursery. The conduct of this gentleman did not escape observation, for the proposer of the toast, also a medical gentleman, and the son of a respectable minister of the Kirk of Scotland, immediately rose, and, after remarking the omission, observed that if Doctor would propose the health of any other clergyman, who had shown the same zeal as Mr. Reid, had done in attending to the wants of the sick and dying during the calamity which had desolated the town, and point out any particular instances, in which such a clergyman had signalized himself, that he would not hesitate to drink the toast; but the Edinburgh doctor was silent.

The case of Mr. Lovi is a remarkable one, and has more the appearance of a romance than a tale of real life. In our September number we announced that Mr. Lovi had left Leith and gone to Wick during the fishing season, to attend the Catholics who might arrive there. The generality of our readers are aware that Wick in Caithness, is a large showing—fishing station, to which a vast number of persons resort from different parts of Europe. As a considerable number of them are Catholics, Bishop Kyle, anxious of affording them an opportunity of attending divine service during their stay at Wick, sent down Mr. Lovi, a zealous and indefatigable missionary to Wick. As there are no Catholics in that town, nor even in the surrounding country, Mr. Lovi found the public most highly excited against him, when his arrival was announced, and, in passing along the streets, he was gazed at with wonder and astonishment by the inhabitants, who were, no doubt, greatly surprised to observe no difference in appearance between a Catholic Priest and any other man. Mr. Lovi, shortly after his arrival, went out in quest of a place in which to celebrate divine worship, but so great was the hostility of the people that he could procure none, and in consequence no service took place the first Sunday after his arrival. Tempted however, by a high pecuniary offer for accommodation, some needy persons intimated an intention of letting an apartment; but no sooner was this known in the town, than they were threatened with loss of trade, if they dared thus to give any encouragement to "Popery." Baffled in every attempt, Mr. Lovi was about giving up his enterprise, when he had the good fortune to secure a Cabinet-Maker's shop at 11. per week; but although an attempt has been made to prevent the proprietor from fulfilling his agreement, it proved ineffectual, as the place had been secured under a written mission. In the praise of the ministers of the place, it may be mentioned that they did not join in this combination, but when they heard that Mr. Lovi had succeeded in procuring a place of worship, and that it was crowded even by Protestants, who were exceedingly attentive, and apparently greatly pleased with the explanation of the Catholic doctrine given by Mr. Lovi, they broke silence, and denounced him from their pulpits at the head of popery, who would bring judgment on the town.—The attack had this effect, that Mr. Lovi was publicly hooped at in streets, pelted in some instances, and his life even threatened.

The cholera now made its appearance. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the terror and dismay which prevailed. Mothers abandoned their own children, children their parents, husbands their wives, and wives their husbands when attacked by the disease. In what, the feelings of nature, the ties of kindreds and bonds of friendship were forgotten in the general alarm, and in the desire of self preservation; and no person could be found bold enough to undertake the hazardous duty of assisting the sick. The consequence was that the mortality was terrific. The more ignorant inhabitants almost in a state of despair, attributed the calamity to Mr. Lovi's presence, and he was again threatened in the streets. But regardless of these threats, and considering that the time was now come for taking the Christian avenger as a servant of his Divine Master, for the insults heaped on him and his religion—the only avenger which religion allows—that of heaping coals of fire on the heads of his enemies—he went constantly to the Cholera Hospital where he performed all the duties of a nurse, at a time when scarcely any person could be induced by any consideration to enter within its infected walls. When he could be spared from the labours of the Hospital he went among the sick in the town, whom he often found abandoned to their fate by their friends. In this situation he had to discharge the most common animal offices.

It became frequently necessary for him to go to the public well to fetch water for the use of the sick, and even for those very persons who had before threatened his life. Besides kindling fires which had been allowed to go out, from inattention, he had to lift the sick in his arms out of bed, and to clean the beds of nausea and impurities, with which they were defiled, and to shake and make up these when the patients complained of their hardness. Besides all this, he frequently had to carry the sick to the hospital, and put the dead into the coffins, and assist in carrying them to the grave. When the terror had so far subsided that people seeing the example set before them, could be induced, by promises of ample payments to perform these necessary, yet perilous duties, Mr. Lovi began to employ himself in prescribing medicines for the sick, under the able directions of Dr. Nables, who had been sent down from London to take charge of the cholera patients in Wick; and, wonderful to tell, upwards of two hundred persons were cured by Mr. Lovi's prescriptions alone. We are assured, that, during a whole fortnight, Mr. Lovi did not get an hour's continued repose; and from incessant walking his feet became so swollen and blistered that he could scarcely walk, and had to be helped along the house. From incessant fatigue and want of sleep, Mr. Lovi almost entirely lost his appetite; and his appearance was so completely changed that it was generally supposed that he would fall a victim in the cause of charity; buoyed up by the consideration, that he was acting in the discharge of a sacred duty, and that his toil and peril would be amply compensated for by a favourable change in the minds of the people towards the Catholic religion; and in this happy anticipation he was not disappointed, for the very persons who had, in their ignorance, openly proclaimed him in the streets as an idolator, now hailed him as he passed along as their deliverer, who, like the good Samaritan, visited and consoled the sick strangers, when the ministers of their own faith shut themselves up in their houses, and refused from mere timidity, to impart to them any consolation. Nor was this all. So sudden and extraordinary was the change among all classes, that even the ministers themselves preached publicly in their churches for the preservation of Mr. Lovi's valuable life—a circumstance which formed a singular contrast to the fulminations they had uttered against him a few weeks before from the same places.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IRELAND.—NO. 3.

MR. EDITOR,—

I concluded my last communication with a few observations on Poyning's law, and the results with which it was accompanied. I now proceed to sum up all to the time when the powerless parliament was taken from Ireland, and she became the mere target for the oppressive, and galling arrows of British despotism. The British nation has ever been too ready to vaunt its own exploits, and being ruled by men whose pride and ambition have no line of demarcation, they never would, and never will be content, unless the whole world yields to England. I do not think it necessary to say, that the people of Ireland would not even voluntarily not only in governmental excellence, but in the right to assuage his thirst! There is no one in the world in which this title defaulter lived!!!—*Dublin Register.*

BISHOPS' LEASES IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Reilly, has moved for a return of the several bishops leases which have been suffered to expire in the several sees in Ireland, since the accession of the present occupants, setting forth the date, names of the lessee or lessees, rent and renewal fine reserved in each respectively; together with the names of the townland or other denomination of land, the parish, barony, and county wherein situated, and the total number of acres comprised in each of such demises; distinguishing as fully as can be done acreable contents of each denomination, whether arable, pasture, bog, and mountain, as fully and particularly as same are set forth in said demise respectively. As also, a return of all demises since made of the lands and premises comprised in said expired demises respectively, by the several archbishops and bishops in Ireland, and whether registered or otherwise, and if registered, setting forth the date of such registry; and where no new demise has been made of the lands and tenements comprised in such expired demises, then, and in such case, a return of the acreals of all such lands and premises; specifying the denominations and acreable contents of each denomination; distinguishing the arable, pasture bog and mountain, in each respectively; together with the names of the occupying tenants and rents reserved from each respectively.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.

In the last week, Lady Elizabeth Mathew's appearance in this town, situated on her ladyship's estates, was hailed by the inhabitants, (who have, at all times, evinced the warmest attachment to her ladyship's family,) as an earnest of her ladyship's intentions towards this thriving town. On Wednesday, Mr. Ryan, of the Society of Christian Brothers, (who have built a splendid edifice at Thurles, at a cost of £2,000, and continued from the year 1818 to educate, gratuitously, about three hundred boys; who have also generously given their spacious and commodious house for a cholera hospital, thereby uprooting the disease in this town,) presented a memorial to her ladyship, but in fact are pertinent to my present subject: for all the injuries, the sufferings, the pains which Ireland has so long groaned under, originated in the insatiable ambition and boundless pride of England, and were continued by the jealousy with which she has always looked upon that country. It was under the influence of such feeling that the English held out to Ireland an idea that she possessed an absolute, and powerful parliament, at the same time, as I have before said, chuckling at the prospect of the period, when it would be entirely taken from her.

No nation could behave with more craftiness and policy than England did in effecting this object. A sudden measure to effect it immediately would have created bloodshed, and roused the Irish to exercise that bravery and spirit for which they have always been remarkable. In one of my previous communications, I assimilated the parliament of Ireland, to a toy in the hands of a child. To pursue the simile and apply it to the present stage of this subject: were any one to snatch the toy suddenly, the child would cry out, and consequently the wiser

course would be to loosen the child's hold, and by gradual stages take it away without force. So England acted. The preliminary steps in addition to those before commented upon, were,—Giving to the King of England the right to convene the parliament of Ireland, and pronouncing his proclamation the only power by which it could be assembled. Next sending to the Irish parliament those who took no interest in the nation or her rights—the emissaries of England—the tools of despotism. George the First declared Ireland absolutely subordinate to the government and laws of England; George the Third rendered the matter more decisive, with the aid of one of the greatest Statesmen England ever produced: William Pitt. He was the Master spirit who assisted in the ruination of Ireland, and may be pronounced the origin of the present state of things in that country. He, it was, who divided the people, and stirred up those religious prejudices, the conflict of which has produced so many and dreadful disasters, but all my readers are well acquainted with this portion of the history of Ireland, and I need not dilate upon it. Suffice it to say the English and Irish Parliament united in forming the present union, and creating the existing Established Church. This was the end of Ireland's nationality, that nationality which O'CONNELL is endeavouring to restore, in order that his country may become freed from the shackles of slavery; that peace and tranquility may smile upon his countrymen; that each may worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and last, though not least that the pen of grateful memory may, prompted by affection, inscribe an epitaph on the tomb of ROBERT EMMETT.

I have said before, that I did not believe a repeal of the Union would ever be obtained by mere legislation. I have no reason to change this opinion, but I am still willing, as I always have been, to hope that I am mistaken. That England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales should all be governed by one monarchy, or one executive power, is a fact that must be acknowledged by all, for nature seems to have intended that such should be the case; but that any one of them is entitled to monopolise all the power, and all the wealth is a principle at once outrageous to justice, to common sense, and to all ideas of right. Ireland's condition can certainly be meliorated, but if the melioration is to be effected by legislative discussion, much time is necessary, to make the least progress whatever. What I conceive to be the true course that should be pursued for this purpose, is to agitate preliminary measures the mention of which will not jar so gratingly on the ears of those from whom they are to receive opposition. Pave the way that you may approach the termination of your journey without danger—not rush headlong on like the patriotic but headstrong O'Gorman Mahon, and propose a vital measure, only

to render it a laughing stock—the shuttlecock of Tory battles. Endeavour to stifle the prejudices which religious dissension has created, and fanaticism supported. Exert all energies, rouse every slumbering faculty to increase the number of members from Ireland until her representation is made equal to that of England. This is not so difficult to be obtained as a repeal of the union, and will be full as beneficial; for those just provisions which now harass and oppress the people of Ireland, will be removed by their unanimous struggle, and the application for a repeal of the Union being consonant to the wishes of more than a handful of members will be discussed with much greater probability of success than at present. I do not answer as things now exist to present, to an English Parliament a petition, for instance, for a repeal of the Union, in other words a demand to relinquish a prize which she can hold only physically conquered—to renounce a dependent island which prevents England from sinking into governmental bankruptcy and unavertable ruin. Be assured England will not listen to such an idea. Her Government are ambitious—they have marched great armies into the field to acquire territory by means invaluable. She will more readily resort to arms to gain that which furnishes her with subsistence. British legislators are well aware that if Ireland had the same opportunities in England, she would soon throw her into the shade, and will strain every nerve to prevent such an occurrence.—The truth is, that we must all admit this measure to be one which must be lost more than once, before it be gained; and the only course which would ensure Ireland any hope of ultimate success is one similar to that of which I have given a brief sketch.

For the present I close these communications. My only object in giving them publication was to show the difficulty of obtaining any relief from England in behalf of Ireland. At some future period, I will resume the task, and give occasionally some observations on Ireland, her literature and her sons, which may be interesting to the reader, and worthy of a place in the "Truth Teller."

JUVERNA.

OUR COUNTRY.

I was rejoiced at the announcement of a call on the "Friends of Ireland" to assemble for the purpose of bestowing their patriot aid on the cause of Ireland. It needed but the mere announcement to attract to the spot the good and the brave of every clime; and although the last was but an epitome of former meetings, nevertheless from the spirit manifested by the liberality of subscribers, and the fervidness of the Speakers, it augured well.

It was a gratifying sight to behold the countrymen of Wash-

ington and those of Montgomery, raising their voices and presenting their tributes in union for the redemption of the Green Isle. Aye, and the Englishman was there—we should hail his entrance as a messenger of peace, and extend to him the warm hand of friendship; let that Association be a union of men of all climes and of all creeds; and let none receive a heartier welcome than the generous Briton, who flings to the winds the prejudices of his birth, and wishes to promote a friendly intercourse between the sons of Albion and those of Erin.

We know that of all people the English are the least fickle; that it is pure conviction that constitutes the basis of their acts; that they are a generous friend, or a deadly foe; and these likewise are some of the most prominent traits of the Irish character. It is the wish of O'CONNELL and his fellow-patriots to cement the people of England and those of Ireland in the strong bond of paternal love, as the surest means of obtaining and securing the freedom and happiness of both. How admirably they could operate together! it is their interest to unite; to keep them separate is the desire of their enemies.

On this side of the Atlantic we look for a display of liberality here it should be pure and sincere. We have no despotic Government to create and cherish in the breasts of its people those hateful jealousies which there have so long made a rent in the friendship and created the disunion of the people; man here, is guided by the dictates of his own heart and judgment; there is no unnatural barrier thrown in the way of friendship.

The people of England have awoken to a sense of the wrongs of Ireland, and are beginning to form a just estimate of the character of her sons. We know too much of the self-constituted and despotic power of the English government, to suspect its people as agents in the atrocities committed towards Ireland—they have been the unwilling witnesses of her degradation, and under the conviction of the injustice of her suffering, they have arrayed themselves on the side of her people, pledged to aid in obtaining for them those measures of justice which they demand. To Irishmen I would say: believe his purposes to be selfish and base who would seek to encourage these jealousies which have too long existed between English and Irishmen. Invite the aid of every honest man to your cause, the work is mighty; and the number of its forwarders should correspond.

Our whole energies should be directed towards obtaining a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, one of the most flagrant acts of injustice ever committed on Ireland. What though the head of the bloated, bloody aristocracy of Great Britain, the King, has avowed his "determination to maintain inviolate" that measure which robbed Ireland of her dearest rights, we should not be disheartened.—The King holds his tenure from the people; if he should withhold his consent from bills tending to meliorate the condition of his subjects, or even should he persist in decrying the projection of a liberal code of laws, and the expunging of those odious and disgraceful acts which stain the pages of the Statute Book, the people may be induced to sign a passport for his royal person's migration to warmer regions.

NEWRY.

where we trust he will remove any recalled labour may have had upon his health, and hence the campaign with unabated energy. He will not, however, be forgetful of Ireland in his retirement. There are two great objects which Mr. O'Connell has at heart—to prepare the constituency of Ireland to exercise their privileges with effect, at the next general election, and to procure petitions from every parish in Ireland in favor of Repeal. In pursuance of these objects, Mr. O'Connell, we understand, intends addressing the people of Ireland in a series of

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c in the lower part of the city, will be found at CRONLY'S (late O'CONNELL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham-street.—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348 Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S City Hall House, 156 Nassau st.; Mr. MICHAEL TOORNEY'S corner of Barclay and West st.; Mr. A. BRITTON, 150 Nassau st.; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre sts.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON corner of John and Nassau sts.; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY, York st. Brooklyn and at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin street.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The Royal speech which the reader will find in our paper of this day, is an uncommon document, considering the quarter from which it comes, not uncommon for the matter it contains, but by reason of its length. My Lord Grey (for after all it is my Lord Grey's speech delivered from the lips of royalty,) tells the parliament that subjects of great interest and magnitude called for their attention,—that they worked hard and long—and that they have the royal thanks for the same,—that his Majesty continues to receive assurances of the friendly disposition of his allies, and of all foreign sovereigns,—so far for the cuckoo part of the royal speech.

Next comes the intimation that the dispute between Holland and Belgium is not yet finally arranged, but his Majesty in conjunction with the King of the French, has provided against any renewal of hostilities in the Low countries; in other words for we must endeavour to give a translation of the diplomatic jargon and render it in plain costume suitable to the capacity of our readers, the King of the French, who so lately gained a crown by one rebellion, and the King of Great Britain and Ireland, who possibly owes to his extreme watchfulness that he





TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. IX.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1833.

NO. 42.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

We hear that the Right Rev. Dr. Crotty has chosen for his residence, the large house recently erected at Ballynoe, Cove-Island.—The situation is extremely desirable and convenient being within half a mile of the ferry at Passage and one mile of the town of Cove. *Cork Chronicle.*

SHIP CANAL.

A full meeting of the Committee took place yesterday at the Corn Exchange. Alderman Hoyte in the chair. An interesting discussion took place on the subject of the report of the parliamentary committee, which has been received and is highly favorable towards effecting this important national object. It was finally agreed to adjourn to Friday, the 5th September, for the purpose of receiving further information, and appointing a deputation to wait on the Lord Lieutenant.—*Dub. paper.*

ULSTER CANAL.

We announced a short time since the probability of the immediate commencement of this undertaking. We have now the pleasure to inform the subscribers that the Lords of the Treasury have issued their warrant to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, for the first advances of 20,000l. under the provisions of the Ulster Canal Act.—*Ibid.*

TITHES IN WESTMEATH.

We have received a letter from a farmer in the neighbourhood of Mullingar, who states that on last Thursday he was arrested on a tithing decree as he was returning from chapel. He states that he was dragged as if he was a common robber through the country, and into the town where the market was full. The person who had him in custody would not even permit him to stop on the road to take a drink of water to assuage his thirst! There is no church in the parish in which this tithing defaulter lived!!!—*Dublin Register.*

BISHOPS LEASES IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Reilly, has moved for a return of the several bishops leases which have been suffered to expire in the several sees in Ireland, since the accession of the present occupants, setting forth the date, names of the lessee or lessees, rent and renewal fine reserved in each respectively; together with the names of the townland or other denomination of land, the parish, barony, and county wherein situated, and the total number of acres comprised in each of such demises; distinguishing as fully as can be done acreable contents of each denomination, whether arable, pasture, bog, and mountain, as fully and particularly as same are set forth in said demise respectively. As also, a return of all demises since made of the lands and premises comprised in said expired demises respectively, by the several archbishops and bishops in Ireland, and whether registered or otherwise, and if registered, setting forth the date of such registry; and where no new demise has been made of the lands and tenements comprised in such expired demises, then, and in such case, a return of the rentals of all such lands and premises; specifying the denominations and acreable contents of each denomination; distinguishing the arable, pasture bog and mountain, in each respectively; together with the names of the occupying tenants and rents reserved from each respectively.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.

In the last week, Lady Elizabeth Mathew's appearance in this town, situate on her ladyship's estates, was hailed by the inhabitants, (who have, at all times, evinced the warmest attachment to her ladyship's family,) as an earnest of her ladyship's intentions towards this thriving town. On Wednesday, Mr. Ryan, of the Society of Christian Brothers, (who have built a splendid edifice at Thurles, at a cost of £2,000, and continued from the year 1818 to educate, gratuitously, about three hundred boys; who have also generously given their spacious and commodious house for a cholera hospital, thereby checking the disease in this town,) presented a memorial to her ladyship, praying to be exempted from the future payment of rent, in order to enable them to fit up rooms and take in other boys, two hundred of whom are pressing and solicitous for admission. Her ladyship, with that generosity that should influence all landlords, received the memorial most graciously, and granted the Monastery an annuity larger in amount than the rent which they prayed to be relieved from, and ordered all arrears of rent to be forgiven.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Rev. Sir F. L. Blossie, son-in-law, has subscribed £25 and three sons of the Lord Chancellor Plunkett, £5 each, to build a chapel in the Fartry mountains, Mayo.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire and the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury, have generously contributed one hundred pounds each, to the Abbey of Mount Mellera, now erecting in the county Waterford.

MUFF FAIR.

On Monday last this fair was held on the rock of Muff (the scene where so melancholy a tragedy was enacted on the 12th of August, 1830,) where, contrary to all expectation a considerable military force attended, consisting of a troop of the Carbineers from Dundalk, under the command of Cornet Dickson, a company of the 6th infantry

from Carrickmacross, under the command of Captain M'Kenny, together with a considerable body of constabulary from the neighbouring stations, all under the direction and at the disposal of Captain M'Cloud, J.P., and Sub-Inspector-General of Police for the province of Ulster, who came from Cavan by the direction of government, for that purpose. The reason assigned for the attendance of so great a force was in consequence of a statement having been made to the Irish executive that the Catholics would probably embrace that opportunity of retaliating upon the Orangemen (who are in the habit of attending this fair in considerable numbers) the unhappy occurrence at the fair of Cootehill on the 12th of July last. But it is pleasing to contemplate that there was not the slightest necessity for the precaution, as there was no indication to riot displayed by any individual who attended, although it was a tolerably large fair. At the close of the evening the Rev. Mr. Blake, P. P. of Kilmainham-wood (at the request of Captain M'Cloud) used his influence with the people to conduct themselves peaceably, and return to their respective homes as early as possible. Horses went off at rather low prices, but horned cattle, sheep, and pigs were in good demand.—*Drogheda Journal, Aug. 24.*

DUBLIN GRAND JURY CESS.

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF GRAND JURY CESS OF EACH PARISH IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN, SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS:—

St. Andrew's	£18,590	2	4
St. Anne's	20,321	9	3
St. Andeon's	6,810	15	10
St. Bridget's	9,448	15	10
St. Catherine's, City Liberty	4,344	2	0
Ditto, Thomas Court	4,618	15	0
St. Mary's Donnybrook	1,340	19	5
St. James's	2,270	19	7
St. John's	4,374	2	10
St. Mark's	10,126	8	7
St. Mary's, Dublin	31,258	2	2
St. Michael's	1,250	4	9
St. Michael's	10,327	18	5
St. Nicholas Within	1,268	10	7
Ditto Without	5,095	19	10
St. Paul's	6,216	6	10
St. Peter's	30,489	17	1
St. Thomas's	23,993	5	3
St. Werburgh's	6,649	7	5
	£197,716	5	0

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN EACH PARISH RETURNED AS INSOLVENT:—

Parishes.	1831.		1832.	
	Easter.	Michaelmas.	Easter.	Michaelmas.
St. Andrew's	102	104	120	115
St. Anne's	82	29	48	46
St. Andeon's	22	23	38	30
St. Bridget's	49	63	71	97
St. Catherine's City } Liberty	69	88	92	115
Ditto, Thomas Court	289	359	379	464
St. Mary's Donnybrook	101	138	97	67
St. James's	59	60	43	81
St. John's	81	70	62	103
St. Mark's	130	118	138	152
St. Mary's, Dublin	351	371	327	96
St. Michael's	10	12	7	8
St. Michael's	895	925	815	281
St. Nicholas Within	8	3	1	4
Ditto Without	174	143	211	209
St. Paul's	289	262	246	262
St. Peter's	75	98	115	122
St. Thomas's	199	314	499	415
St. Werburgh's	41	39	49	31

IRISH ESTIMATES.

The following were the estimates relating to this country agreed to by the House of Commons. The debates will be found elsewhere; 2,500l. to pay the annual compensation awarded to Sir A. B. King, late King's stationer in Ireland, for losses sustained by him by reason of the revocation of his patent; 25,000l. for the promotion of education in Ireland; 22,000l. for the charge of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin; 19,609l. for the House of Industry and Lunatic Asylum, Dublin; 650l. for the Royal Marine Society, Dublin; 1,046l. for the Female Orphan Society, Dublin, 2,764l. for the Lock Hospital, Dublin; 1,500l. for the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; 1,500l. for Stevens's Hospital, Dublin; 2,800l. for the Fever Hospital, Cork-street Dublin; 500l. for the Hospital of incurables, near Dublin; 8,925l. for the Roman Catholic College of Ireland; 5,300l. for the Royal Dublin Society; 300l. for the Royal Irish Academy; 300l. for the Royal Hibernian Academy; 700l. for the Board of charitable Donations and Bequests; 1,500l. for the Belfast Academical Institution; 17,600l. for the Board of works; 22,000l. for the salaries of the chief and under secretaries of Ireland; 14,144l. for the salaries of officers and

attendants of the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; 6,850l. for the Office of Vice-Treasurer and Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland; 24,244l. was voted for Nonconforming and dissenting ministers in Ireland; 50,000l. for defraying the charges of criminal prosecutions in Ireland; 12,000l. in aid of the funds for the maintenance of the police departments in Dublin; 3,276l. to defray the expenses of the public works in Ireland; 4,000l. to defray the expense of the repairs of Dunmore harbour; 3,000l. to defray the expense of the town-land survey in Ireland; 5,000l. to defray the expense of carrying on and completing certain new roads in the county of Galway; 1,600l. to repay to Mr. Orpen the amount paid by him to the Consolidated Fund on the intended purchase by him of the office of one of the six clerks in Ireland; and 15,700l. to defray the expenses for the year 1833 of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations in Great Britain and Ireland.—*Irish paper.*

THE HARBOR OF LIMERICK.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.)

Mr. Rhodes, the government engineer, who has been engaged for some time in a survey of the river Shannon, every part of which from its source to the sea, he has minutely examined, has just concluded his survey of the port of Limerick; and if his plan, as respects the latter, be carried into effect, it will be productive of the greatest possible benefit to our city, and the public should at once bestir themselves to promote its adoption by representations in the proper quarter.

By Mr. Rhodes' plan, which we understand is of very easy accomplishment (and at comparatively small expense, taking the nature of the service rendered into account) he proposes that three hundred sail of vessels, of from three to four hundred tons burden shall be accommodated with perfect safety in our port, and be enabled to enter the docks at an ordinary full tide.

But independent of this accommodation to our shipping, another and an equally important advantage, perhaps we should say a greater advantage still, will result from the projected improvement of our harbor. It is that of elevating water by means of machinery to any requisite height, which may then be filtered and purified, and sent through the city for domestic purposes by means of pipes.

It is also a part of the design to throw a weir of 500 feet across the Shannon at Kelly's quay, with two gates of 40 and of 45 feet width, one at each side—the greater of these gates for the admission of vessels of the larger class—the other for small craft, such as turf boats, fishers, &c.

MR. O'CONNELL.

The Liberator, we understand, yesterday left Dublin for Derrynane where we trust he will remove any effects which a season of unappreciated labour may have had upon his health, and enable him to commence the campaign with unabated energy. He will not, however, be forgetful of Ireland in his retirement. There are two great objects which Mr. O'Connell has at heart—to prepare the constituency of Ireland to exercise their privileges with effect, at the next general election, and to procure petitions from every parish in Ireland in favor of Repeal. In pursuance of these objects, Mr. O'Connell, we understand, intends addressing the people of Ireland in a series of letters, through the Pilot during the recess—discussing the politics of each county separately.

Mrs. O'Connell does not at present proceed with the Liberator to Darrinane, intending previously to pay short visits to all her daughters.—*Dublin Regist.*

Maurice O'Connell Esq. M. P., will arrive here to-morrow (Sunday) from London to attend the Shannon regatta, which commences on Tuesday next, when six prizes for various classes of yachts, pilot boats and canoes, are to be raced for. The amusements will occupy the entire week, and on Saturday the fleet will rendezvous in the Pool for the boat races.—*Limerick paper.*

A ROYAL COURT IN DUBLIN.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Bish, M. P., for Leominster, to the editor of the London Times:

I am perfectly aware how difficult it must be for the gentlemen who take the reports in the House of Commons to catch accurately all that is said in that place, and I only wonder they are generally so correct. In the few words I spoke on Friday your reporter entirely mistook what I said. I stated that "I feared that what I was going to say would be considered wild and visionary, but I was convinced it was the only mode to satisfy Ireland—an object we had all at heart, though we differed in the mode of obtaining it, and though the motion was an extraordinary one, it was not the only one of that nature that would be found in the books." I then gave notice for next session—"To move an address to his Majesty, praying him to hold his Court and Parliament occasionally in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland." Of course I meant Dublin; but as to how often I intended the Parliament should meet, no allusion was made, and had the forms of the house allowed my giving particulars, I should have stated my recommendation to be, for its being held in Ireland once in three, four, or five years, as circumstances might admit or make it advisable.

"Wild and visionary" as this may appear, I am convinced that sooner or later it must be adopted, or there will be no peace for Ireland; and however inconvenient or difficult such a plan may appear, I am satisfied the government would find their advantages in adopting it, as they would be relieved from the incessant attention which that unfortunate country now requires—and, with the aid that parliament would grant, the difficulties might be made to be but trivial, compared to the advantages that would be obtained.

The great root of all the evils under which Ireland suffers is absenteeism, caused by a variety of circumstances in a long series of misgovernment. My proposition, if adopted, would get them back voluntarily—employment would follow as a matter of course—and if the people are employed and fed, all agitation would cease, and that country become as quiet and industrious as England. Then English capitalists would embark their property there; and then, and not till then, would a real union take place, and the cry for repeal would cease. But unless some very soothing measures are speedily adopted, the advocates for repeal must greatly increase—and, I am sorry to say, I believe they are increasing rapidly; and then new coercive measures must be adopted. But all that is required is food and employment—they have had too much law.

I am a decided opponent to repeal, as I consider that Ireland cannot prosperously act alone; she must either be the friend and companion of England, or the vassal of France.

I beg pardon for obtruding so much on your time; but "wild and visionary" as my plan may by some be considered, it must appear much more so if it is believed I propose it for six months in each year.

2, St. James's-square, August 24.

#### CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

The doom of the Corporation of Dublin is sealed. We are not amongst those who would make this a subject of paltry and unworthy triumph; for our object is, as it ever has been, the establishment not of ascendancy, but of equality. We rejoice then, and we congratulate the citizens of Dublin, that the "Augean stable," is to be cleansed of the corruption of so many years' accumulation.

A royal commission, our readers are already aware, has issued, to inquire into the abuses of the corporation of Dublin. This is a concession of tardy justice, but of infinite utility. Our wish being to conciliate, and not to call up feelings of exasperation we forbear to enter into a detail of abuses, the very recital of which must be accompanied with the most disagreeable recollections. We are most happy that this subject has been brought more immediately under the consideration of the citizens of Dublin, in such a manner as, we trust will insure the co-operation of every individual anxious for the welfare and good government of the metropolis, to carry its object into effect. To the powerful, lucid, and temperate statement of Mr. O'CONNELL, at the meeting of Thursday, we refer with peculiar satisfaction, as containing at once, the reasons which demanded the interference of government, as well as the plan by which that interference may be rendered really beneficial in its effect. Nothing could be better devised to advance the interests and the comforts of the citizens of Dublin than the principles upon which the corporation was originally instituted; while nothing can be conceived more harassing and detrimental in its effect than the system which was gradually formed upon its original basis. The general corporation, which was intended for the benefit of the citizens at large, was converted into a monopoly for the aggrandizement of the few who have been, for years, enabled to carry on a system of unlimited and privileged plunder upon the inhabitants of the city. The guilds of the corporation—admirably devised for the protection of the different trades—became sources of political corruption, all tributary to the great current that for so long a period bore down the liberties of the citizens. The object of their institution was forgotten; persons were converted into merchants, tea-vendors into tailors, and under this system of political transmutation, leaden lawyers were not infrequently metamorphosed into trading patriots of more sterling ore. In short, the institution of guilds originally intended to carry off all the abuses of the different trades to which they were allocated, were choked up with political filth, and from being a benefit as intended, they became an intolerable nuisance to the city. From a similar violation of the original intention of its institution, the general Corporation was in equally bad odour with the citizens, and since the passing of the Reform bill, must have been burdensome even to themselves. Politically they were defunct. They were weighed with debt, and their powers of plundering were considerably crippled. The reports of their meetings and quarterly assemblies, from being records of some interest, degenerated into chronicles of the consumption of soup and sallow, and were read only to be laughed at. So long condemned in public opinion, it was impossible that a system like this could be suffered to exist; for such was the rottenness of the edifice, that if left untouched for a short while longer, it must of itself have fallen to pieces. We are rejoiced, then, that its remodelling has been taken in hands while yet its outline and original plan may be still preserved. Those who have paid the slightest attention to the proceedings of Thursday, must be aware that there is no intention to destroy—all that is desired is to restore the corporation to what it was intended to be, and what it originally was. The best security that can be given for this is the quantity of good that exists in the basis upon which the corporation is founded.

The commission to which we have already alluded will commence its sittings in about another week. It needs no further observation from us to convince our fellow-citizens of the advantages that may be expected from the labours of this investigation; but we would impress upon every one whose testimony may be of any value, to be ready in forwarding the object of the inquiry by affording any information in his power. Every fact that can throw light upon an abuse is of infinite value. As the report of the commissioners must be founded upon the testimony they receive no exertion should be spared to render the testimony as complete as possible. Let every fact as we before stated illustrative of any abuse be brought forward. The speculations of individuals can in no wise forward the object of an investigation, and we sincerely trust that with the notice they have had, our fellow-citizens will be enabled to make out a case calling imperatively for the abolition of the Corporation, and the establishment of an effective municipal legislature.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

#### CONSECRATION OF MOUNT MELLERAY—LAYING FIRST STONE OF THE ABBEY.

[FROM THE TIPPERARY FREE PRESS.]

*Dungarvan, Wednesday.*—I proceeded yesterday from this town at an early hour, to be a witness of the consecration, &c., of the New Mount Melleray. Arrived at Cappoquin, I was informed that for that day liberty was allowed to drive or pass through Sir R. Keane's demesne to Mount Melleray, and accordingly I availed myself of that privilege. The demesne is not very extensive, but it is well situated, and commands beautiful and striking views of the surrounding country. Passing over the points of difference between Sir Richard and his constituents, I think it but common justice to characterize his conduct to the Trappists as extremely liberal and handsome. It is true, that the mountain on which they are located might, but for them, remain for centuries uncultivated, and consequently, profitless to him and his family. It is also true, that after a short term of years, this hitherto barren waste will produce to him a certain annual rent; but satisfied with the apparent good, I care not to scrutinize men's motives too closely, and reiterate, that under all the circumstances, Sir Richard's conduct to the Trappists is liberal, and entitled to praise. I also know, that these poor and virtuous men regard him in the light of a benefactor, and with me that is quite sufficient. The road from Belmont to Mount Melleray is through the mountain, and is, at present, rather rough and difficult, but a new line is being made, which will make the access to it more agreeable, and from which the surrounding country must derive considerable improvement. The grand and solemn High Mass had just commenced—the officiating Priest

was that zealous and pious clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Fegarty, of Dungarvan, assisted by the courteous rector of Tallow, as doacon,—and by the sub-deacon, the President of St. John's College, a gentleman whose deep erudition has, I am informed, earned fame even in the Eternal City. The Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, the Dean of Maynooth, and a vast concourse of the clergy of the diocese, were present at the celebration of the august sacrifice, and the neat little chapel, which could not contain a tithe of the thousands who were in attendance, was crowded almost to suffocation. The High Mass would have been celebrated under the canopy of heaven, to accommodate the assembled multitude, had the day been more calm, and the dust less annoying. The idea of a chapel being already erected by the Trappists, in this wild and sequestered spot, must strike our readers as not a little surprising—but such is the fact. They have also built a small dwelling-house, before which is an excellent garden,—well stocked with vegetables, and fruit trees in full bearing. Accompanying this, is an apple, taken off one of these trees, a specimen of what bounteous Providence has done for these poor and persecuted men, in a bleak and cheerless desert! There is also a range of offices in course of erection, and an excellent lodge at the entrance. After the grand high mass, the bishop in full pontificals, and the clergy in vestments, moved in solemn procession, and chanting a hymn, towards the spot (marked with a large cross),—which was designed for the laying of the first stone of the Abbey.—The costumes of the monks of the order, were a curious white cloth surplice, with sleeves; the junior, or inferior monks, wore over their dress, also, short brown cloaks, with conical cowls or hoods of the same material, on their heads. There was much for deep and serious contemplation in the scene, which was presented whilst the ceremony of consecration was being performed. The mitred bishop—the clergy with their splendid vestment and white surplices—the Trappists with their unique costume—the thousands of every grade in society, mingled promiscuously—some on horseback, some seated on vehicles of every description, the greater number on foot—all crowded together, silently observing this solemn rite of consecration—sembled beneath the stupendous Knockmealdown, which rears its lofty summit to the skies, and in a spot which, from the first year of the Christian era, was never favored with such a presence. Sir Richard Keane, with all the usual formalities, laid the first stone, which was prepared by one of the order. It had the following superscription:—

Gregorio, XVI. Pent. Max.  
R. R. G. Abraham, D. D., C. H. I.  
R. P. Vincento, Sup.  
R. Keane, E. S. S.

The ceremony ended, the Rev. Mr. Murphy preached powerfully on the subject to the multitude. The hospitality of the poor Trappist should not be forgotten. There was a plentiful distribution of plain, but excellent fair amongst the people—whilst the more respectable were received into the refectory, and becomingly treated. Amongst those present, I noticed several families from Clonmel, Caher, &c. Lady Keane, and several ladies, whose names I did not learn, were also present. Sir Richard Keane, I understand, entertained at dinner the bishop and many of the clergy in the evening at his mansion at Belmont.

#### DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL, IN CORK.

The arrangements for the intended entertainment by the citizens of Cork to this distinguished gentleman were perfected yesterday (Monday), and it will, it is supposed, be one of the most brilliant as well as numerously attended that has taken place in this city for many years. The chairman will be Wm. Fagan, Esq., and the committee of management are—Wm. Crawford, Joseph Hayes, Francis B. Beamish, Jer. O'Sullivan, Edmund Gould, Daniel Meagher, James Minnear, Daniel Murphy, junr., Charles Sugrue, Denis R. Moylan, Martin H. Conway, James Daly, and Edward Hackett, Esqrs; the secretary, D. Hennessey; Esq.—*Cork Reporter*.

*The Harvest.*—There has been a sudden and most happy alteration in the weather for the last two days. The heavy gale has gone off, the cold and blighting winds have ceased to blow, and we are again visited with gentle airs, and enlivened by the cheering beams of a warm sun. The harvest, we are gratified to say, gives promise of being one of the most abundant with which we have been blessed for many years.

*A Lesson for Landlords.*—Saturday last, upwards of 300 reapers from different parts of the country, amongst whom were several of the better class of farmers, assembled at Monart house, the seat of E. R. Cookman, Esq. and voluntarily cut down all that gentleman's crop, which was fit for the sickle, to testify the respect and affection his virtues and excellent qualities as a resident landlord have gained for him amongst all classes. Mr. Cookman entertains his tenantry to dinner after each rent day.—*Wexford Independent*.

The return of the amount of net income of the Diocese of Limerick, Ardferd, and Aghadoe, made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the 12th of this month is £23,330.

At Bantry-Bay Regatta on Thursday a sailing match took place for a valuable prize given by Mr. Hutchins, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. Four boats started, two of which belonged to fishermen; one to a resident of Beerhaven, and the other to Mr. John Donovan, of Bantry. After a long cruise, and a severe struggle, the Shamrock of Bantry was hailed the victor.

The Trustees of the Clonmel Turnpike Board met on Monday, according to notice, in the County Court-House. The Mayor presided; and the several Toll Gates were put up to auction and set for one year each to the highest bidders. A contract was then made with Mr. Kearney, an engineer, to keep the road in repair for seven for the annual sum of £650. The length of the road is about 33 miles.

The bay of Galway has been full of herrings for the last two months, but according to "ancient practice" no person dare to go to take them till after the first of August. Three weeks have now elapsed since that period, and we are told that there are a few boats not yet ready to proceed, and that the whole of the fishermen must wait until these persons find it their convenience to be ready. But will the fish wait all these regulations?—would the wheat, the oats, and the barley wait the sickle of the farmer who would not proceed to reap till all his neighbours were prepared? The Scotch, we observe by the papers, have been very busy for the last six weeks, and we find their boats go out six nights in every week, and are very successful, and as some persons estimate the blessings of trade by its imports, we apprehend they will be gratified this year by an extensive supply of barrelled herrings from Scotland into this port.—*Connaught Journal*.

A number of well executed forgeries are now in circulation of a Bank of Ireland one pound note, No. 61,610, dated 3d October, 1832, signed Cooke. They are so well executed as to deceive the most scrutinizing eye.

*Mr. Banim.*—We find the following gratifying notice of our distinguished countryman, MR. BANIM, in the Morning Herald of Saturday. Mr. Banim, whose novels and romances on Irish subjects are so widely and so deservedly popular, has arrived in Paris for medical advice; most liberally enabled to take that first step towards the re-

establishment of his health by the national tribute offered to his name and sufferings.

#### DEATHS IN IRELAND.

At Elm Mount, Donnegarney, Edward Guinness Esq.; In Sackville street, Dublin, Mr. Wm. Rankin; At Barnhill aged 29 years, the Rev. John Magee, P. P. of Lacken and Kilmummin; At Core, the Rev. John Roche, P. P. of Ahinch, diocese of Cloyne and Ross; At Derrygonnelly, the Rev. Nicholas Smith, late P. P. of Devenish; On the 27th August, at Morresfield, county Kildar, Mr. Wm. Swee-ny Sen. of Golden Lane, Dublin; In Dorset street, Duplin, Nathaniel Parker Esq.; At Drumcondra Terrace, Mr. Robert Thompson; In Galway, Mrs. Lovelock, relict of J. Lovelock Esq., formerly of the island of Dominica; At Drogheda, Mr. Wm. Elliot; Near Tralee, Mr. Rowland Mason; At Kilkenny, Mr. Francis Quinn; In Athlone, Mary, wife of Mr. Sproule; At Ballymaconock, Wexford, Mrs. Mary Redmond; At Ropleare, Wexford, Mr. Francis Edensor; In Galway, John Kelly, Esq.; Wm. Bayley Esq. of Newton, county Kilkenny; On the 26th of August, on Summerhill, Dublin, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Keating; At his seat Mount Plummer, county Limerick, aged 60, Brudennal Plummer Esq. formerly high sheriff of the county; In Newcastle, county Limerick, James Fitzgerald Esq.; In Derry, Mr. Wm. Simpson; In Lisburn, Mary Anne, fourth daughter, of Dr. Stewart; In Macroom, Miss Helen Holoham; In Limerick, Mr. John L. Laurence; At Ladiston, county Westmeath the Lady of J. C. Lyons, Esq.

#### ENGLAND.

##### FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

Mr. JOHN A. MURRAY moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal this act, which he justly represented as never having given satisfaction to the people of England. There was no greater spoliation, he said, than that which deprived a man of his natural right and natural liberty to make the most he could of his talents and his time. There was no right of property which, in his estimation, ought to be held more sacred than the right of every man to make the most he could by his industry.

This called up Sir ROBERT INGLIS, who essayed to discuss the whole question of men having a right to make war. He said—the honourable member talked of the natural rights of man [a laugh, and no, no]. The honourable and learned gentleman had referred to the natural rights of men to carry their talents, their skill, and their arms, into the service of foreigners for the purposes of war. He must deny that. No man, he contended, had a right to kill his fellow man [hear, hear!] except in the cause of his country. No man had a right to shed blood. The command was, that blood should not be shed. But Sir Robert admitted that men may kill other men if commanded by their lawful Sovereign. We should venture, with great humility, to differ from Sir Robert, and say that it was, in all respects, better to kill—if killing be at all lawful, which we deny—on a man's own account than to kill on account of another, whether he be lawful Sovereign or any other thing. Mr. O'Connell attacked this motion of Sir Robert. The honourable member said—with respect to the doctrine of the honourable Baronet, it might be carried further. It would, perhaps, justify those men who went about among the soldiers distributing pamphlets three or four years ago, telling them that war was a bloody trade. The doctrine of the honourable member did not go far enough, or it went a great deal too far. The honourable member said that a lawful king might command war; but he said that no lawful king could properly command his subjects to cut the throats of men in an unjust cause. He admitted men might fight for liberty for their country; but he denied that they might fight for religion. He protested against the doctrine that men should fight for the defence of their religion. There was no doctrine which had done so much mischief in the world as that of fighting for religion. Religion was not made to be fought for, and there was bitterness enough in the world without mixing up blood in the chalice of salvation. Any man believe, in his conscience, that the gallant Napier, in assisting Don Pedro, was guilty of a crime? That gallant officer was fighting in the cause of constitutional freedom. He was assisting to establish a portion of the democratic principle in the south of Europe, and fighting the good fight against that despotism, which might otherwise overshadow the earth. No man could think that this was abominable. The conquest of the gallant Napier had rescued one part of Europe; freedom might be secure on that side, and might now turn her attention towards the despot of the north, and be prepared to clip his eagle wings.

##### THE KING'S SPEECH.

(From Cobbett's Register.)

Of course I have no time to make any commentary upon the King's Speech: and, indeed, if I had time, sober thoughts could not be the inmates of my mind, for, at least, eight-and-forty hours after seeing the King seated on the throne with the crown on his head, and the Lord-Treasurer, and the Lord High Chancellor, and the gold staff, and the great seal, and all the golden robes, and all the lords, and all the goddesses, and mothers, and daughters; after hearing those sublime words,—*"le Roi le veut!"* repeated so often, and with emphasis so very learned! Oh! my honest hand-loom weaving constituent's, little thought what perils they were exposing me to. I have got home with my head upon my shoulders. 'tis true; but, to say it is the same steady head that it was before, I cannot. Our poor Speaker, though loaded with gold enough, too, looked nothing, when he got before these gods and goddesses, and, as to us, his flock, we seemed to be looking about for some place to get out of sight. Let republicans laugh as long as they will at what they call "nonsensical show;" it has a great deal more sense in it than they are aware of. Fields, and groves and deserts and mountains are not the places to philosophise in; the bar of the House of Lords, with the King upon the throne, is the place to study philosophy. But I must leave off, for my head is not steady enough to proceed.

##### TITHES IN ENGLAND.

The tithes stay of suits bill was thrown out on Monday night in the House of Lords. We observe that the press throughout the country, yielding to the torrent of public indignation against the clergy, attacks them in the most unmeasured terms. The following ex-



tract from the *Carlisle Journal*, received yesterday, may serve to give our town readers an idea of the animosity these suits have occasioned:—"With respect to the present insane proceedings of the clergy we have a suggestion to offer, to which we beg the serious attention of all tithe-payers. Mr. Blamire may succeed, or he may not, in his present attempts to stay the suits which the parsons have commenced; but we have no hope that he will be able to put an end to them. It is, therefore, necessary, that the people should be prepared to act for themselves. The parsons have ever been strenuous advocates of passive obedience; let us fight them with their own weapons—let us prove to them how much we have profited by the lessons they have taught us—let us show them how effectually passive resistance will put an end to their claims. Our recommendation is this—and we offer it advisedly and in the most earnest manner possible—that all persons who have been sued for non-payment of green tithes, should refrain from putting in answers to the several bills which have been filed against them, and allow the clergy to proceed by attachment for contempt of court. Let this be done generally; instead of going to law with the parsons, and hiring dozens of pale-faced gentlemen in wigs and gowns to argue that white is black and black white, let the tithe-payers put their hands in their pockets and look on. By this plan, if the parsons obtain the object of their zealous search, they must get it by putting the tithe-payers in prison. Will they dare to attempt to imprison all the parties against whom they have commenced actions? Where are the prisons to hold the six thousand recusants? Where is the parson who would venture to place one half of his flock behind the bars of a jail? If such a one could be found, the day on which he exhibited his courage and his folly would be the last of the tithe system in England. The persons threatened by the tithe cormorants may depend upon it that the plan we have suggested is at once the safest, the cheapest, and the easiest to be carried into effect. That no time may be lost, and that a perfect understanding may be come to amongst the parties whose properties the parsons are so anxious to get hold of, we recommend them to meet in the different parishes which have been threatened, to arrange some general plan of action upon the principle we have pointed out, and we have no doubt it will prove as effectual here as elsewhere." The subject stands over till next session, but it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that the popular discontent will not be stationary in the interval. We shall always be ready to contend that the exception given by Lord Tenterden's act was unjustifiable. The claim that has not been mooted during sixty years ought never to have been mooted; and there could have been no harm in at once declaring that sixty years' possession should not be disturbed. Think only of the absurdity of keeping open thousands of claims, extending over a period terminating with the return of Riccard I. from the Holy Land; for compositions read can never be proved, as there are none since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. If the duration of the period of the claim were not in itself the evil complained of, we should have no objection to allowing an interval for agitating claims; but allowing the exception is to destroy the good which the act was calculated to do. It was, in fact, defeating the act. The Lords Bishops may be assured that this is the worst measure ever the friends of the church hit on.—*Morning Chronicle*.

## POLAND.

The German papers contain an important document, emanating from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in reply to the statement of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of Mr. Cutlar Ferguson's motion relative to Poland, on the 21st of July. The Russian government formally proclaims its right to govern Poland as it shall think fit, without reference to the treaty of Vienna, which, however, it maintains, has not, in the slightest degree been infringed on. The process of logic by which this last argument is supported, is curious, and illustrates, in a most edifying manner, the spirit of finesse for which the Russian Cabinet has always been so remarkable. But not only will Nicholas legislate for Poland, after his own peculiar fashion—that is to say, by fine, confiscation, imprisonment, exile, and massacre—but he will allow of not the slightest interference on the part of the other European powers. On this point the document, though, with marked courtesy, expresses itself in the most unequivocal and decided terms. The cabinet of the Autocrat say that they would not condescend to reply to the declamation of Mr. Ferguson or the members who supported his motion, which must have sorely annoyed them.—*Dublin Register*.

## RUSSIAN CATECHISM.

The following is the new catechism prepared for the use of the schools and churches in the Polish provinces of Russia. It is explanatory of the fourth commandment with particular respect to the reverence as due to the omnipotent Emperor of Russia, and the superior authorities established by him. It is published by special order, and printed at Wilna, 1833:—

Quest. 1.—How is the authority of the Emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity?

Ans.—As proceeding immediately from God.

Quest. 2.—How is this substantiated by the nature of things?

Ans.—It is by the will of God that men live in society; hence the various relations which constitute society, which, for its more complete security, is divided into parts called nations; the government of which is intrusted to a prince, king, or emperor, or, in other words, to a supreme ruler; we see, then, that as a man exists in conformity to the will of God, society emanates from the same divine will, and more especially the supreme power and authority of our lord and master the Czar.

Quest. 3.—What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to practise towards him?

Ans.—Worship, obedience, fidelity the payment of taxes, service, love, and prayer, the whole being comprised in the words *worship and fidelity*.

Quest. 4.—Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested?

Ans.—By the most unqualified reverence in words, gestures, demeanor, thoughts, and actions.

Quest. 5.—What kind of obedience do we owe him?

Ans.—An entire passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

Quest. 6.—In what consists the fidelity we owe to the Emperor?

Ans.—In executing his commands most rigorously, without examination; in performing the duties he requires from us, and in doing every thing willingly without murmuring.

Quest. 7.—Is it obligatory on us to pay taxes to our greatest Sovereign the Emperor?

Ans.—It is incumbent on us to pay every tax in compliance with his supreme commands, both as to the amount and when due.

Quest. 8.—Is the service of his Majesty the Emperor obligatory on us?

Ans.—Absolutely so; we should, if required, sacrifice ourselves in compliance with his will, both in a civil and military capacity, and in whatever manner he deems expedient.

Quest. 9.—What benevolent sentiments and love are due to the Emperor?

Ans.—We should manifest our good will and affection, according to our station, in endeavouring to promote the prosperity of our native land Russia (not Poland,) as well as that of the Emperor our father, and of his august family.

Quest. 10.—Is it incumbent on us to pray for the Emperor and for Russia, our country?

Ans.—Both publicly and privately, beseeching the Almighty to grant the Emperor health, integrity, happiness, and security. The

same is applicable to the country, which constitutes an indivisible part of the Emperor.

Quest. 11.—What principles are in opposition to these duties?

Ans.—Irreverence, disobedience, infidelity, malevolence, treason, mutiny, and revolt.

Quest. 12.—How are irreverence and infidelity to the Emperor to be considered in reference to God?

Ans.—As the most heinous sin—the most frightful criminality.

Quest. 13.—Does religion, then, forbid us to rebel, and overthrow the government of the Emperor?

Ans.—We are interdicted from so doing at all times, and under any circumstances.

Quest. 14.—Independently of the worship we owe the Emperor, are we called upon to respect the public authorities emanating from him?

Ans.—Yes; because they emanate from him, represent him, and act as substitutes, so that *the Emperor is everywhere*.

Quest. 15.—What motive have we to fulfil the duties above enumerated?

Ans.—The motives are two-fold; some natural, others revealed.

Quest. 16.—What are the natural motives?

Ans.—Besides the motives adduced, there are the following: The Emperor being the head of the nation, the father of all his subjects, who constitute one and the same country, Russia is thereby alone worthy of reverence, gratitude, and obedience; for both public welfare and individual security depend on submissiveness to his commands.

Quest. 17.—What are the supernatural revealed motives for this worship?

Ans.—The supernatural revealed motives are that the Emperor is the Vicegerent and Minister of God to execute the divine commands; and consequently disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself; that God will reward us in the world to come for the *worship* and obedience we tender the Emperor, and punish us severely to all eternity should we disobey and neglect to *worship* him. Moreover, God commands us to love and obey from the inmost recesses of the heart, every authority, and particularly the Emperor, not from worldly consideration, but from apprehension of the final judgment.

Quest. 18.—What books prescribe these duties?

Ans.—The New and Old Testaments, and particularly the Psalms, Gospels, and Apostolical Epistles.

Quest. 19.—What examples confirm this doctrine?

Ans.—The example of Jesus Christ himself, who lived and died in allegiance to the Emperor of Rome, and respectfully submitted to the judgment which condemned him to death. We have, moreover, the example of the Apostles, who both loved and respected them; they suffered meekly in dungeons conformably to the will of the Emperors, and did not revolt like malefactors and traitors. We must, therefore, in imitation of these examples, suffer and be silent.

Quest. 20.—At what period did the custom originate of praying to the Almighty for the prosperity of the Sovereign?

Ans.—The custom of publicly praying for the Emperors is coeval with the introduction of Christianity; which custom is to us the most valuable legacy and splendid gift we have received from past ages.

Such is the doctrine of the church, confirmed by practice, as to the worship and fidelity due to the omnipotent Emperor of Russia, the Minister and Vicegerent of God.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.]

SAUGERTIES, ULSTER CO.

17th October, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg through the medium of your journal, which has done so much for the cause of Ireland and religion, to call the attention of the good people of New York, to the situation of a congregation of Catholics under my care, resident in this village and its neighbourhood, including a thickly peopled district of country, full fifty miles in circumference.—Desirous of providing for them a Temple where they might worship their God after the manner of the Fathers, and learn those lessons of morality, the propagation of which, among the people, is the best safeguard of their liberties; I commenced early during the summer now past, to build for them a Church in this village, on a beautiful site, (including a cemetery,) most liberally given for that purpose, by R. L. Livingston, Esq. To undertake the arduous duty of building a Church for a poor congregation, with no one to assist me in making collections, &c., I was urged by many motives. The devoted attachment I bear my countrymen, my admiration of their incalculable generosity, and matchless truth—the zeal which I saw the poor creatures manifest in the attendance in the services of their religion, from which neither the summer's heat, nor the winter's cold, nor the dangers attendant on crossing the mountain Cataract, could deter them. When I saw them enter my temporary little place of worship, from their homes beyond the Catskills, on the morning of Sunday, pale, way-worn, and fasting, having travelled all the night of Saturday, I thought I would build a Church which would be to them a bond of union, and a resting place, around whose walls they might deposit in sacred security the mortal remains of their kindred, with the deep, enduring affection of Ireland, which buries its heart in the grave with those it loves! But I was urged to it by other motives. The Protestant country Gentlemen of Dutchess, Columbia, and Ulster Counties, compassionate the fidelity of to their religion, of the poor Irishmen in their employment, unsought, unsolicited, presented me with considerable donations towards building a Church in this village; which might for the present serve the numerous Catholics scattered throughout those counties, and form a Missionary Station for the western part of the State; in THIRTY-TWO COUNTIES, of which, numbers of Catholics are deprived of religious instruction. Had I less than I have, of that characteristic of my country which dares to do any thing, I could not hesitate under such inducements to attempt the work. I commenced it, but unfortunately the drunken profligacy of the man with whom I contracted for the building of the walls, delayed their execution until now; when, with exhausted funds, I am threatened with the danger of their being left without a roof, exposed to certain destruction during the winter. Under such circumstances can I hesitate to throw myself on the liberality of the good people of New York, and seek in the metropolis of the Diocese, the means to save more than half its internal missions from destruc-

tion? I have now unassisted and alone, formed five flourishing missions on the Hudson River, the liberality of a Protestant gentleman, whom to name would be to honor, has erected for me a beautiful Church in one of them. In each of the other four, money is being collected towards the building of a Church. Let me but fail here, and the curse that attends defeat will ruin the hopes of all the rest!

I propose therefore, to go to town on Monday, and call severally on my countrymen, to solici their assistance. If I fail, I do not know them.

I am Sir, your obt. serv't.

P. J. M. O'REILLY, P. Pred.

P. of the C. Congregations on the Hudson, &c.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.]

MR. EDITOR.—Being well aware that your paper is the only organ of wide circulated Irish information and intelligence, in this country, and that your determination is fixed to support Irish Catholic republican principles; that you have been proved to be inflexible, unbending advocate of civil and religious liberty, no one can controvert; then I say it becomes the bounden duty of every true Irish republican to rally round the standard of truth, at every risk in despite of every opposition. I have been led to make these preliminary observations, well knowing the utility of your paper; and aware of the designing opposition such journals shall always meet, being convinced as I am that you would not wilfully admit a line in your journal derogatory to the character it has always sustained. I hope you will not deem me intrusive if I shall endeavour to set one of your correspondents right in point of historical fact, which I am prepared to prove. How praiseworthy soever the motive, the patriotism and the integrity of JUVERNA, still I contend with some of his assertions in point of historical fact, as an Irishman having some acquaintance with the history of Ireland, I feel my national pride wounded when any part of that history which redounds to the glory of the land of my birth is denied or cast into obloquy.

In the first communication of JUVERNA, in your paper of the 11th of September last he says, "My present object is to show Irishmen that Ireland never had a powerful or independent parliament." Now, that, before the invasion of Henry II. Ireland had a powerful parliament, any man who knows any thing of the history of that country will not deny, see Plowden O'Halloran, Taaffe, Miss Young, &c. &c., and that Ireland had an independent parliament, I refer your readers to Mr. O'Connell in your paper of the 27th ult. His words are, "That the right of Ireland to a domestic legislature, and its perfect independence of the English parliament secured by law as long ago as the tenth year of Henry IV." Who will contend that Mr. O'Connell is unacquainted with Irish history? Had not Ireland an independent legislature when the settlers of the *Pale* had to pay tribute to the Irish Government about the year 1407?

And so imbecile was the English authority or law within the *pale* that Poynings had to revive the statutes of Kilkenny to preserve therein the English ascendancy as Lingard expresses it in his history of England, vide vol. 5 p. 240 reign of Henry 7th. Correct then these facts and times and ask the pages of history. What was the power of the English parliament in Ireland during that period? That the English settlers did conform to the Irish laws, manners and customs cannot be denied, and this I think fully establishes my point, more proofs I could adduce but more are unnecessary. In other parts of JUVERNA's communications I agree with him, 'tis true at all times most English writer's seem determined to vilify Ireland. At that period when British Monarchs thought to enforce a new fangled religion upon the Irish writers of the day made use of their obstinacy as a bastion from which to discharge the arrows of calumny and slander. An Irish writer defending the lines of Catholic consistency, says, "What a pity the Irish did not run after mountebanks, vending their quackeries with as great an assortment of sample patterns, as there are delicious phantoms in the heated brains of those bible-mad fanatics."

But the downfall of Ireland arose from its internal divisions, and not being united amongst themselves, with other undue interferences stop the effusion of Christian blood, at Wexford and Ferns, at a time when a little energy would have driven the unhalloved intruders from the land. Now that Ireland sees her own degradation, now that she is united, Mr. O'Connell will take at each time as much of liberty as he can procure from the British Senate, at such a crisis, then, as the present; may I ask, is there no more patriotic feelings "in hearts that once beat high" for liberty? Can Irishmen here "feel that throb no more?" Where then is, "The Society of the Friends of Ireland" in New-York? Ireland robbed of her domestic legislature, calls for commiseration, on the nations of the earth, which though now elevated in political estimation, may hence like Rome, Greece, or Ireland, share the fate, calamity too often awards to families fortunes, empires, and republics. I should not like to see again the fields and streams, aye or the slowly moving Slaney, dyed with the blood of my relatives or townsmen. Let then the condolence of Irishmen and Americans united in society softly whisper comfort to poor Ireland.

TALBOT WEXFORD.

[FROM THE EDINBURGH CATHOLIC MAGAZINE.]

## CHOLERA AND THE CLERGY.

INFIRMUS ERAM ET VISITASTI ME.

[Concluded.]

At the close of the fishing season, Mr. Lovi proposed to return to his congregation at Heath; but the inhabitants rose *en masse* to prevent him, and the Board of Health petitioned Bishop Hayle to allow him to remain for some time longer. The worthy Bishop gave his consent. Such was the enthusiasm of the people, that many of them fervently prayed that if they were to be seized with the Cholera, they might take it before Mr. Lovi's departure, so that they might have the benefit of his attendance, so great was their confidence in his skill and successful mode of treatment. On returning to his lodgings, Mr. Lovi would often find a number of persons waiting for him to conduct him to the sick, and so eager were they to carry him to their respective friends, that it was no uncommon sight to see two or three persons laying hold of him at once, each con-

...a prior claim upon his attention. The Catholic ... in support of his claim, that one of Mr. Lovi's own ... his immediate services, whilst the Protestant ... er, that the charity of the Priest made no distinc ... in this dilemma, Mr Lovi made the parties draw lots, ... and the fortunate individuals would bless God for their success. ... In moving from house to house, a long train of persons followe ... ed Mr. Lovi to secure his aid as soon as disengaged; and the ... old women poured out their blessings on his head as he went ... along. The Board of Health, justly appreciated the value of ... Mr. Lovi's services, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to him, ... and even intended to place him on the same footing with the ... medical men by paying him for his services; but Mr. Lovi declin ... ed to accept such remuneration, stating as his reasons, that ... he had done no more than in duty as a Catholic Priest he was ... bound to do, and that the church did not permit her clergy to ... receive compensation for such services.

As, however, Mr. Lovi had been put to considerable person ... al expenses, the Board insisted on reimbursing him, and vot ... ed a sum of twenty-five guineas for that purpose. The depart ... ure of Mr. Lovi from Wick was hastened by a report that the ... cholera had broken out in Keith, and the Board of Health rel ... uctantly consented to his departure. Mr. Lovi accordingly to ... ok his leave accompanied by the good wishes and sincere reg ... ret of the inhabitants. In stopping at Tain for dinner, the ... guard of the coach having announced Mr. Lovi as a passenger, ... he was immediately waited upon by some of the inhabitants, ... who wished him to remain till the authorities of the town ... should have an opportunity of showing him some mark of pub ... lic respect; but not having time to stop, he thanked them for ... their kind intentions, and proceeded on his journey. On ar ... riving at Inverness, where the cholera was committing fearful ... depredations, Mr. Lovi ascertained that the report of cholera ... at Keith was unfounded, a circumstance which induced him ... to stay at Inverness to afford such relief as he could.

As the inhabitants of Inverness had already a full knowledg ... e of Mr. Lovi's exertions in Wick, and had even at one time ... proposed to send an express for him, he had already secured their ... confidence. In entering on this new scene of his labors, he ... found the inhabitants at variance with the medical men, and ... the medical men at variance with each other. There had been ... 14 deaths the day he arrived. On the following day he in com ... pany with the Rev. Mr. Maguire, the resident Catholic clergym ... an, went to every house where he could ascertain the disease ... was; and by administering the remedies he had used at Wick, ... he had the satisfaction of seeing the deaths that day immedi ... ately reduced to three.

This circumstance gave confidence to the public: trade, ... which had declined, began to get brisk, and the drooping ... spirits of the inhabitants were revived. Mr. Lovi continued his ... exertions till the disease was almost eradicated from the town. ... His labors effected a wonderful change in the dispositions of ... the people of Inverness towards the Catholic religion; crowds ... of them thronged to the chapel in the evenings to hear him ... preach, and from what has transpired we have reason to believe ... that seed has been sown which will produce much fruit. Bef ... ore taking leave of Inverness, a deputation of the inhabitants ... waited on Mr. Lovi with an address, and presented him a val ... uable snuff-box, with an appropriate inscription as a mark of ... their esteem. The inscription of which we are sorry we can ... not present our readers with a copy, concluded with these ... words—Infirmus eram et visitasti me.

Thus have ended for the present the labours of Mr. Lovi ... among Protestants; but we are happy to add, that he is about ... to enter on a new career of usefulness, having been authorized ... by his Bishop to undertake the raising of a subscription for ... the erection of a Chapel in Wick. We need hardly add, that ... we wish him every success in his undertaking, and we hope ... that all our readers will give proofs that they entertain the ... same feeling by contributing liberally towards the proposed ... building. A station at Wick is of vast importance, as it may ... be the means of diffusing the blessings of pure and undefiled ... religion among a people who have already received a foretaste ... of its blessings. Many Protestants have, we understand, exp ... ressed themselves friendly to the undertaking, and Mr. Lovi has, ... we believe, already had the offer of a convenient site for a Chap ... el at a moderate pew-duty or ground rent.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE PRELATES AND PATRIOTS OF ERIN!!!

"Alas! where once uprose the temple's porch,  
"And holy breathing's woke the altar's touch,  
"Where patriot tongues their sacred music poured,  
"Now heartless truders heap their sordid hoard.  
"Heaven when I see this lovely soil  
"The tyrants sport the bigots spoil,  
"Contending furies shake my frame  
"Fevered with rage revenge and shame,  
"I call on mercy's self to fly  
"Armed with the sword of destiny,  
"And sweep away the murderous brood  
"Carousing on my country's blood,  
"Who spurn the path a Saviour trod  
"To bend before a party God."

Famed HIBERNIA, long persecuted isle, though profusely gifted ... and by nature blessed with all the profusion and exuberance of ... prolific productions; but blighted by tyranny and oppression, the cursed ... and concomitant Demons that haunt the vallies and ambrosial ... plains of ill-treated Erin!! Ministers of ENGLAND, when will ... you learn wisdom and dispense justice to an afflicted people by exp ... peling from your cabinet the vile Democrat and sordid Autocrat of ... corrupt venality—When O Erin will the prejudiced and acrimonious ... railings of the sectarian bigot terminate? When shall the fiend of ... religious animosities be banished from the plains of that lovely vale. ... Oh! Erin, Erin! thou hast endured all the sufferings and oppression ... that malice could invent or tyranny execute, for the period of 300 ... years. But I hope the Millennium of your liberation is fast approach ... ing. Hail PRELATES of Erin! Sentinels on the watch tower, ... true shepherds of your flock—valiant soldiers and guardians of the ... sacred deposits—how futile and impotent were all the random shafts ... of declamatory calumny and misrepresentation that have been pou ... red against that Sacred edifice, but she is invulnerable—an impenetr ... able fabric that is seated on a hill proof against the winds and rains

that continually beat against her; cemented together by the blood of ... an immaculate Saviour who mounted the hill of Calvary to purple the ... cross by the effusion of his sacred blood and promised and guaranteed ... as his last dying covenant that he and his holy spirit would continue ... with her until the consummation of the world. Though buffeted ... and tossed on the boisterous sea of persecution she still stands firm as ... a rock proof against all the powers of hell, shining and triumphing ... in the glories of the utmost purity and piety.

PRIESTS of Erin, you took up the sword of the Gospel, you have ... fought the battles of the Lord, you were not hirelings, you did not ... desert the flock entrusted to your charge. Though the earth has rolled ... her elliptic way, and extended her orbit six times through the wide ... fields of Ether—since the epoch of my departure from the land of my ... nativity, to the wide fields of America—Oh! how fresh in my memory ... is that momentous era—yes, I have often viewed with indignant ... feelings, the pretended Ministers of the Gospel, traversing the cou ... ntry, with the Bible in one hand and the bribe in the other, endeavou ... ring to tear with their aquiline talons from the unerring Church of ... Christ her dearest purchased children, designating that unspotted ... One, the Mystical body of Christ, to be the Scarlet Whore—The Mo ... ther of Harlots. But, noble champions of Religion, you proved your ... divine and delegated mission, ready to seal the Faith by the effusion ... of your blood, you have elicited truth at the hazard of your lives, and ... put your enemies to flight. PATRIOTS of Erin, Advocates and Ora ... gers, in the cause of civil and religious liberty, hear the eloquence ... of the inimitable PHILLIPS, the unprejudiced Patriot! Oh, how my ... heart burns with ecstasy at the recital of his name. Immortal GRAT ... TAN, whose noble disposition was the good of his country—whose patri ... otic sentiments ever sighed for liberty's divine and consoling influ ... ence. Harmonious FLOOD, whose lip was constantly devoted to the ... good of his country—PONSONBY, and the whole train of patriotic ... champions. But who can hear of the glorious EMMET, or consider ... his last dying words, without moistening the earth with a tear. Oh! ... can we ever forget patriotic MOORE—Mellifluous Minstrel of Erin, the ... pride of the Palace, the Hall and the Bower—how often has the lyre ... been tuned to the sympathising vibration of liberty's sacred melody— ... O, heart-stirring Poet, how often has the soothing melody of your ... harmonious Harp, softened the adamant and callous hearts of ty ... rants. But where can I find words competent to pourtray in vivid ... colours, the two invincible Patriotic Sampsons, the two undaunted co ... temporaries, O'CONNELL and SHIEL, who, by the strength of their ... profound wisdom and mighty eloquence, broke down the tyrannical ... pedestals of a corrupted constitution, and crashed under its ruins the ... Democratic Philistines, that laughed at the misery and oppression of ... my dear native Isle. Prelates of Erin, protectors of religion, who ... have sacrificed every sublunary interest to guard the palladium of ... religious rights—Patriots of Erin, lovers of your country, who have ... fought the battles of liberty, in endeavouring to break the chains of ... slavery, long inflicted upon a patient but oppressed country, by an un ... just and despotic Ministry,—how often do I bring to my recollection ... the land that cradled my infantine days, though tyranny spread her ... blood-stained banners at the critical era of my emigration, over that ... degraded Isle—religion attacked by a tribe of Locusts, with their ... stings in their tails. I bid adieu to the tessellated vallies of my dear ... lovely Erin, with extatic feelings and a pleasing gratification on see ... ing the enemies of my Church discomfited, and put to flight—by a ... noble band of Prelates, and Patriots, who by the power of their lan ... guage, and cogent reasoning, and persevering exertions, caused their ... enemies to surrender.

But, fellow-countrymen, fellow Christians of every denomination, ... what must my feelings be in this, my adopted country, when I meet ... with an arch Nestorian Fanatic \* \* \* attacking with calumnies the ... most unfounded, and misrepresentations the most false, counterfeited ... and forged from the creative filth of his vindictive spirit, that ancient ... and venerable edifice, the Catholic Church. He, Brownlee, Minister ... of the Middle Dutch Church of New-York, challenged the Catholic ... Priests to meet him in the broad field of Religious Controversy—they ... fled not from the challenge—they came forward to support and elicit ... truth—their holy religion admonishes them to love every one, and to ... hate no person. But their divine Master tells them in the first Peter, ... third chapter, 15th verse, "Sanctify the Lord, Christ, in your hearts, ... being ready always to satisfy every one that asketh a reason of the ... hope that is in you"—they proved it to Dr. Brownlee and requested ... of him to give his Rule of Faith. Hear the solution, St. Denis carry ... ing his head under his arm after it had been severed from his body—the ... Purgatorial Crabs—the servants of New-York robbing their mas ... ters, and then coming to the Priests to be absolved from their sins, ... without restitution—the Canadian Nun—the celibacy of the Priests ... a fine joke, &c. &c. Blasphemous and false assertions. Foul ... mouthed Brownlee, should you be treated as a gentleman? No. ... Should you be venerated as a Christian Pastor? No. But you ... should be condemned, execrated and castigated, as a lying, bigotted ... Fanatic. O, it is apparent to every one, who has read your lying, ... filthy, letters—whose hearts are not galled with pertinacious prej ... udice, that you have deduced the most palpable lies that have ever ema ... nated from the pen of a man, professing to be a disseminator of the ... sacred Gospel of truth. In Galatians 1st chapter, 9th verse, "If any ... man preach any other Gospel unto you than that which you have re ... ceived, let him be accursed." Mr. Brownlee, where was the relig ... ion of the Middle Dutch Church at that time, if you would examine ... your lying records you might find the date I fear not. Brownlee, ... happy would it be for you and your amiable and virtuous ladies, if ... you had remained within the boundaries of your own Church, and ... preached to your congregation your doctrine, right or wrong. The ... opprobrious odium that you have met with would pass unnoticed.— ... You have brought an everlasting scandal on yourself, your virtuous ... ladies and congregation, that never will be obliterated from the re ... cords of time. Many of the members of your own congregation are ... ashamed of you—now many of them thought their Minister to be a ... Goliath in the field, but now he has become a pigmy. Such tales as ... you have deduced might do for the dark ages, but not in these en ... lightened days, few will believe you, the candle of the true Gospel ... shines as bright as ever in the Catholic Church. Oh! but Mr. ... Brownlee will tell you, that the Church of Rome has erred and gone ... astray, and has become the Mother of Harlots—and that the whole ... catalogue of Popes, from St. Peter down to the present Pontiff, were ... an abominable race of men, licentious and disorderly, and that a

sanctified phalanx of blessed reformers came forward to purge the ... Church from the abomination and errors that crept into her, and to ... bring her to her pristine purity. Come let us take a cursory view of ... these reformers, or rather deformaters.

Luther, an apostate monk—Henry the Eighth the cursed Asmodeus ... of lust—the Tigress Elizabeth, that embroidered Queen of iniquity, ... and firebrand of Hell. Poor Johnny Calvin, and the young head of ... the Church, Ned Zuinglius—Ecalampadius—Carlostadius—George ... Bull—Middleton—Cranmer—Ridley—Hooper—Walsingham—and ... Seory. \* \* \* May the Lord grant me patience when I view ... them, and redouble my patience when I read of their actions. Oh, ... Mystical body of Christ, how art thou persecuted by every illiterate ... Cobler and Tinker, that presumptuously arrogate to themselves that ... divine authority of—preacher. Let these ignorant pretenders read ... the 10th chapter of John, "He that enters not by the door of the ... sheep-fold, but climbs over the wall, is a thief and a robber." What ... must be the primary cause of every Fanatic professing a different ... creed, though ever so dissonant in their dogmistical opinions, they are ... always unanimous in one point, that is, of pouring their vituperative ... sarcasms of Billingsgate ribaldry against the Catholic Church—but ... they may sneer, and bark, and fulminate their unfounded sarcasms, ... she is beyond their reach. View her, Brownlee, like the lofty Cedar ... of Lebanon. She is that fortress that never was besieged, though ... often attacked—when, O! when will her enemies storm her Bate ... ries—when the words of her divine founder will fail—lo! he says, I ... am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world—heav ... en and earth will pass away, but my words never shall fail.— ... Brownlee, six things doth the Lord hate, and a lying tongue is one of ... them; the liar has his portion in the lake burning with fire and brim ... stone. May the Lord preserve us all from that infernal abyss, but, ... Brownlee, I fear you will be condemned to the Purgatorial Crabs, ... and pass through that fiery ordeal, to cleanse you from your lies and ... calumnies; but perhaps you are not so credulous as to believe there is ... such a place. Though as the great O'Leary says, you might go fur ... ther and speed worse. Brownlee, what foul epithets have you ... brought against the Catholic Priests. But they meet you like gen ... tlemen, not with the weapons of ribaldry, they have proved the veri ... city of their sacred mission, and the unerring sanctity of their reli ... gion; they have the hook in your Nose; they caught you in your ... own net—and whenever a Brownlee shall attack a Roman Catholic ... Church in the United States of America, there will be always a ... Power, and a Levins, to stand sentinels, and beat off the ravenous ... Wolves, or if an enemy arises in North America, there will be ano ... ther Burke to wield the sword of the Gospel and beat off the enemy. ... Spotless is the robe that he is clothed with—light may the turf ... lie on his breast—and sweet must be the odour that ema ... nates from the flower that decorates his tomb. The con ... troversy is ended—I will not exclaim victory, but leave it to ... the learned community of America to judge. Prelates and ... Patriots of Erin when will the poisonous vipers and blood-sucking ... monsters that preys on the vitals of my country be banished from the ... sea girt shore. O when shall I meet you again on the sweet-scented ... vales or walk again by the meandering streams of the chrystal brooks ... in the tinselled vallies. Oh! when shall the bright sun of liberty's ... effulgent beams illuminate the dark night of slavery worse than ... Egyptian darkness whereby my country have been enveloped by the ... cursed Pharaohs of English despotism. Hope's brightest star east ... away of your benign influence on the anxious desires of a poor so ... journing Emigrant who often breathes an affecting sigh over the ... boisterous waters of the Atlantic to the land of his home—happy ... would he be if his wishes were realised his country free and peace ... and harmony reigning amongst all the children of Erin—may the ... God of peace and unity grant you all these blessings shall be the ... constant prayer of your old devoted friend

AN IRISH EMIGRANT.

Late an inhabitant of Newtown-Barry.

Halifax, September 16th, 1833.

[No. 4—NEW SERIES.]

TO DR. BROWNLEE,

A Preacher in the Middle Dutch Church; late Editor of the late ... "PROTESTANT;" President of the New-York Protestant As ... sociation, &c. &c. &c.

FOURTH—"The doctrine of Purgatory is a mere novelty. I shall in due time, ... if requisite, produce mine of the best Fathers against it with St. AUGUSTINE ... AT THEIR HEAD." (Extract from the eighth epistle of Dr. W. C. Brownlee, addres ... sed to Drs. Power, Varela, and Levins.)

REV. SIR—Compelled by the length of my last letter to ... omit much that I had to say on the subject of the Catholic ... doctrine of purgatory, I shall now invite you to a farther con ... sideration of this interesting topic. I think I have shown con ... clusively that this doctrine was inculcated in the Old Testa ... ment; and my quotations were very abundant from the New ... Testament itself in favour of purgatory. If I am wrong in ... my present conviction I most respectfully beg to be corrected— ... but until I am clearly made conscious that I am in error, ... shall most firmly contend that I have conclusively proved this ... doctrine, so much derided by many respectable and intelligent ... Protestants, to be a doctrine sustained by the authority of the ... Bible. I apprehend, Rev. Sir, you will no longer insist on ... placing St. Augustine at the "head of the nine Fathers op ... posed to purgatory;" for you must now be well satisfied that ... this illustrious Saint was one of the most strenuous defenders ... of this very doctrine. Did I quote St. Augustine fairly?— ... Were my references correct? If I misquoted the Saint, ... Rev. Sir, or if I referred you improperly I sincerely trust you ... will apprise me of it. My intention is to act honestly. I do ... not wish by false quotations to impose upon the ignorant—nor ... could I conscientiously cite a name as authority, without first ... being certain beyond the possibility of doubt, that such name ... when referred to would bear me out in all that I had advanced. ... You claimed St. Augustine—you pronounced him as being at

the "head" of the opponents of purgatory. This induced me to investigate the matter—and on referring to his works I found, among a host of others, the passages which I had the honor of submitting to your consideration in my last letter. Were these passages, Rev. Sir, for or against purgatory? Do you not think they would justify you in placing their author at the "head" rather of the believers in the doctrine of purgatory, than at the "head" of the opponents of this doctrine?

I cannot think, Rev. Sir, that any impartial man could possibly desire stronger evidence of your error respecting St. Augustine, than the numerous and striking quotations from this Saint, contained in my last letter to you. It was there conclusively proved that he himself believed in purgatory—and it is not very probable that he would believe one thing, and write another. But if there should yet remain a lingering doubt in your mind—if you do not feel entirely satisfied that you have misunderstood the opinions of St. Augustine, then I am inclined to believe that the following quotation will remove every doubt, and convince you that you have charged St. Augustine with that of which he never was guilty. Yes! Rev. Sir, I am about giving you a quotation from his works, which goes to show that so far from being opposed to purgatory, he considered it a heresy to deny this doctrine!!! There is no sophistry here, Rev. Sir—it is plain argument, based upon plain facts. The following are his words "Aerium ab Aerio dicti sunt, qui cum esset Presbyter doluisse furtur, quod Episcopos non potuit ordinari, et in Arianorum haeresim lapsus, PROPRIA QUOQUE DOGMATA ADDIDIT NONNULLA; DICENS OFFERRI PRO DORMIENTIBUS NON OPORTERE," &c. &c. &c. (Augustinus De Haeribus, chap. 53.)

Is the above fairly quoted, Rev. Sir? If you will turn to St. Augustine, chap. 53, De Haeribus, you will find the words I have just cited—and I am sure after you have done this, you will at once acknowledge your mistake. With one more quotation I will take leave of St. Augustine. He says—"When the sacrifice of the altar, or alms, are offered for the dead, then, in regard to those whose lives were very good, such sacrifices may be deemed acts of thanksgiving. In regard to the imperfect, they may be deemed acts of propitiation, and though they bring no aid to the very bad, they may give some comfort to the living." (Enchirid, c. xc. Tom. 2. p. 83.)

I shall now proceed, Rev. Sir, to the proof that St. Augustine was not the only Father who believed in an intermediate state of punishment; and I will furnish you with the opinions of men, whom you and every intelligent christian will revere.—St. Chrysostom, you will remember, flourished within three hundred years of the age of the Apostles, and you cannot but admit him as an unexceptionable witness of their doctrine and practice. The following is his language:—"It was not without good reason ORDAINED BY THE APOSTLES, that mention should be made of the dead in the tremendous mysteries, because they knew well that these would receive great benefit from it," (In cap. i. Philip. Hom. 3.) Tertullian, who lived in the age next to that of the Apostles, speaking of a pious widow, says—"She prays for the soul of her husband, and begs refreshment for him." (L. De Monogam. c.) St. Cyprian, however, endeavoring to furnish numerous testimonies in another building which is now in rapid progress.

The Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN, Roman Catholic Pastor of the church erecting in the above city, has arrived in New-York, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the charitable and benevolent, to finish the building now in progress. As the hardships under which the Catholics of Richmond labour, owing to the loss of their former place of worship, as explained in the above extract, taken from the National Gazette, are peculiarly distressing; we trust the Catholics of New-York will not turn a deaf ear to Mr. O'BRIEN's solicitation, but contribute their mite, in assisting their Catholic brethren in Richmond.

Since the above was in type, another claim upon our benevolence, has been received from our friend, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly. We must refer our readers to his communication in another column, which speaks volumes.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

We visited this interesting exhibition, and we were pleased to notice the splendid specimens of American industry, and ingenuity. We regret our limits will not permit us to enumerate the various beautiful articles which we noticed, but we cannot help particularizing some highly finished, and elegant specimens of Imitation Marbles, and sorts of Wood, painted by Mr. E. Ramsbottom, 44 consumes? Truly, since God is called a consuming fire, he will consume the wood, and what vices arise from matter, which adhere to the soul, in the flesh, not in the spirit. And when the fire shall have consumed all the wood of sin, as it does grass, then that matter being destroyed which was fuel to the chastising fire, the Prophet says: "The burnt mountains shall repose, and the hills and the thick forests, and the consuming fire shall cease, that feed upon them." (Ib. p. 563.)

St. Ambrose, in the fourth age of the Church, referring to the passage of St. Paul, (1 Cor. iii. 13, 14, 15,) says: "From hence it may be collected, that the same man is saved in part, and is consumed in part; and in a commentary on this Epistle, he remarks: "The Apostle said, 'He shall be saved, yet so as by fire,' in order that his salvation be not understood to be without pain. He shows that he shall be saved indeed, but that he

shall undergo the pain of fire, and be thus purified, not like the unbelieving and wicked man who shall be punished in everlasting fire." (Com. in Ep. ad. cor.)

I might thus proceed, Rev. Sir, with all the holy Fathers. I might quote on this subject from St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Eusebius, St. Epiphanius, St. Jerome, &c.; but this, I believe is unnecessary, for the great names I have already cited will assuredly suffice to convince every candid enquirer after truth that the Catholic doctrine of purgatory was defended and enforced by the earliest and most distinguished Fathers of the Church. This admitted, Rev. Sir, and I have certainly gained a great deal. I have demolished your theory of the supposed novelty of this doctrine—and I have shown that so far from having been introduced into the Church, as you contend, in the year 1430, (see my last letter in Truth Teller,) it was advocated by the Apostles themselves, and by the Fathers of the succeeding ages. This, I repeat, is a great deal gained—and I sincerely hope I may be as successful in the examination of your references on other points, as I cannot but believe I have been in the examination of those touching the doctrine of purgatory.

You will please remember, Rev. Sir, that no disrespect is intended by this candid, perhaps premature, expression of my opinion; but the evidence to my mind is so irresistible that I cannot but believe it must be so to the mind of every man open to conviction. Who can, for a moment, doubt, after attentively reading the extracts in this and the preceding letter from the greatest luminaries of the Church, that you labor under a most unaccountable misapprehension upon the subject of purgatory? I am sure, Rev. Sir, that many who have read your opinion upon this point will feel, as I did, amazed that one of your extensive reading and familiar acquaintance with ecclesiastical history, should have been so strangely misled, as to have supposed that purgatory was a "novel doctrine," and that St. Augustine was at the head of the Fathers against it?

My authorities in favour of purgatory are not confined to the Catholic Church. I can prove that this doctrine has been defended by some of the most enlightened Protestants—and among them, I can name many distinguished Philosophers and Divines. Indeed, if I found any difficulty in citing Protestant authorities, I might appeal to two papers, which, on most reasonable letters was addressed. Mr. Clanchy is a disciple of Mr. O'Connell's politics, and he has most properly acted on the letter and spirit of his leader's instructions. It has been the advice of Mr. O'Connell, repeated thousands of times to the people, that "whenever a man would tempt the people into an illegal or secret society, they should immediately drag him before a magistrate." In obeying this advice, Mr. Clanchy fortunately gave his information to a very active magistrate, by whom the plotters have been taken into custody, and the law, which they sought to turn to their own selfish purposes, will be wielded against them. We trust the experiment of Shields and M'Carthy will be the last made in this country at "a rebellion." If the peasantry in Kilkenny had but acted on the advice of Mr. O'Connell, and in the manner in which Clanchy of Limerick has done, there would never have been Whitefeet combinations there to afford pretext to the enemies of Ireland for a coercion bill.—Dublin Paper.

REDUCTIONS IN IRELAND.

The following items appear in a list of abolished or reduced salaries recently printed by order of the House of Commons:

Table with 4 columns: Position, 1829, 1833, and a final column. Rows include Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Under Secretary, Irish Office, London, First Clerk, Secretary's Office, Clerk ditto, Clerk ditto, Vice Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Secretary Post-Office, Chief Clerk and Clerk of a Road, Commissioner of Inquiry, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Commissioner Board of Works, King's Stationer, and Lord Chancellor.

DEATH OF THE REV. F. J. L'ESTRANGE.

Died, on the 6th September, aged 45 years, at Cove, where he had been sojourning during the summer months, in the hopes of recovering his health, the Very Reverend Francis J. L'Estrange, formerly principal of the Carmelite Convent, Clarendon-street, Dublin. In addition to the sacred character which he bore as a clergyman, he added to that station the attributes of a distinguished patriot. The arduous, and often perilous, scenes which were enacted during the progress of the Catholic cause, did not deter him from affording to his companions in patriotism the inspiring example of his presence and ardent co-operation. Firmly convinced that the struggle for civil liberty was a cause too sacred in itself to warrant the neutrality of those who were devoted to the altar, he united with the spiritual functions the philanthropic duties of citizenship, and by his discharge of both, he demonstrated how the purity of each may be combined in the one character.

Thursday, the remains of the Very Rev. Mr. L'Estrange were disposed to regard the mercy and justice of the Supreme Being in a light very different from what I now do, with my present convictions of an intermediate state of punishment. I beg, Rev. Sir, that you will not denounce me as a scoffer of the sacred volume. I have said nothing to justify such an appellation. What I have said I am willing to proclaim to the world, and I am much mistaken if better and abler men than your humble correspondent, have not thought precisely as he does upon this point.

The Scripture reminds us that even the just man falls seven times, (Prov. xxiv. 17,) and that men must give an account of every idle word that they speak, (Matt. xii. 36.) Now, Rev. Sir, look for a moment at the frail tenure of human existence—see on what a slender thread our life depends—have we not daily instances before us of persons being suddenly removed from this world, without the possibility of calling on Almighty God for mercy and forgiveness? What then, Rev. Sir, is to be the fate of those unfortunate persons who die in either of the above states? They cannot go direct to heaven, because nothing defiled shall enter heaven, (Rev. xxi. 27.) I ask you in all sincerity, Rev. Sir, does it comport with the attributes of a merciful God, to make no distinction in sin? Does it accord with our notions of his justice, to suppose that he will punish alike the man who has been guilty of "speaking idle words," and the man who has blasphemed against his Holy Church? Again, Rev. Sir, are you prepared to say that the poor child who dies with a lie of excuse on its lips, will be condemned to the same punishment that awaits the wretch who has murdered his wife or his father? No, Rev. Sir, your heart, I am sure, sickens at such a thought—it is too monstrous for the conception of an intelligent and sincere Christian—and it would moreover be in direct contradiction to Scripture, which declares that "God will render to every man according to his deeds. (Rom. ii. 6.)

Now, Rev. Sir, this is all the Catholic believes—this is all he is required to believe—and who will censure a Catholic for believing in a doctrine so consistent with his ideas of a Divine Being, and so consoling in the hour of dissolution. On losing a beloved wife or child, the Catholic can kneel and breathe a prayer to heaven for their eternal happiness—he can supplicate the divine clemency in their behalf, and in doing this, he shows that he is imitating the example of the whole primitive Church—he is doing what St. Augustine did for his mother, St. Monica, for the Saint informs us, that he offered up prayers on the altar in order "to obtain the pardon of her sins." (Confess. l. ix. c. 13.) You can know nothing, Rev. Sir, of the consolation to be derived from the performance of these christian duties—you believe not in a middle state, and, therefore, you cannot pray for your wife or your child after the grave has closed upon them. You do not believe with St. Augustine, St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, St. Cyprian, St. Epiphanius, St. Jerome, &c.—that the departed can be helped by the prayers of the faithful on earth; and therefore you cannot intercede for those who, when living, were most dear to your heart.

You differ widely, Rev. Sir, from your fellow-Protestant, Dr. Johnson—you have read his meditations, and you are no doubt familiar with the proof they contain of his having been in the constant habit of praying for his deceased wife. He says, "that the generality of mankind are neither so obstinately wicked, as to deserve everlasting punishment; nor so good, as to merit being admitted into the society of the blessed spirits; and that God is, therefore, generously pleased to allow a middle state, where they may be purified by a certain degree of suffering."

I must now conclude. I trust, Rev. Sir, you are satisfied that I have examined the subject with perfect fairness. Your arguments have had all due respect paid to them—and your references have been examined with a disposition to elicit truth. If what you have said upon the subject of purgatory, had been corroborated by the authors whom you quoted, I should have united with you in opposing it. But after the most attentive and scrupulous examination of the writers on this point, and more especially after having turned to St. Augustine, and found him at the head of the defenders of this doctrine, I cannot but express my honest conviction, that you have been most unaccountably deceived—and I do not hesitate to say, that the opinion I have formed of your character justifies me in believing that you will speedily confess your error, and retract your condemnation of this Catholic doctrine.

I would take this occasion, Rev. Sir, to mention, that all the Catholic is required to believe on this subject, is contained in the following brief declaration of the Council of Trent: "There is a purgatory, and the souls, detained there, are helped by the prayers of the faithful, and particularly by the acceptable sacrifice of the altar." (Sess. xxv. De Purg.)

It is unnecessary for me to remind you, Rev. Sir, that in consequence of your having asserted purgatory to be a "novel doctrine," and of having placed St. Augustine at the "head" of those opposed to it, you have been the means of misleading a very large portion of your fellow-citizens. If you are satisfied that I have quoted honestly, it does not remain for me to point out the course to be pursued with regard to those whom you have unintentionally, no doubt, led into error. Your own good sense, and your love of truth will suggest the proper mode of rectifying the mistake.

In my next, I shall have the honor of examining some one of your other charges.

I have the honor to be, your obliged Servant,

C. S. D.

[FOR THE TRUTH TELLER.]

Many instances occur in the history of man's life inductive to the belief on the truth of the proposition that some men are born to be popular, and admired more from chance, than any intrinsic, worthy quality which they possess. The conspiring and rare powers of the mind, originating from nature and acquisition, are often crushed in the bud by the influence of preju-

dice and jealousy, and if they should survive the thrive of an array of opposition, and rise from beneath the pressure of its load and attain their destined goal, the pernicious despotism of man frequently causes a neutral coolness towards their attracting merits, which but too truly responds to the truth of the elegant lines of Gray,—

“ Full many a gem of precious ray serene,  
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.”

In the bright constellation which the English Poets form, there is one star not indeed entirely obscure, but is as yet in the twilights of admiration, and popularity. I mean Percy B. Shelly, a Poet whose writings if impartially examined, will not fail to gain the admiration of every man whose heart is susceptible of the beauty and fascination of Poetry. There is pervading all his productions, a depth of imaginary, a thrilling pathos of feeling combined with an exquisite and sweet flowing versification. We are not as with Byron, disturbed with an occasional roar of the cataract, but he sweeps us away with him and moulds us as it were into his own mood, delighting without ever interrupting by any unexpected astonishment, and like the majestic Swan, along the stream of a calm and tranquil river we arrive with him at his journey's end, without experiencing an angry billow in our voyage. Cold and callous must be the heart that would fail to rebound to the impassioned and the soul stirring sentiments that are breathed forth in his inimitable Revolt of Islam—obtuse and apathetic must be the soul that will not feel animated, exalted, and refined in contemplating such a noble and elaborate production; reared and consecrated by a glowing and fertile genius, an undecaying superstructure of the greatness of his erudition, more lasting and permanent than the warrior's wreath, or the pageantry of this world's splendour.— Nations may be laid prostrate, and the most formidable and imperious monarchy be bereft of their glittering sceptres ere it shall descend to the grave of total oblivion; for my part, I should sorrow in anguish if mankind was to undergo such a degradation, as to be insensible to the productions of the soul. But whence is it, that in our present stage of enlightened intellect, that we manifest such an unmerited neglect towards the writings of Shelly, while Lord Byron is soaring on the wings of popularity, both here and in Europe, a word scarcely is heard of his great cotemporary; some seem to imagine for a cause that being well versed in philosophy and more particularly metaphysics, that by a deep amalgamation of both in his writings, he has rendered them obscure to the generality of readers. While this may appear as a specious reason to some, it is certainly a powerful attestation of his powers as a writer, and a disgrace to the world in their insensibility to a mind that disdains the trammels of custom, and soars to the highest regions of intellect, there to indulge in its own sublime and æthereal creations. But let us see by an analogous instance, how far this opinion deserves our credence. Paradise Lost, when it was first produced to the world, did it meet with a reception commensurate with its merits? Was it not treated with coldness and indifference almost obliterated from memory, until Addison—immortal praise to his memory—came forward, and by an evolution of its latent merits to the world, by his powerful pen created an admiration which thirsted like a thirsty deer for a drink from a pellucid brook, for its perusal and possession,—and the consequence was and is, that it is looked upon as being the greatest or at least as great a work as the English language can afford? Who that has ever read it, will deny that it is not both philosophical and metaphysical? But the world is already in the possession of the cause of its first failure; it was not a lack of merit, but the principles which its author dared to espouse; highly incensed at the shameful conduct of the lordly aristocracy of his country, he valiantly discharged a volley of his indignation upon them, which gave umbrage, which they were anxious to retort the first opportunity; unhappily with the aid of the adroit Reviews of their time, they did succeed so far as to deprive poor Milton perhaps, of what he wanted more than the encomiums of posterity. It will not require much time to prove that the world has judged Shelly, not by his writings, but by his early principles, and has passed sentence, not I hope, irrevocably, accordingly.

It does not appear that Shelly's mind when he entered the University was properly chastened down by the infusion of ethical principles, for the first calamity which befel him, as we are told, was his disregard for its fiat in the investigation of questions which it is orthodox to take for granted his prying and penetrating mind could not suffer to be chained down by the fetters of custom, and accordingly gave way to disquisition, which he thought would satisfy him, but which in reality enveloped him more in the meshes of doubt, and lead him into the opinions deemed Atheistical which caused his expulsion from the University and created the displeasure of his father; but it must be consolatory to the admirers of his genius that these opinions are soon retracted. Had this great error of his youth been the only one he might have overcome entirely the censure and displeasure which it met with; but in the selection of a companion he neither found one congenial to his feelings nor in accordance with his desire, and he accordingly left her in defiance of the mandate of matrimony, and sought that in another which he in vain expected in the first—the consequences were melancholy. Mortified with his violation of the marriage vow, she committed suicide after he discarded her; this

imprudent act preyed bitterly upon Shelley's feelings, as may be seen from the following lines in his dedication to Mary, his second consort.

Alas, that love should be a blight and snare  
To those who seek all sympathies in one;—  
Such once I sought in vain; then black despair,  
The shadow of a starless night was thrown  
Over the world in which I moved alone:—  
Yet never found I one not false to me.  
Hard hearts, and cold, like weights of icy stone,  
Which crush'd and withered mine, that could not be  
Aught but a lifeless clog till revived by thee.

Oh cruel love, thou constant companion of youth, thou hast rent many hearts in twain and left them to weep and mourn over their own desolations, reason in vain asserts her dominion—thou art sole arbiter during thy reign. Shelley's political principles were equally as repugnant as his religious to the received and established principles of his countrymen, he denounced and detested tyranny and oppression, temporal or spiritual, his great desire was the establishment of a better order of things, and to blend all unto harmony and peace. His attempts to effect this project, drew down upon him a reprobation from all quarters, but more directly from a set of reptile reviewers who endeavored not only to torture himself, but also annihilate his writings, fortunately they succeeded only in destroying the popularity which they were destined to receive; but I hope ere long the cloud which hangs over them may soon pass away and show to the admirers of the world their merits which have been so long shrouded on account of the principles of offence which their author espoused. In passing sentence upon this eccentricated and allucinations of Shelley's youthful career justice will restrain us to be lenient and charitable, they were many and deplorable—parental neglect is often the cause of grevous errors—many who wander from the paths of virtue might be reclaimed by timely and proper means in the higher ranks of life. Parents frequently dazzle the minds of their children by a display of the pomp of circumstance little conducive to their welfare and happiness.— Perhaps Shelley was an instance. However, his evil deeds are interred with him—his writings will last till time shall cease its course—let posterity do them justice.

SARSFIELD, Jun'r.

As rights—Patriots of Erin, lovers of your country, who have fought the battles of liberty, in endeavouring to break the chains of every, long inflicted upon a patient but oppressed country, by an unand despotic Ministry,—how often do I bring to my recollection and that cradled my infantine days, though tyranny spread her l-stained banners at the critical era of my emigration, over that dded Isle—religion attacked by a tribe of Locusts, with their s in their tails. I bid adieu to the tessellated vallies of my deary Erin, with extatic feelings and a pleasing gratification on seeing the enemies of my Church discomfited, and put to flight—by a band of Prelates, and Patriots, who by the power of their language, and cogent reasoning, and persevering exertions, caused their ies to surrender.

I, fellow-countrymen, fellow Christians of every denomination, must my feelings be in this, my adopted country, when I meet an arch Nestorian Fanatic \* \* \* attacking with calumnies the unfounded, and misrepresentations the most false, counterfeited forged from the creative filth of his vindictive spirit, that ancient venerable edifice, the Catholic Church. He, Brownlee, Minister of the Middle Dutch Church of New-York, challenged the Catholics to meet him in the broad field of Religious Controversy—they not from the challenge—they came forward to support and elicit—their holy religion admonishes them to love every one, and to no person. But their divine Master tells them in the first Peter, chapter, 15th verse, “Sanctify the Lord, Christ, in your hearts, ready always to satisfy every one that asketh a reason of the that is in you”—they proved it to Dr. Brownlee and requested a to give his Rule of Faith. Hear the solution, St. Denis carries his head under his arm after it had been severed from his body—urgatorial Crabs—the servants of New-York robbing their mas—and then coming to the Priests to be absolved from their sins, nt restitution—the Canadian Nun—the celibacy of the Priests joke, &c. &c. &c. Blasphemous and false assertions. Foul-ed Brownlee, should you be treated as a gentleman? No. d you be venerated as a Christian Pastor? No. But you l be condemned, execrated and castigated, as a lying, bigotted ic. O, it is apparent to every one, who has read your lying, letters—whose hearts are not galled with pertinacious prejua that you have deduced the most palpable lies that have ever ema from the pen of a man, professing to be a disseminator of the Gospel of truth. In Galatians 1st chapter, 9th verse, “If any preach any other Gospel unto you than that which you have re, let him be accursed.” Mr. Brownlee, where was the reli-the Middle Dutch Church at that time, if you would examine lying records you might find the date I fear not. Brownlee, would it be for you and your amiable and virtuous ladies, if had remained within the boundaries of your own Church, and ad to your congregation your doctrine, right or wrong. The bious odium that you have met with would pass unnoticed.—ave brought an everlasting scandal on yourself, your virtuous and congregation, that never will be obliterated from the re-time. Many of a member of the Church.

By the arrival of the Liverpool packet of the eighth of September we have received an unusual variety of Irish, English and provincial papers. Ample extracts containing the most interesting items of intelligence will be found in various parts of our columns, some are unavoidably deferred for want of space until our next. Notwithstanding our having enlarged the paper and introduced small type, which enables us to give more matter than any other Catholic periodical at present published, stil

we find it will be necessary for us to enlarge the Truth Teller, which we contemplate doing on the 1st of January next.

THE MISCREANT.

The influence of the press, expressing public opinion, in Europe, is felt, even by his majesty the miscreant of Russia, in the midst of the barbarism and blood with which the monster has surrounded his den. It will be seen in our summary that the debate upon Mr. Ferguson's motion has reached him, and the scorn, the execration, with which he was in that debate so justly treated, has elicited from the tyrant a document of immense length, published in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, evidently by authority. This document commences by expressly alluding to the debate of the 21st of July, in the British House of Commons—notices “the violence of the other Speakers,” but profess to reply only to Lord Palmerston, though evidently the document is really in reply to the speeches of Mr. O'Connell and those by whose exposition of his iniquity the despot is galled to the quick. In this article, while affecting to consider the majority in the House of Commons against Mr. Ferguson's motion as an acquittal from the charges of the speakers, and a testimony of the amicable relations between the two kingdoms, his Majesty “the Miscreant” asserts equivocally the right of his Majesty, the aforesaid Miscreant, to deal with Poland as he pleases. This right he claim from treaty (that of 1815), from conquest, force, will, but not one word of the reciprocal rights of an injured and impoverished people, trampled under the iron hoof of a haughty, dominant, and oppressive—because dominant—state. The Whig papers in England deal largely in abuse of this document, and declaim against the despotic sentiments with which it is impregnated. It is a rascally document, and is fall of rascally principles—but not one whit more rascally than the principles promulgated by some of the Whigs themselves, with regard to their right divine over Ireland. There is nothing more cruel and despotic in that document than there was in the Coercion Bill, as at first fledged by Brougham and Grey, and adopted, without hesitation, by hereditary legislators; there is nothing bloody, nothing of brute force, to which the sentiments contained in that miscreant manifesto may tend, which was not equally contained in the sentiments of those who talked of resisting Repeal of the Union “at all hazards,” and to “the death?” The Whig writers can see clearly the mote in the eye of foreign miscreants.

The manifesto is Whig all over—but we refer to a catechism Patrinow to be taught to Polish children, as a sample of Tory blasphe-my, which will be found elsewhere.

This, we admit, is “too bad” for the Whigs; and the laudable guage of cant to justify crime—the appeal to the decrees of the Heaven to sanctify the usurpations of man, are Tory to the life, and just suitable to the head of the Tories to the world, “his Majesty the Miscreant of all the Russias.” Indeed, there is nothing in that document, perverting the precepts of religion, away for the maintenance of the usurpations of the Miscreant, that boiste was not maintained in substance by the English Tories who would identified the precepts, the duties, and vital interests of Christianity, with the maintenance of the monstrous temporalities of the Church of England.

AN IRISH EMIGRANT.

Late an inhabitant of Newtown-Barry.

Halifax, September 16th, 1833.

[No. 4—NEW SERIES.]

TO DR. BROWNLEE,

A Preacher in the Middle Dutch Church; late Editor of the late “PROTESTANT;” President of the New-York Protestant Association, &c. &c. &c.

FOURTH—“The doctrine of Purgatory is a mere novelty. I shall in due time, if requisite, produce nine of the best Fathers against it with ST. AUGUSTINE AT THEIR HEAD.” (Extract from the eighth epistle of Dr. W. C. Brownlee, addressed to Drs. Power, Varela, and Levins.)

REV. SIR—Compelled by the length of my last letter to omit much that I had to say on the subject of the Catholic doctrine of purgatory, I shall now invite you to a farther consideration of this interesting topic. I think I have shown conclusively that this doctrine was inculcated in the Old Testament; and my quotations were very abundant from the New Testament itself in favour of purgatory. If I am wrong in my present conviction I most respectfully beg to be corrected—but until I am clearly made conscious that I am in error, shall most firmly contend that I have concluded in favour of the doctrine of PURGATORY.

If an editor was desirous of pursuing a course which would bring down upon him the contempt of every good christian and liberal man in this community, he could not do better than imitate the Editor of the Journal of Commerce. It is in fact the mouth-piece of a certain set of fanatics who attempt to curb the spirit of the age—which breathes good will and charity to all on earth—as the organ of a party desirous of prosecuting a plan destined to embroil the country in civil war, and urging a panic faith as the guide of the Northern section of this country in their relations with their Southern brethren, has met with the contempt of every lover of the peace of this Union—notwithstanding its religious cant—and like “the Devil can quote Scripture for his purpose.” We look upon him as professing opinions of a dangerous enemy to the constitution of freedom.



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

W-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1833.

NO. 43.

We accuse him of having dared to express opinions which any American should blush to avow. We drag him before the bar of public opinion, and direct him to hold up his right hand. We charge him with having advocated a system first promulgated by Garrison, a name identified with the reviler of his native land, and sustained by men who are willing at the instigation of fanaticism to execute acts which have been pronounced by the most honest statesmen in the land unconstitutional.—Can there be an American whose wish could be that to him should belong the infamy of wishing to fire the dome of liberty? We charge him of being a puerile advocate of the misguided men, whose bold and daring efforts to unite Church and State, has called forth the reprobation of every true American. We charge him with being the supporter of the rich and the powerful in their labours to wring from the industrious their labor at the lowest price. We charge him as the constant and arduous supporter of those who would grind the face of the poor; array section against section; Father against son; and still while he sustains opinions calculated to engender the worst passions of the human heart; heart-burnings, and contentions cry out, all is done in the name of HIM, who taught us christian charity, and held himself up in his actions, as the bright example of the virtues which he desired to inculcate. Shame on such hypocrisy.

The following remarks from the Journal of Commerce, yesterday, referring to sapient Dr. Brownlee's communication has elicited from us, the present notice of that debased print.—In justice to our friend Noah, we subjoin his very sensible remarks on the same subject, which reflect much credit upon him:—

["It was a sad blunder in our paragraph. We hope no Catholic has been led by our carelessness to commit the terrible sin of eating meat on the wrong day. If he has however, and will call on us, we will give him a certificate of absolution, which we will guarantee shall pass as current in any other world besides this, as if it were signed by the Priest or Pope; and we will do it for half-price too.—Or if the penitent thinks we ought, it shall be done for nothing. It is now well settled that absolution by an Editor is just as good as that of any other man."]

MR. NOAH'S REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

Why should the Journal of Commerce professing to be a religious paper, attack the forms and ceremonies of his Christian brethren, and particularly the elder brother of the Christian Church? Why not permit citizens to enjoy their religious belief, and their ceremonies without attempting to bring them into ridicule? What a glorious day it would be for the civilized world, if christians would practice upon the precepts of the great founder of their faith.

RICHMOND, VA.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

"About sixteen years ago, an effort was made to build a Catholic Church in Richmond, Virginia, and a subscription list handed about for that purpose. On the list being presented to Mr. Galego, a wealthy Catholic of the place, he proposed to defray the whole expense himself—but, unfortunately for the cause, he soon afterwards sickened and died. Faithful, however, to his intentions, he bequeathed four thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the building, and left a lot whereon he wished it erected. By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, the will has proved to be informal, and the Catholics have thereby forfeited not only the \$4000, but likewise the lot, together with the church and other improvements which they had put on it at their own expense. This is the more painful, as they are few and only in very moderate circumstances. They are, however, endeavoring to repair their losses by the erection of another building which is now in rapid progress."

The Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN, Roman Catholic Pastor of the church erecting in the above city, has arrived in New-York, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the charitable and benevolent, to finish the building now in progress. As the hardships under which the Catholics of Richmond labour, owing to the loss of their former place of worship, as explained in the above extract, taken from the National Gazette, are peculiarly distressing; we trust the Catholics of New-York will not turn a deaf ear to Mr. O'BRIEN's solicitation, but contribute their mite, in assisting their Catholic brethren in Richmond.

Since the above was in type, another claim upon our benevolence, has been received from our friend, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly. We must refer our readers to his communication in another column, which speaks volumes.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

We visited this interesting exhibition, and we were pleased to notice the splendid specimens of American industry, and ingenuity. We regret our limits will not permit us to enumerate the various beautiful articles which we noticed, but we cannot help particularizing some highly finished, and elegant specimens of Imitation Marbles, and different sorts of Wood, painted by Mr. E. Ramsbottom, 44 Canal-street, a young man of rising talents. We observe with satisfaction, that this young man's taste is not solely confined to the above description of painting; for we could refer with confidence to a very excellent likeness of Governor Houston, our distinguished Senator of Tennessee, executed in a very superior style, which may be seen at the "Houston House," 412 1-2 Broadway, kept by Mr. Charles Denny.

TURN OUT OF TAILORS.

The Journal of Commerce in its consistent course of illiberality, attacks the Journeymen Tailors for their proceedings. We should have no desire of entering into this quarrel, but that the remarks of the Journal attracted our attention. He seems to think that the proceeding is impolitic on their part, as it interferes with the doctrine of political economy, of which this sapient editor is a learned professor. We are believers in the doctrine, but differ with the Journal. The natural price of labor is far different from the marked price; and

Limerick, but, unlike its predecessors, it has most signally failed. It appears from the accounts furnished by the *Limerick Chronicle* and *Evening Post*, that two miscreants, named M'Carthy and Shields, entered into a conspiracy (with others, we suppose,) to make a plot in Limerick, and involve their dupes in the charge of high treason. The plot was sufficiently well contrived—the informers wrote letters to persons whose anti-union politics were well known, describing to them that the country was filling with arms, that a greater number of insurgents were enrolling, and that "all should be ready at a moment's warning." It was only necessary that those letters should be twenty-four hours in the possession of the parties to whom they were directed, and information would have been given of the intended rebellion—the letters written by the informers would be referred to as proofs of the truth of their story—the people would be arrested—the police force trebled—the country proclaimed, and, in the midst of all the apprehensions of civil war, the victims tried—the oaths of the betrayers believed, the innocent executed, and the wicked rewarded, as Oates was for his discoveries of the Popish plot, and the Deist, Reynolds, for his swearing in '98.

From such calamities the country has been preserved by the vigilance of a worthy man, named Clanchy, to whom one of the treasonable letters was addressed. Mr. Clanchy is a disciple of Mr. O'Connell's politics, and he has most properly acted on the letter and spirit of his leader's instructions. It has been the advice of Mr. O'Connell, repeated thousands of times to the people, that "whenever a man would tempt the people into an illegal or secret society, they should immediately drag him before a magistrate." In obeying this advice, Mr. Clanchy fortunately gave his information to a very active magistrate, by whom the plotters have been taken into custody, and the law, which they sought to turn to their own selfish purposes, will be wielded against them. We trust the experiment of Shields and M'Carthy will be the last made in this country at "a rebellion." If the peasantry in Kilkenny had but acted on the advice of Mr. O'Connell, and in the manner in which Clanchy of Limerick has done, there would never have been Whitefeet combinations there to afford pretext to the enemies of Ireland for a coercion bill.—*Dublin Paper*.

REDUCTIONS IN IRELAND.

The following items appear in a list of abolished or reduced salaries recently printed by order of the House of Commons:

	1829.	1833.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	£23,155 17 5	£20,000 0 0
Under Secretary	2,075 4 1	1,789 0 0
Irish Office, London	1,550 0 0	abolished
First Clerk, Secretary's Office	1,094 0 8	800 0 0
Clerk ditto	923 1 6	abolished
Clerk ditto	184 13 3	abolished
Vice Treasurer	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0
Postmaster-General	1,384 12 4	abolished
Secretary Post-Office	1,424 2 6	800 0 0
Chief Clerk and Clerk of a Road	816 6 0	400 0 0
Commissioner of Inquiry	1,200 0 0	abolished
Ditto	1,200 0 0	abolished
Ditto	1,200 0 0	abolished
Ditto	990 0 0	abolished
Commissioner Board of Works	558 0 0	abolished
King's Stationer	335 4 0	abolished
Lord Chancellor	9,834 1 6	8,000 0 0

DEATH OF THE REV. F. J. L'ESTRANGE.

Died, on the 6th September, aged 45 years, at Cove, where he had been sojourning during the summer months, in the hopes of recovering his health, the Very Reverend Francis J. L'Estrange, formerly principal of the Carmelite Convent, Clarendon-street, Dublin. In addition to that station the attributes of a distinguished patriot, the duties, and often perilous, scenes which were enacted during the progress of the Catholic cause, did not deter him from affording to his companions in patriotism the inspiring example of his presence and ardent co-operation. Firmly convinced that the struggle for civil liberty was a cause too sacred in itself to warrant the neutrality of those who were devoted to the altar, he united with the spiritual functions the philanthropic duties of citizenship, and by his discharge of both, he demonstrated how the purity of each may be combined in the one character.

Thursday, the remains of the Very Rev. Mr. L'Estrange were brought to this city from Cove, by the Innisfail steamer. Great numbers of people were in attendance to pay the last tribute of respect to the excellent and lamented clergyman.—*Dublin Pap*.

Died, in Tralee, of apoplexy, on Monday night, Richard O'Connell, Esq., M. D., in the 88th year of his age. Doctor O'Connell was early life a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and served during the American Revolutionary war, principally on board the Princess Royal, the flag ship of Admiral Byron; he subsequently served on board Admiral Digby's ship, where he was the messmate of his present Majesty, of whom he used relate several anecdotes. He was engaged in almost every naval action that took place during the war, and was more than once wounded and taken prisoner. Dr. O'Con-

nell had been settled in this town for a period of fifty years, and there were few indeed more generally respected and esteemed, for amiability of character, and all that could render man respectable. He had been for that long period in considerable medical practice in this town and neighborhood, and was over forty years physician to the county gaol, and for over thirty-five years a magistrate for this county, having been enrolled in the commission soon after the relaxation of the penal code. He was a man of Herculean strength and symmetry, and was in full possession of his health and faculties, until he received the apopleptic fit on Sunday night.—*Tralee Mercury*.

A TREASURE.

On Thursday last, while some tradesmen were employed in rebuilding an old house in Patrick-street, one of the slaters in cleaning away some old rubbish or mortar, discovered a small box about 18 inches square, which on being opened was found to contain eighteen hundred golden guineas stowed away in old worsted stockings. This sum, it appears, was a portion of the industry of a very humble family who had for a number of years carried on business in rather a small way in the house, and who were, according to common report, of the most miserly habits; often denying themselves, not the necessities, but the smallest comforts of life. This sum now devolves to a respectable inhabitant, who is married to the daughter of the person who hoarded up this wealth, in addition to a larger sum which was forthcoming on that person's decease. We have been told, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, that the person who received the hidden treasure gave one shilling each to the three tradesmen who found the nest.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

SIR WILLIAM GOSSET.

We have reason to believe that Sir William Gosset will march with the awkward squad. He has declined joining with the Lord Mayor, after the fashion of the other members of the staff—"I shall not be then in Dublin."—*Dublin paper*.

LIMERICK ANTI-CORPORATE MEETING.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

On Tuesday, a meeting took place at Swinburn's Large Room, for the purpose of appointing a committee to aid the government commissioners in the forthcoming inquiry into corporations in Ireland. About a quarter past two, Mr. D. Roche, entered the room which now began to fill; he was accompanied by Mr. William Roche, M.P., Mr. Lawlor M.P. for the Queens County, Thomas Roche, John O'Brien, of Elmvalle, Esqrs, and many others.

Mr. John O'Brien was called to the chair, and Mr. O'Hara, appointed secretary.

Mr. David Roche, M.P., rose, and said, that as one of the requisitionists he should state that it originated with his friend Mr. William Wornell, and a few others, with whom he fully and fearlessly co-operated. He had looked over the accounts and returns laid before Parliament, and nothing could equal the most bare-faced manner in which the public money had been expended.

Mr. William Roche, M.P., next addressed the meeting. In doing so, he stated that though he was absent at the time the requisition originated, yet he was not then absent from his place in Parliament, where, he trusted, he had discharged his duty, with zeal and integrity. (Cheers.) If I had been at home said Mr. Roche, I would be one of the requisitionists, and, it now gives me pleasure to participate in your proceedings. Previous to his coming away from London, he said that he had repeatedly called at the government printing-office, in order to procure, if possible, the returns lately laid before the House of Commons by the corporation. It has been rumoured, said he (Mr. Roche) that the commissioners were to carry on their proceedings with closed doors. This is not true, for I can tell you that they will hold their investigation openly and publicly, and that they will readily and thankfully receive any information personally or by letter, from any that may be willing to render it. (Loud cheers.) The commissioners have got full power to afford this opportunity, and I am certain they will exercise it.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Steele entered the room and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Immediately on taking his seat,

Mr. Lowry moved that Mr. Steele's name be added to the committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wm. Roche, who bestowed midst great applause, the highest eulogiums on Mr. Steele, for patriotism, integrity and public spirit.

Mr. Steele rose amidst renewed acclamations and said, on being called to take the chair—gentlemen, I shall feel infinitely honored and delighted to take the chair, to put the vote of thanks of the meeting to that friend of Ireland, and my own excellent and well-tried private friend, John O'Brien of Elmvalle—(continued cheering)—a man of noble principle and noble talent, with a highly cultivated understanding and benignant nature, which eminently qualify him to preside in our city on an occasion like the present. (Hear.) But, gentlemen, my kind friends, and fellow-citizens, you must not think me inser-

sible or ungrateful for the honor you designed me, if I most respectfully, in conformity with a principle on which I have invariably acted, decline the distinction of having my name on your committee. I am, it is true, a member of the congregated trades of Limerick, and I consider it one of the highest honors that could be conferred on me, that I should have obtained the freedom of all our guilds; but, gentlemen, this distinguished compliment was paid me as a kind of testimony of approbation of my political conduct; and it appears to me, according to my view and perception of delicacy and propriety, that it did not confer on me the right of interfering as a regularly privileged citizen in the private concerns of the citizens of Limerick, who are perfectly competent themselves to do their own domestic business without my interference.

Mr. Lalor next addressed the meeting.

Mr. Steel rose again, and said—Men of Limerick, before I conclude by proposing cheers for him, without acclamation for whom no Irish meeting ought to separate, I know you will permit me to speak of another friend of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) There is in our city at this moment a member of parliament, who has done his duty, in the opinion of O'Connell and of his constituents, with as stern integrity and rectitude of principle as any man who ever entered the national council of any country. He is one of the Members for Clare, my native county.—[Somebody here said aloud, Major M'Namara is in town.] Mr. Steele exclaimed—Major M'Namara! No, I did not mean him, nor do I on an occasion like the present intend to sully my lips by mentioning the name either of Major M'Namara or his son, the Captain. Let them answer as they can for their parliamentary conduct, if they ever have the effrontery again to face their constituents! (Hear, hear.) No! ye men of ancient and venerable Limerick, renowned in the history of Ireland, I ask you to give me your acclamation for Cornelius O'Brien—(Loud and continued acclamation.) Men of Limerick, my conclusion is nine cheers for O'Connell and the repeal of the Union. (This appeal was responded to with enthusiastic shouting and hurraing and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.) After which the meeting separated.

#### IRISH CORPORATIONS.

YOUGHAL.—On Saturday, the Commissioners, Messrs. Fogarty and Lisle, commenced their inquiries into the Youghal corporation. The following are extracts from the examination of Mr. Jenkins, the town clerk:—

Every freeman, on being admitted, must pay £5, viz. 3s. stamp duty 6s. 8d., Irish, to the Mayor, 7s. 6d. to the Recorder! 2s. 6d. to the sword bearer, 1s. to each of the sergeants at mace, the residue, 19s. 3d., to witness, town clerk; such had been the custom since witness knows the borough; a man of rank generally gives more; but witness sometimes paid the stamp duties out of his own pocket, though getting no fees. The town clerk gives a certificate of admission to each person sworn. There has been no alteration in the oath to his (witness's) knowledge. Catholics take the oath prescribed by the relief bill; it is administered by the mayor; the Quaker affirms—*When the old woman was recorder, the 7s. 6d. fees was still demanded.*—(Great laughter.) The total number of freemen is at present two hundred and twenty-seven, viz., nineteen aldermen, the mayor, two bailiffs, twenty burgesses, and 195 freemen at large. Residence is no qualification for voting for any of the corporate offices. The Duke of Wellington (if he took out his freedom) could vote at a Court of D'Oyer Hundred. There are but ten resident burgesses, forty resident freemen, and twenty within seven miles of the town. All the rest are non-residents. In the entire corporation there are 219 Protestants of the church establishment; the Catholics, 2; Wesleyan Methodists 6; no Quakers. Within the last century but four Roman Catholics were admitted to freedom, and those since the emancipation act. But, gentlemen, (said the witness,) I need not tell you that *Catholics are indebted for the contents of that box*—pointing to the chest that contained the old charters, &c. Quakers were always admissible, and several were at different times admitted. According to the new rules the mayor must be elected by a "court of election," on the 29th June. Is of opinion that the bailiff should be a resident of the town; knows no instance of a person being removed for non-residence; a gentleman of the name of Hudson, bailiff, was obliged to come and reside in the town, though he lived on the opposite bank of the stream that divided the liberties from the county. No other qualification was necessary for bailiff. No Catholic was ever admitted—albeit one was made "a sergeant at mace," but he took no higher step on the ladder. Remembers no Quakers burgesses; no dissenters are admitted to the corporation; there are several resident here.

Court—Allow me to ask you, Sir, do you think that it is for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the alderman's situation, that the corporation have confined the admission to so very few, and have conferred the dignity of mayor so repeatedly on the same person?

Witness—It probably may; £200 Irish is the mayor's salary. A quantity of oysters are still taken, according to charter, but the herrings are not claimed. Coal has also been claimed. There are fees connected with the Court of Record. The existing mayor proposes his successor, and hands his name on a slip of paper to the town clerk, who makes proclamation of it in open court. A poll is then taken, if contested. At the late election they were opposed by Mr. James Joseph Beresford, freeman, but the candidate was defeated, having but one vote (his own.) The right of proposing his successor rested in the mayor, but it is not resisted by the freemen; there is a corporation dinner on the evening of Whit Monday, when the candidate is declared, and he generally returns thanks in an appropriate speech. The dinner is paid for by each individual, and not as it used to be, at the expense of the corporation. When paid for by the corporation, it was much better attended than since they were obliged to contribute themselves. Witness never heard nor believes that a declaration of political opinions was demanded from the candidate; sometimes individuals have objected to candidates, but never urged the reasons of their objections. The person proposed has always accepted the commission.

Then it would seem there was some plan in previous meeting when arrangements were entered into? Witness thought there was amongst the aldermen ten of whom reside in the town, but all did not act.—Believes that those aldermen determine who shall be admitted to their freedom, to all offices freedom of trade &c. Thinks that the aldermen received a list of those names from some individual.

Commissioner—Who is that individual? Witness believed that the late Earl of Shannon, and the present Earl, when he had control over the borough, gave a list, his wish was always attended to; witness could not be sure whether the nomination originated with him, or whether it was submitted to him, subject to a "veto." In the year 1821 the borough went into the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, he having been successful in a law-suit with the corporation. At the time of the Dukes coming into possession, they (the corporation) presented the freedom of the aforesaid borough of Youghal, in a golden box, to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and to the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, and to Colonel Curry in silver boxes. Since then the Duke or his agent possessed the same controlling power.

Commissioner—What was the cause of the Earl of Shannon's losing at that particular time?

Witness—He was not so great a politician as his father.—*Cork Chronicle.*

#### MOST HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY.

(Further Particulars.)

An atrocious conspiracy by some apparently obscure miscreants to involve the lower orders of this city in treasonable and rebellious practices, has been discovered and two of the principals are now in the custody of Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., who has in his possession the original letters written by one of those fellows and addressed to various persons. They commence with "My dear friends," and proceed to exhort the population to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now presenting itself, and to be ready at a moment's notice to assemble against the Government, *en masse*, and attack the military and police, to give a return of the number of arms, and men of each district, in order to effect a repeal of the Union. One of these letters is dated from Rathkeale, August 28, and signed "Timmins." We believe the design of the writer was to traffic on the lives and liberties of such as might become the dupes of his infamous artifice. The matter has been fully reported to government.

The following we copy from our cotemporary the Evening Post of yesterday—

"A great sensation was created in this city on yesterday, by the discovery of a plot to involve several respectable citizens in a charge of conspiring to overthrow, by insurrectionary means, the present order of things in this country. The particulars are these. On Saturday last, Mr. James Clanchy, of John's parish, received by post, a letter of which the following is a copy:—

"Rathkeale, August 28, 1833.

"MY DEAR JAMES—I beg leave to apprise you of my success since I saw you last. I was received by my friends in neighbourhood with more friendship than ever. The friends to the system is increasing daily, that I have experienced from their kind reception of me. However I consider it nothing but the duty of every true-hearted Irishman to join heart in hand in putting down such a damnable corrupted government, that is trampling and tyrannizing on the rights of Catholics. I hope the rest of our friends will not neglect their duty in holding themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, let them be steady as well as determined; let them recollect their every movement is watched with an eye of scrutiny by the opposite party. Let them act with caution and there is no fear but we will succeed. Thank God we are gaining ground as fast as they are losing it. What caused government to give up the tithes, nothing but real fear. You may rest assured the repeal of the Union we will have on the same principles, dare they refuse? If they do they may begin when they please, we are ready to meet them. Let them but recollect the multitudes that assembled at the anti-tithe meetings in the different parts of Ireland. Would the English government be such fools as to oppose with their trifling share of soldiers and few police (scattered as they are) such hosts as are ready to start as this moment, if called on. Surely not. I am informed there is once and a half the number of arms in the country now, that there was eight or ten months back, and they are increasing daily. I hope it will be the case with you and your friends, for it is the duty of every man that can afford it to procure as much as will protect him. Notwithstanding the treachery of the government, their eye is shut on that plan, while they are asleep is the time for you to work. Twelve or fourteen months back we had double the number of arms that they had troops to encounter, which I will make you and your friends sensible of at our next meeting in Limerick. My dear James, I hope you and the rest of your friends who received my letters, will meet and send me, as near as you can judge, a correct return of the number of men and arms in Limerick and its suburbs. As I am determined on the receipt of your letters, to proceed to Kerry, direct your letters as usual to Gallery's publican, Rathkeale.

"My dear James, I am yours, &c. &c.

"P. TIMMENS.

"To Mr. James Clanchy, Publican, John-street, Limerick."

The shrewd and compact style of this letter made Mr. Clanchy suspect there was more designed that he could at the instant divine, otherwise, he might have treated it lightly, and totally overlooked it, as he was alike unacquainted with the writer and the subject. He instantly left his house, and after communicating with one of our own city members, and some of his fellow citizens, waited on Mr. Vokes, chief magistrate of police, to whom he declared that as a member of the Limerick Political Union, he felt himself bound to put the authorities in possession of a document so wicked in its design—and be requested that the most prompt measures would be taken to discover the quarter from whence it came. Mr. Vokes promised every co-operation and gave some hope that the parties would be traced. On the next (Sunday), Mr. Vokes informed Mr. Clanchy that he suspected a person named Daniel Shiels—who for some time had been endeavouring to get into the police. Shiels was consequently at Eleven o'clock that night, arrested by the police at his residence, near the old square. Mr. Matt. Barrington, Crown Solicitor, who was on his way to Dublin from the Cork assizes, having heard of the circumstance, promptly gave every assistance in sifting the affair, to the bottom. Shiels on his examination admitted the letter was in his handwriting, and stated that it was dictated to him by a person named John M'Carthy, who resided in old Clare-street, and had at one time been a schoolmaster; he had put into the Limerick post-office on Saturday, the letter from Mr. Clanchy, together with similar letters for Mr. Walshe of Sir Harry's-Mall, Mr. Daly of Blackboy turnpike, and Mr. Halloran, Strand. After posting them he called on Mr. Vokes, as directed by M'Carthy, to say that letters were in town from the agents who were working up the insurrection in the country, and that if the houses of the parties named were searched, the documents would be found, which would substantiate all the information M'Carthy had been hitherto giving, respecting the general conspiracy. M'Carthy had told Shiels it was necessary he, (Shiels) should go to Mr. Vokes, as the more witnesses that offered the more disposed would Mr. Vokes be to

credit what was stated; and that, if the plot succeeded, a sum of four hundred pounds would be divided between them. During the examination of Shiels, M'Carthy, who was loitering opposite the police office, was arrested. He denied on his examination, knowing anything of the letter, but objected to say whether he knew or not a person named Timmens, whose signature was attached to it. Mr. Vokes said that M'Carthy had frequently mentioned to him the persons to whom the letters were addressed, as having been engaged in a rebellious conspiracy! In fact, M'Carthy had given in the names of a great number of highly respectable citizens, every one of whom, if M'Carthy's evidence were sustained, could be capitally indicted. The result of the investigation was the committal of Shiels and M'Carthy for further examination—the dispositions of all the parties to whom the letters were addressed, will, in the interim, with those of Mr. Vokes, be forwarded to government for advice as to after proceedings.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOST REV. DR. CURTIS.

This solemn ceremony was performed on Monday, the 26th of August, in the Catholic Cathedral of this town. We have seldom witnessed a more interesting scene. The venerable prelates who assisted on the occasion, the clergy who attended in great numbers from the archdiocese of Armagh, and the diocese of Meath—the multitudes of laity that flocked in from the neighbouring counties, all seemed to be deeply impressed with the melancholy nature of the deity which called them together. The ceremony opened about Eleven o'clock, with a procession of the bishops and priests from the Sacristy to their respective places. The former were the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, the Right Rev. Dr. Kiernan, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Getigan, the Right Rev. Dr. Croly, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Higgins, the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, and the Right Rev. Dr. Blake. Among the clergy of the second order we recognized the Very Rev. Dr. M'Cann, P. P. of Dundalk; the Very Rev. Dr. Esmonde, President of Clongoweswood College; the Very Rev. Dr. Keenan, President of the Diocesan Seminary of Dromore, and the Rev. Dr. Callan, of Maynooth. Having prayed together for a few minutes, they began the office for the dead. We were particularly struck by the solemn manner with which the prelates read those melancholy testimonies that Job has borne to the miseries of this life. After the office for the dead had terminated, the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Tierney, as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Henney, as Sub-Deacon, celebrated solemn High Mass. The exquisite music performed by the choir accorded well with the solemnity of the occasion. The fervent zeal with which the people of Drogheda, in particular, paid the last tribute of their regard to the memory of their late venerated Primate, showed that the ties of affection that bound them to him when living, were too strong to be broken even in death. His profound learning commanded their admiration—his meekness and charity attracted their esteem—whilst the other exalted and amiable virtues that endeared him to all, could not fail to engage the most sincere and warm attachment of his own flock. To them, indeed, it must have been gratifying to witness the appropriate honors which all classes united in paying to his memory.—*Drogheda Journal.*

#### THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

(From the Waterford Chronicle.)

The following letter affords an additional instance of the munificent liberality of the above illustrious nobleman. Our readers are aware that the Earl of Shrewsbury has already subscribed largely towards the Mount Melleray Abbey, in this county. He has now given to this institution the produce of the sale of a very valuable and interesting work, which he has published in defence of the Catholic religion, and its tenets, and he further makes an offer of some valuable paintings which his lordship considers as suitable to a religious institution. The work above-mentioned has met with a very extensive sale in England. Its second edition is now out:—

MY DEAR SIR—I am extremely obliged by your kind letter, which only reached me here on yesterday, so that I am afraid this will be too late for your purpose. I am sorry to say it is not our intention or indeed in our power to visit Ireland this year; or I should have had great pleasure in laying the foundation of the new Melleray Abbey, in the county of Waterford. It is truly gratifying to hear that the good monks are going on so well in their most valuable establishment. I feel highly interested in their success, and am sure they will be the means of doing more good in Ireland than they could possibly have done in France. You are good enough to say that you would wish to have some of my "Reasons for not taking the Test." I have some copies of this work by me, and shall be happy in sending you all I happen to have here; you are quite welcome to use them as you will, and should you dispose of any of them by sale, please to give the produce to the monks of Melleray. I can send you some more when you have disposed of these. I shall have much pleasure in hearing if you are able to turn them to their advantage. As the produce goes to the poor monks, people may be the more disposed to purchase. I shall be most happy to make Sir Richard Keane's acquaintance, and to express my grateful acknowledgments to him for his very great and uncommon liberality towards the much injured and persecuted monks.

I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle's recovery. Please God, that it may last. That great and pre-eminently gifted prelate would, indeed, be a serious and heavy loss; his transcendent talents are acknowledged and duly appreciated in every part of the kingdom. I most confidently hope that the venerated prelate may be able soon to resume the duties of his high station.

Believe me, my dear Sir, ever very truly and sincerely yours,  
SHREWSBURY.

To the Rev. Mr. Fogarty, Dungarvan.

P. S.—I have also a painting or two that I could send if you think they would be acceptable. They would be very suitable ornaments in a cloister, and it is on that account that I thought of offering them to the monks.

#### TRANQUILITY OF THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

The county Kilkenny is, at this moment (whatever may be said to the contrary, in the most deplorable condition that can well be conceived, in the estimation of the preservers (*lucis a non lucendo*) of the public peace. They do not know what to make of the horrible state of tranquility which prevails from one end of the county to the other. Not one instance of outrage—not a robbery—not a burning—not a murder—not shooting or maiming—not a single armed party—not a house-breaking, even so much as a fight at a fair, or a funeral to give a poor policeman the chance of anything to do, is now to be met in this abominably quiet county. This is a melancholy picture of things—a sad look out for stipendiaries, inspectors, subs, chiefs, and all the other grades of those "heirs of the kingdom of heaven," and really, on the part of the people, argues much ingratitude and want

of sympathy towards those who gave them, on various occasions, so many warm and striking instances of their disposition to preserve their security—in a gaol. In no county, perhaps, in Ireland is the creation of employment more required than in this—in no county do the opportunities for supplying it so abundantly present themselves. This is the great cardinal point—the criterion, in fact, to test the sincerity of that man's professions who expresses himself fond of peace. Let but a portion of the 200,000 acres of lands which are partly lying waste in this county be turned into cultivation—let that work so imperatively demanded by this and some of the adjoining counties, the Kilkenny canal, be only set vigorously on foot, and we will stake our existence that the utmost vigilance of the sharper, and most inventive policeman, with his Mentor, the sub-inspector, at his head, or his heels, will not be able to entrap a Whitefoot over the whole area of this county for the time to come.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

IRISH SINECURES.

The following names appear among many others in the Irish estimates, as holders of sinecure offices:—

Searcher of Customs, Earl of Leitrim	£935 11 3
Ditto at Cork, Lord Avonmore	679 15 0
Ditto at Donaghadee, Lord Donoughmore	69 10 0
Comptroller at Cork, Rev. Sir H. Lees	271 5 0
Examiner of Customs, T. Staples	780 15 0
Deputy to Lord Leitrim, Mr. Larkin	369 5 0
Searcher at Belfast, Mr. Cooper	244 3 0
Ditto at Newry, Mr. Hamilton	241 15 0
Ditto at Drogheda, Mr. Collins	112 5 0
Ditto at Waterford, Mr. Halser	444 15 0
Ditto at Wexford, T. H. Lees	504 0 0
Ditto at Dundalk, Mr. Pennefather	147 5 0
Clerk of the Crown, Earl Granard	1,700 0 0
Constable of Dublin Castle, General O'Neill	439 15 0
Ditto of Limerick, Lord Gort	653 10 9
Ditto of Castlemaine, Mr. Geoluff	223 10 0
Clerk of the Privy Council, Lord Clifden	1,700 0 0
Clerk of the Pells, Earl of Shannon	3,141 0 0

DROGHEDA CORPORATION—MR. O'DWYER.

On Thursday last, W. E. Hudson, and M. R. Sause, Esqrs. the Commissioners appointed to investigate into corporations, in the north-east district, commenced their inquiry in the tholsel of this town. Alderman Holmes, town-clerk, has been under examination since the opening of the court to the present time. The principal points as yet inquired into the constitution of the corporations—the mode of electing the officers, the qualification, admission, and the privileges of freemen—the jurisdiction, &c. of the tholsel court. Mr. O'Dwyer, M.P., is in constant attendance, and submits queries in writing, which are put to the witness by the Commissioners.—*Drogheda Journal*.

The inquiry will not terminate for a week. Such an exposure of frauds—bare-faced plundering frauds was never made.—The corporation themselves, admit that their revenue, now, three thousand pound, a year, would be twelve thousand pounds if let at the value. But twenty thousand pound, would be nearer the value. They say they have a right to do what they may please with it, as it was given for the support of Protestantism, although the grants were originally by Catholics! It seems by them, that Protestantism cannot be maintained without plunder and fraud. The exertions of Mr. A. C. O'Dwyer, in aiding the commission, are highly spoken of.—*Pilot*.

MR. LITTLETON—REPEAL.

We have on many occasions, found the information of the London Observer correct, and therefore, we give in its own words a passage concerning our new Secretary of State:—

"It is confidently inferred, from recent distributions of ministerial changes, that there exists on the part of Mr. Littleton, a determination to conciliate the Repealers at all hazards; even though, in so doing, he should forever estrange from the government that party in Ireland which resolutely supported the executive authority, at a time when its very existence was threatened by those whose cause he now espouses."

If this be true, and it sounds very like truth, the days of connection between England and Ireland are numbered. If the Romans and the government coalesce to crush and keep down the Protestants, there will be but one course left, and that must be plain to every man. Rather than be the slaves of both, the Protestants will join the Romans to oust the British government.

He must be blind that does not see this result. We do not mean a joining and ousting by rebellion. We mean by unanimity of purpose. Who does not see that a unanimous determination of such a nation as Ireland must be obeyed. If the struggle for independence shall come, shall be forced on us, it will not be necessary to pull a trigger in the contest. We speak with a view to warn, not to threaten.—*Evening Packet*.

IRISH POOR.

The new act for the removal of Irish poor from England, is to commence on the first of January, 1834, and to expire on the 1st of May, 1837. It gives power to any two justices of the peace of England, upon the complaint of the church-warden or overseers, to bring the poor person and his family before them, and after examining them upon oath, and such other witnesses, as they think proper, and upon its appearing that such persons have not a settlement in the parish, they can be removed to Ireland in the most convenient way to the parish, such parish however, paying the expense of removal.

Would it not be well to extend the provisions of this act, so as also to embrace the removal of the rich absentees from England!—*Ed. T. Teller*.

DROGHEDA.—The subject of the local jurisdictions was concluded yesterday, and Alderman Holmes is now under examination as to the mode of granting leases, renewals, &c. The inquiry is likely to be very tedious; the Commissioners investigate the most minute particular connected with the object of the commission, and show great patience and perseverance in the discharge of their duty.—*Drogheda Journal*.

DERRY.—We are not inattentive to what is going on with regard to the corporation and its creditors on the one hand, and the public on the other; but refrain at present from offering any remarks on the subject. From a desire that the case of the creditors, which justly inspires no little sympathy, may receive the most dispassionate consideration. We trust that such an arrangement will be entered into as will secure the interests of

the creditors, and, as far as possible, the interests of the public. Should our hopes be disappointed, we shall consider it our duty to bring the matter fully and strongly before the public.—*Derry Journal*.

The following powerful and ably written article, representing the situation of Ireland at the close of the last Session of the Parliament of England, will be perused with interest by our readers. It is written by an Englishman, who can feel for the wrongs of Ireland, and Irishmen.

But Ireland—what share has she in this small drachm of sweet? Her share of the "sour" has been indeed large. If the English people have reason to complain, at the close of this first session—if they have cause for regret and resentment in contemplating the seven months' labors of Parliament—what deeper sources of complaint, what sadder regrets and fiercer resentments, must naturally lodge in the hearts of Ireland. And yet, is Ireland left without her fair proportion of just hope and rational promise? Is she, who has shared so bitterly in the disappointment, shut out altogether from cheering expectation, and forbidden to participate in the patient and sustaining feeling that fills the popular mind in England, enabling us to look onward to the possession of that which has so long eluded our grasp? Let us take a hasty glance at our present position, and judge by that of her hopes and prospects.

Of all subjects, that of Ireland and her miseries is the most embarrassing to a sympathetic pen. We are so deeply acquainted with the story of her wrongs—so aware of the manifold injuries, and her manifold deserts—that we know not where to begin, or what to write of. We are baffled by our very familiarity with the theme. One would think there were a hidden spell in the name of Ireland, to conjure up the imp incapacity, and the shadows of weariness and despair. There is something in her situation to make even her sturdiest friends falter occasionally, and to prevent them from plunging onward at every step—but it is not these that retard us, so much as the old difficulties; in the reflection that what Ireland is, and is suffering now, she was, and was suffering centuries ago; the sense of the long endurance of the terrible ills that beset her, and the confused notion arising out of this, that her fate is inevitable. Judge as wisely as we will, resolve and re-resolve as we may, this absurd folly will fasten itself upon honest people sometimes, and dash their best spirits with a feeling of fatigue and hopelessness. It was said of some martyrs to open windows and east winds, that his life had been one long rheumatism; the life of Ireland may be said to have been, for centuries gone by, one long petition for life—one prayer for the means of living—one struggle to escape death. It is the melancholy knowledge of this that weighs down hope at times even in the strongest and most cheerful, and makes them abstain from knocking those people down, who respond, as men commonly do, to some statement of Irish wrongs and wretchedness, by the simple exclamation—"Ah! the old story!" proceeding after a pause, to give an exquisite reason for not being moved to sympathy—"Why, my dear Sir, it has always been so; I don't dispute the truth of what you state, but it has always been so, and, of course, it must be so. It is very shocking, but it cannot be helped. What can be done, if there is no remedy. What can not be cured," &c. And, then, unless you are strong of heart, and resolute of purpose, you begin to be half superstitious too, to fancy that there must be some mysterious agency to work—that providential interference can alone relieve the object of your sympathy—that such help as yours is at any rate useless—and, you accordingly sit down dejected, and nothing more is said of Ireland that night. People are contented to settle the matter on any terms, short of grappling with the truth, so that they can but get rid of the subject.

It is of such absurdities as these that the debates of the legislators for Ireland are chiefly composed. The Parliamentary history of the country is made up of them. A frightful discovery of Irish suffering, destitution, and discord, is presented;—and Lord Lansdowne listens, acknowledges, deplures—but begs to remind their Lordships that "it has always been so;" and, that therefore to do any thing in the way of relief, would be to interfere with the established order of things. The Right Rev. Dr. Tithetake shrugs his broad shoulders, and exclaims—"Ah! the old story!"—insisting that the extreme age of the grievance is the first reason why it should not be redressed—that abuses, as they grow old, grow sacred and venerable—and that if those who suffer under them are not reconciled to their burden, it is a satisfactory proof that they have not borne it long enough.

But the Reformed Parliament was to resume another tone towards Ireland—to sing her sorrows in a far different key. For the first time, that forlorn land was to hear tidings of hope and joy—voices of commiseration and sympathy—assurances of redress, fulfilled as soon as given. A miracle had happened—Government was to do her justice! How did Government go to work to accomplish this unprecedented task, of rendering justice where it had been invariably denied? By abolishing the sinecure church of Ireland, which was draining her resources, and weakening her energies in a thousand multiplied forms? By relieving her from a partial and vicious administration of the law; from the odious presence of a standing army; from the charges of a system of government too expensive for the richest instead of the poorest of countries; from the infamous and oppressive grand jury cess; from the frauds and tyrannies of the Tory corporations; from the mischiefs inflicted by the local magistrates, a body of functionaries whose irresponsible and arbitrarily exercised power is far from being the least among the thousand sources of complaint and calamity in Ireland? No; nor with any one of these; nor with any one of the flagrant evils that we have not enumerated, did the government deliverers of Ireland commence their praiseworthy and philanthropic operations. But, instead—that right, trusty, and well-beloved friend and councillor of Ireland, Lord Grey, walked down to the House of Lords as soon as it was opened, and with a face free from blush, and a manner admirably cool and collected, expounded his views of what the necessities of Ireland instantaneously and peremptorily required, and proposed—the coercion bill.

Though it cannot be forgotten, we have no desire to bear in continual and angry remembrance, the blow that was aimed at the liberties and political existence of the Irish people, by this measure. That it has worked less actual mischief, less devastation, less outward misery, than it was calculated to do, thanks only to Ireland herself, and not to the institutors of the measure. There was nothing in the assigned reasons for introducing it, or

in their manner of carrying it through, to soften its baneful qualities; nor have they done any thing since—much as they have been doing and saying concerning Ireland—that can heal the bruised spirit of the Irish people, or atone for the gratuitous insult and indignity. Thanks, we repeat, to Ireland herself for whatsoever of good she is at present enjoying, or reasonably hoping for.

And of this good, present and to come, we discern much more than a glance at any one of the individual points of improvement would lead us to expect. The injuries done to Ireland have been poured in upon her like a flood—the balm has been administered drop by drop—small drops, but subtle, to relieve. The Church Reform Bill, as a "reform," is a mockery, yet it is a minister of certain good as far as it goes, and it promises far higher and more extended benefits. It is not a "final" reform, but the mere pioneer for improvements. We agree generally, in the views taken in the *Pilot* of the tendency and effects of the various events affecting Ireland that have transpired since the meeting of Parliament:—

"What has been done for Ireland? We answer—not much specific relief, certainly, has been extended, and the little that has been done, has been extorted, and done with a bad grace; but if much good has not been done, much mischief has been prevented—much old rubbish has been cleared away—many principles of real reform, though not in words admitted, have been established in fact—tithes, though not by law abolished, are in substance extinguished; those dens of Tory corruption, the jobbing Corporations, are under sentence of death; ministers, without having redeemed their pledge of a Jury Bill, have been brought to shame, and have shrunk from acting upon the vices connected with the old system; a million has been granted to the parsons, which million is, in fact, granted to the poor and to the country, and is by so much a deduction of the absentee drain. In short, if much relief has not been extended, or many great truths and rights acknowledged—a vista is opened through which prospective freedom may be seen—the jungle is clearing away; and some progress made in preparing the soil to receive the seed to produce hereafter good fruits."

We see, in short, even in the present condition of Ireland, and in the events of the first session of the reformed parliament, a justification of the high hopes we entertain of her speedy deliverance from the more pressing and ruinous of her innumerable grievances. We see enough to sustain our confidence and cheerfulness, in spite of every shock and disappointment, even when we look only to what must assuredly be done by Parliament ere another session can elapse; and without looking to what is of ultimately far greater and higher worth, than that, the feeling of admiration and sympathy for Ireland which almost universally animates the people of England.

ENGLAND.

[From the London True Sun, 1st September.]

THE KING.

On the visit of his Majesty to the House of Lords, on Thursday, the neighbourhood of the Palace, the Park, and the approaches to the House, were by no means crowded at any part of the day. During the procession, the spectators, who were, for the most part, of respectable appearance and demeanour, observed the most profound silence. On the return of his Majesty, the same quiet prevailed. At Palace-yard, opposite to the coach-stand, two gentlemen took off their hats, and waved them in silence, whereupon a general and loud cry of "Put down those hats," was raised by the bye-standers. At Whitehall, also, an attempt was made by the persons in the windows and on the roof of the Chapel and the Horse Guards, to break the tranquility of the cortege by a cheer, which, however, was at once defeated by the indignant groans of the people. An Irishman, looking up angrily to the windows of the Chapel, exclaimed, "Hold your tongues, you blackguards, and don't make a noise at the funeral." In the Painted Chamber, we should have said, there was a slight attempt made to raise a cheer, but it was not very successful.

In the Park, as his Majesty returned, a few children, who ran with their nurses from the enclosure, to peep at the royal procession, screamed out "Huzza!" and their shrill voices, breaking upon the solemn silence, had a singularly ludicrous effect. The hackney-coachmen on the stand in Palace-yard complain bitterly of the indifference of the citizens to a pageant, the representation of which used, on all former occasions to be very profitable to them. This day no more than four gentlemen and three ladies pfor seats (on the coach-box) to view the procession; and we are precise as to the number. We heard a policeman (of the I division) say to a "brother constable" that he could not account for the difference between the cold silence of the people this day, and the noisy enthusiasm of the immense crowds who hailed his Majesty, on his way to dissolve the stubborn unreformed Parliament; on which occasion he (the policeman) had his knee dislocated by the pressure of the over-joyful crowd. The extreme silence of the assemblage was the more remarkable, as there were dispersed amongst it several policemen in plain clothes.

It is amusing to those who, like ourselves, saw and heard what really did occur, to read the description given by the loyal Radical of the *Morning Advertiser*. He says—"A police force was employed to keep the avenue clear through which the procession passed, together with a few of the household troops (the Blues,) and the most profound order and decorum were observed by all ranks, who warmly cheered his Majesty." Perfectly true, as to the "profound order and decorum;" but pray, who heard the warm cheers? Certainly no one from the Palace to the Painted Chamber. But every one heard the people say, as they smiled frigidly upon the evidently dispirited and disappointed monarch, "This is a funeral." The *Advertiser* says, "His Majesty was dressed in an admiral's uniform"—perhaps the only truth in the whole report of the day's proceedings; but it also says, "He looked exceedingly well and cheerful." The fact is, the chagrin of his Majesty was remarked by every spectator. It cannot be denied, however, that, as the *Advertiser* states—"His Majesty, after proroguing Parliament with a speech from the throne, re-entered the state-carrage, which was announced by the firing of cannon, and the King returned to the Palace about three o'clock, amidst the same ardent manifestations of loyalty that marked the progress of his Majesty to the House of Lords, and continued until he re-entered the Palace." True: "amidst the same ardent manifestations of loyalty;" i. e., hardly suppressed groans and hissings.

In the *Times* of Friday, there is an effusion representing Mr. Cobbett as bringing accusations of Tory extravagance against all the elements, the sun itself. The *Advertiser* of the same date, in an article evidently not from the same hand, consoles his Majesty for the indifference of his people, by reminding him of the invariable loyalty which the sun and the elements have shown to this successor of Canute. It concludes the article from which we have quoted, with this poetic compliment:—"The day was uncommonly fine, and gave full effect to the Royal pageant, and it is worthy of remark, that on all occasions whenever his Majesty has appeared in public before his loyal subjects, since he came to the throne, the weather has been delightful, and the sun shone on each occasion, as if to welcome the most popular of sovereigns."

TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. PHILPOTTS, LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

Martinstown, 22d August, 1833.

MY LORD—If I have delayed so long to answer a charge of the most grievous enormity, which the newspapers represent your lordship to have made against me, it is not to be inferred that this delay arose from any timidity upon my part to deny the veracity, or challenge the proof of those charges; but, as it is generally known, I am not permitted, by the laws of this country, to express an opinion on what is spoken by any member of either house of the legislature, and as I am not disposed to give unlimited confidence to newspaper reports, I conceived that I was bound to afford your lordship sufficient time to repudiate the authorship of such false and calumnious statements. Your lordship has been pleased to give your tacit assent to their publication, and it is in the capacity of thus silently assenting to the identification of your lordship's name with their promulgation, your lordship is now in justice bound to hear me. My lord, you are aware that the speech ascribed to the Bishop of Exeter commences with a disclaimer of all personal considerations, and a solemn declaration of his deepest solicitude for the interests of religion and of truth—interests well deserving the most serious reflection of those whose duty it is to teach by word, and, still more, by example, "to seek first the kingdom of God and his justice," and to confide in the fulfilment of those unflinching promises which declare "that, then all other things (that is, all that temporal wants require) shall be added unto you." Yet, my lord, after this announcement of disregard for earthly concerns—of exclusive devotion to objects of a purely spiritual nature, so well calculated to prepare the mind of the reader for the reception of eternal truths, connected with the spiritual edifice of "the Church of God," of which bishops were placed the exclusive guardians, he finds his attention occupied with an acrimonious dispute about worldly pelf, wrung with unrelenting rapacity from hunger and nakedness, together with personal invective, gross imputations, and worse than rash assertions. As to the subject upon which the debate alluded to arose, I can assure you, my lord, so little does it interest the body of the Catholic clergy and laity of this country, that I have not heard one of either class speak of it otherwise than with the utmost indifference; nor do the Catholic people nor clergy of Ireland care how many, or how few, of your lordship's order divide the consecrated spoils, if they are still to be devoted to the uses of a body of whose titles and incomes they hear much more than of their apostolic labors.

With regard to the defence of the two distinguished prelates, whom the printed speech so liberally traduces, it is not for an individual so little qualified to do it justice as I am, to incur it with his advocacy; nor can I conjecture that they will condescend to undertake it themselves. However that may be, my lord, your lordship will be just enough, I am sure, to agree that as yet their antagonists, including Doctors Magee and Erlington, have not carried off all the laurels from the field of polemic rivalry. I have only to express an humble opinion with respect to the observations of one of those prelates, (Dr. Doyle,) that I cannot discover any principle, opposed to the divine law, in his condemnation of that maxim, which in imitation of an awful and blasphemous precedent, declares, "we have a law" and by that law, those created to the image of the living God, and redeemed by the blood of his only son, must furnish to death.

Now, my lord, with respect to the charge against myself, I shall ask some questions. The first is, how could the newspapers truly report your lordship to have said, that my inflammatory harangues caused the life of the Duke of Buckingham's agent to be assailed?—You, my lord, could not, by any possibility, have a certain knowledge of such a fact; there was no investigation, no proof on record; you have not heard the accusation preferred, when the defence might be produced; you could have, at best, only the report of one interested party—and you are aware, my lord, that such testimony must leave the charge at least doubtful. Knowing, then, and believing, as you must, that one who asserts, as true, a charge of which he doubts the veracity—is guilty, before the tribunal of his own conscience, of judging without justice, and of putting into execution, as far as malice can impel, that decision which malevolence can dictate, or bigotry inspire. It is the law of God to "judge not, that you may not be judged," and "to do unto others all those things, which you would wish others should do unto you." This is the rule of private judgment laid down, in that sacred text, from which the established church professes to derive all her doctrines. By the law of this empire, it is held as a maxim, that a man is to be presumed innocent, till his guilt is juridically declared. If this sentence ascribed to your lordship is not to be found in any code of divine or civil jurisprudence, to whose influence must I ascribe the slanderous imputation that I stimulated men to attempt to commit the crime of murder? I presume that your lordship's extensive information supplies the answer. But, my lord, allow me to ask another question—Has there been no act done, in the name of the agent of the Duke of Buckingham, more calculated to produce so dreadful a result, than the inflammatory harangue of a priest? Your lordship, if you did not hear it, might have suspected that some strong provocation might have been given; I do not call that provocation a justifiable motive, but it was a stronger impulse than that which the harangue of a priest could possibly give. With respect to the report said to be made at the Castle, I must plead complete ignorance. I received no communication regarding it, and as I seek neither the patronage nor places that government can bestow, I took no concern about its opinions of me. The church to which I have the honor to belong is not of human institution, and as it traces not its origin to the vices, neither does it depend for its continuance on the caprices of kings or governments. Nor need it my lord, surprise your lordship, to hear that church designated by its true characteristic. She was known by that illustrious name many ages before the renowned Synod of Dort adopted another for the professors of a new creed. Saint Cyril, of Jerusalem, in his instructions to the Catechumens, called the temples of her worship by the appellation "Catholic churches," as the name by which the temples of the true faith were universally known, more than fifteen centuries before the Right Rev. Father in God, &c. &c., Doctor Philpotts, ascended the episcopal throne of Exeter.

As your lordship is now either favored or disoblged by an explanation from me, I can assure your lordship I shall wait patiently for your lordship's reply; because I know all your friends in this country ask frequently, and with the greatest earnestness, did the Bishop of Exeter's answer to Father T. Maguire come out yet?—and I consider that you, my lord, who so often shivered a lance in the political campaign, will not turn your back upon the field, but will contend with at least equal ardour for the honors of victory as you have for the spoils of the slain. Mr. Maguire has the precedence; and it would be unjust to deprive him and your lordship of the glory that is claimed by both. Let not the champion of that multitude whose delusion you deplore, claim the sword you wield as his right, without trying its edge and temper. Prove, my lord, that the weapons of your faith are not always to be drawn from the depot of Woolwich or the Tower of London. If the armoury of heaven supplies you with others, they struggle in vain who resist. Don't allow it to be said that you complain when you ought to have contended. Quarrel not about titles of honor derived from acts of parliament, but prove your legitimate succession of the Apostles. Meanwhile, let none dare to say of your lordship that you were dissatisfied because the King was called the head of your church, for that would be great rashness indeed. His Majesty is, no doubt, the head of your church, and has very great power over you, which I wish his Majesty long life to enjoy; and if Dr. M'Hale is right in saying that no one can be made a bishop in spite of him, the Bishop of Exeter will prove the

obedience of the established prelacy by showing that a lucrative see can be imposed without ever resorting to compulsion.

I have the honor to be, my lord,

Your lordship's most obedient servant,  
JOHN BURKE, P.P. Castlepollard.

#### THE FIRST SESSION OF THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

Now that the Reformed Parliament of Great Britain has adjourned, it may neither be unpleasant, nor useless to those who take an interest in its deliberations and acts; to examine the spirit that constituted its vitality and analyse the measures to which it has given birth. Its proceedings have been characterised by a large portion of evil, mixed with a small quantity of good; much has been done unworthy of "the collective wisdom" of the British nation, from whom we hope better things will yet emanate, provided the people be but true to themselves.

It cannot be denied, that the reform bill by which the former parliament was extinguished, has effected some good by the return of more popular members; there is in the present House of Commons, as compared with its predecessor, more independence of thinking, if not more liberality; less of concerted movement; less of leadership: less of management. There are in the reformed House of Commons, more minds, if there be not a larger amount of intellect, than were in any preceding House. The consequence is to be seen in the conflicting decisions and anomalous proceedings of the past session. As the popular members become better acquainted with their business, and with the real character of the Whig Cabinet, they will more fully realise the wishes of their constituents, in the redemption of their own recorded pledges. Their ignorance of the forms of the House has hitherto rendered them timid and overcautious in their movements; while their confidence in the integrity and sound intentions of the ministry, gained their assent to measures obnoxious in themselves, but which they were induced to think conducive to the realization of those remote and beneficial results which Lord Grey and his colleagues avowed to be the great object of their ministerial existence. The Reform Bill has created a legislative body of great promise and power. The popular breath will, by-and-bye, give it life and energy, to perform the high duties with which it is charged.

The Session was opened on Tuesday, the 29th January, by Royal Commission, the attendance in the House of Commons being unusually large. The Members having been summoned to the bar of the House of Lords, and the commission read, the Lord Chancellor made known the Kings desire that the Commons should proceed to the election of a Speaker, and present him for the royal approval on the following Thursday.

This was to be the first act of the Reformed Parliament, and some few of its members felt that upon its choice of a Speaker depended the estimate which the public would form of its character. It was previously known that the Ministers had made their election in the person of Mr. Manners Sutton, a Tory and a pensioner, but whose re-instatement in the chair, as the representative of the reformed and economising House, the Radical members, headed by Mr. Hume resolved most strenuously to resist. Mr. Littleton, the present Secretary for Ireland, was put forward by the member for Middlesex, in opposition to Mr. Sutton, and an animated and interesting debate ensued. The Government was severely censured for its inconsistency and abandonment of principle, in thus holding the right hand of fellowship to the Tory faction, whose hostility to all reform had nearly plunged the country into a state of civil war. The Whigs and Tories however, were too powerful for their Radical antagonists, and they carried the election of their nominee by an overwhelming majority the numbers being for Mr. Manners Sutton, 210; for Mr. Littleton, 31.

It is but justice to remark, that throughout the session, the Speaker has evinced the utmost anxiety to facilitate the progress of public business, and to furnish parliamentary information to the noviciates in the House. His entire conduct has been characterized by great amenity and impartiality and he has on no occasion we believe furnished just cause for complaint. His election however, was discreditable to the reputation of the house. To nominate an avowed Anti-Reformer, of the old Tory stamp as the organ and representative of a Parliament whose creation had been to the last struggled against, by the party of which he was the chosen and vaunted champion, was an act so very contradictory of its principles and so calculated to generate distrust and suspicion as to its future intentions, that those members who resisted it are deserving of remembrance and honour. Here they are:—

Dr. Baldwin, Major Beauclerk, J. Bowes, E. L. Bulwer, Hon. D. Buller, W. Cobbett, F. L. B. Dyke, G. Evans, W. Ewart, G. Faithful, W. J. Fielden, D. Gaskell, G. Grote, J. Hume, W. Hutt, G. Kinlock, (since dead) J. H. Lloyd, A. H. Lynch, Sir R. Nagle, Daniel O'Connell, Maurice O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, John O'Connell, R. Potter, J. E. Roebuck, J. Roe, W. Roche, J. Romilly, R. Strutt, N. A. Vigers, Henry Warburton, Right Honourable C. M. Sutton, (how magnanimous!)

#### THE KING'S SPEECH AND THE ADDRESS.

The Speech from the throne, by which the Parliament was formally opened, was delivered on Tuesday, the 5th of February; and if the public were disappointed and irritated by the ministerial proceedings on the election of a Speaker, they had much greater cause to be so with the character of this ministerial document. It was formed upon the old model, communicating nothing that could satisfy public expectation, upon domestic or foreign policy, at the same time that it menaced Ireland with additional measures of coercion. The motion for address in reply to the speech, was the means of separating the precious from the vile. The debate was hot, bold, bitter and of four day's continuance. The Earl of Ormelie was selected to bring forward the response to the royal speech, and he had the singular indiscretion to indulge in an attack upon Mr. O'Connell and his Irish coadjutors.

Ireland he remarked had been oppressed and borne down by mischievous agitators. She had been convulsed and torn by the fomenters and promoters of civil discord. She had been tormented and threatened by those ill-omened and destructive birds of prey, which watched the agonies of their victims, until they found an opportunity of plunging their talons into her side.

This was the signal for the battle. The strife was hot and heavy. Mr. O'Connell denounced the speech and the address as being—"bloody and brutal,"—as a declaration of civil war in Ireland, and moved as an amendment, upon the motion for the address, a committee of the whole House for consideration. Mr. Stanley swaggered and threatened. Sir Robert Peel put forth his common place plausibilities with great self-complacency. Mr. Macauley and the rest of

the Ministerial supporters plied their trade of sophistry with great self-satisfaction and cheering of each other, but were most unmercifully dealt with by Messrs. Cobbett, Harvey, Grattan, Bulwer, and a few more of the Radical members. A second amendment was proposed by Mr. Tennyson, pledging the house to a close investigation of the affairs of Ireland, with a view to the prompt application of remedies for her distress, and also to a consideration of the repeal question; but this as well as Mr. O'Connell's amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority.

The question of the Address however, was not yet disposed of. On Lord Ormelie appearing at the bar with the report, on the following Monday, Mr. O'CONNELL again rose to oppose its reception and a long and animated debate ensued. Ireland and her finances, as they were affected by the act of Union formed the principal topic of discussion between the hon. member for Dublin and Mr. Spring Rice.

The Report was at length brought up, and the clerk at the table began to read. On his uttering the words "Most gracious Sovereign," Mr. COBBETT suddenly rose and emphatically exclaimed, "I object to all that follows." As soon as the laughter to which this unanticipated occurrence gave rise, had subsided, the member for Oldham brought up an address which he had himself prepared, and insisted upon taking the sense of the house on its adoption, in lieu of that which the Ministers had brought forward. This document was too plain-spoken and practical to meet with acceptance in a house at all imbued with the spirit of aristocracy, and it met with the same fate as the preceding amendments. The original address was then agreed to, and the real business of the Session commenced.

#### EARLY SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The discussions that had taken place out of doors, added to the large quantity of business that lay before the Parliament for transaction during the Session, induced the Ministers to assent to an important alteration in the hours of parliamentary sitting. Originally, the houses met at an early hour in the morning, and the members like other men of business, transacted their affairs during the ordinary hours of the day. The introduction of numerous placemen into the Commons, however, at length induced a departure from this seemingly and wholesome usage, and the important business of legislation came to be disposed of during the middle of the night.

The partial restoration of the ancient practice is one of the very few things for which the Ministry are entitled to credit. On the 20th of February, Lord Althorp moved a string of resolutions, to the effect, that on every day except Saturdays, the House should assemble at twelve o'clock, and sit till three, for the reception of petitions and private business; that it should then adjourn till five o'clock, when the public business should be taken in due course; that committees should sit from ten till five; that a committee should be appointed to classify and report upon all petitions, except such as complained of undue returns or related to private business; and that the committee should also have power to direct the printing of the whole or such parts of the petitions as they deemed advisable. These propositions were good in themselves, and their adoption was necessary to expedite the progress of public business.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH.

The first measure of importance brought forward by Ministers, was their plan for reforming the Irish Church. Its announcement was received with expressions of approbation and gratitude; for, though it was not so searching and comprehensive, as to satisfy those who test institutions by their intrinsic value to society, it admitted the right of the legislature, not merely to make an equitable distribution of the ecclesiastical revenues amongst the various orders of clergy, but to appropriate such a portion of those revenues to the general purposes of the state, as it should deem just and expedient after proper inquiry. Mr. O'Connell, as the representative of the Irish people expressed his satisfaction and delight at the opening speech of Lord Althorp, who brought forward and developed the measure. He characterised it as a plan "good in its present operation,—and containing principles that might be of the greatest future benefit."

The following are the outlines of the plan, as stated at the time by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

The Church cess, netting between £60,000 and £70,000 a year, to be wholly abolished; a reduction to be made in the number of Archbishops and Bishops, respectively, as the sees become vacant; from four Archbishops to two, and from eighteen Bishops to ten; by the union of certain sees; the revenues of the suppressed sees to be transferred to a general church fund; a tax, varying with the income, from five to fifteen per cent, to be imposed upon all Bishopsrics, with an immediate reduction of the Bishopric of Derry to £8,000, subject to the same tax as all the other sees; an abolition of the fund of first fruits, and the substitution of a tax on all benefices, above £200 a year, varying from five to fifteen per cent., according to their respective values; all sinecure dignities to be abolished, and their revenues to be transferred to the general fund; a Board of Commissioners to be appointed, to administer the fund thus created, in the augmentation of poor livings, and the building of glebe-houses and churches; Bishops' tenants to be empowered to purchase the perpetuity of their leases, at a fixed and moderate price, subject to a corn rent, equal to the amount annually paid in the form of rent and fine, and the surplus thus created (assumed to be £3,000,000) to be applied to secular purposes. The Commissioners were also to have the power of suspending the re-appointment of ministers to all parishes where no duty had been performed for the space of three years.

The measure was stoutly opposed by the conservatives led on by Sir R. Inglis, and Sir Robert Peel, who bitterly deprecated so outrageous a violation of the sacred property of the church, and predicted the final extinction of the establishment, should the intentions of its projectors be realised. Mr. Ruthven was the only liberal member who refused to support the ministerial measure, which he represented to be inadequate to satisfy the just demands of the Irish people; and proposed an amendment, declaratory of the expediency of enquiring into the existing state of the Irish church, with a view to an entire modification of its temporalities, and the appropriation of its revenues to their original purposes; i. e. the education of the people, the building and repairing of churches, and the relief of the poor. The House, however rejected this amendment, and Lord Althorp obtained leave to bring in his bill. Nearly a month was suffered to elapse before the bill was brought into the House, and when there, it was discovered to have been introduced in an unparliamentary manner, and was returned to the Cabinet to be duly legitimatised.

On the first of April just seven weeks from the time when the measure was first mooted in the House, Lord Althorp had brought forward a series of resolutions, as the basis of his bill, and they were affirmed after two nights' debate.

There can be no doubt that the promise and development of this salutary and long-called for measure, produced a great effect upon the House of Commons, in dealing with the coercion



bill which followed it after a brief interval of three days. The Ministerial plans were judiciously hid, and their success, was all that could be desired. The Church Bill, which indicated a sincerity of intention to materially reduce, if not wholly remove, one of the great sources of poverty and discontent amongst the poorer classes of Ireland, was ostentatiously put forward, as a proof of the ministers enlightened and liberal views for the government of that distracted, because misgoverned country; and an assent to the coercion bill, as a measure of temporary but necessary expediency, was obtained from many members of the House of Commons, who, but for this impression, would have given to it their uncompromising opposition.

The Ministers however, were insincere in the exposition of their project of ecclesiastical reform, or they pusillanimously succumbed to their conservative opponents. We have spoken of the delay which attended the introduction of the bill into Parliament, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had given the outlines of the measure. Let us now glance at some of the important alterations that were subsequently made in the Bill itself.

The 47th clause, which enacted that the money arising from the conversion of Bishop's leases into perpetuities should be applied to such purposes as Parliament might hereafter appoint and direct (thus recognising the power of the legislature over the property entrusted to the church,) was so altered, upon the recommendation of Ministers, as to suppress this assertion of power, and secure to the church entire possession of the surplus funds. The cause assigned for this important alteration was a desire to avoid a collision with the House of Lords! It is worthy of remark, that this available fund, which was represented at nearly three millions, when the object was to influence the House favourably towards the Coercion Bill, was affirmed to be just next to nothing.

Mr. HUME very justly remarked, that the conduct of Ministers showed a lamentable want of firmness, and was a disgraceful breach of public faith. He declared that they had deserted their duty to keep their places.

The power of the commissioners to suspend the appointment, of clergymen on the vacation of any benefice in the gift of the Crown or the Bishops, in which there has been no service for three years, was deprived of its retrospective operation, by the addition of the words, "next preceding the 1st of February, 1833."

[The effect of this will be to save almost every sinecure benefice in Ireland. The bishop's will now take care that the Lord's Prayer, at the least, shall be read in every parish once during the prescribed period of three years.]

With these "amendments," as they are technically, but, in this case improperly called, the Bill passed the House of Commons on the 9th of July, and was carried to the Lords on the following day, where, after three weeks ineffectual resistance, and the introduction of various modifications, it receiving the royal assent on the 14th of August. As a measure of Church Reform, it is scarcely worth the parchment upon which it is written. The only relief afforded by it to the people of Ireland, consists in the abolition of the vestry cess—some sixty thousand pounds a year; not, however, to the loss of the Church, who will gain more by the conversion of Bishops' leases into perpetuities, than they will lose by the abolition of this tax. As far as the public are concerned, therefore, the Bill is almost a nullity.

We shall continue this article in our next, commencing with the Coercion Bill, the first measure in order taken up by the English ministry.

\* On the motion for reading the Bill a third time, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. SHEIL to introduce a clause declaratory of the right of the legislature over ecclesiastical property, as that right was originally recognised in the amended clause. The hon. and learned member proposed to introduce the following words into the preamble of the Bill:—"That the revenues of the church of Ireland are properly under the control of the legislature, and applicable to such purposes as will be most beneficial to the interests of religion, and to the community at large, due regard being had to all persons having a present interest in them." The Ministers got a majority of 91 against the adoption of the clause.

#### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

##### TO DR. BROWNLEE.

SIR,—You have figured for some time as a prodigiously great man, and have commanded the admiration of all those who are despicable enough to borrow opinions for others;—not having mental capital sufficient to purchase, or to procure any of their own. But the tribute of admiration you have secured, has been extorted, not for your talents or merits, but your bold pretensions; not for your worth, but your unworthiness. For, were mankind to estimate you by your real deserts, you would be considered as inferior in point of usefulness to the scavenger, who cleans the street, and thereby promotes the health of the citizens; or to the sweep, who soars so far above you, in aerial elevation. You mount as high as the pulpit, which you disgrace; he to the chimney top, which he adorns, by his enthronement thereon, and renders vocal with his song. He is in black as well as you, with this difference only, that his is the blackness of nature, yours only of art; the "black art" of course. But in relation to your assumed greatness, I can only say, "that in the Eagle, that would soar to the sun, we find traces of the Kite, that stoops to carrion."

I have said that the admiration you have received, is extorted, and if so, you stand condemned as an extortioner, an object of abhorrence to the Almighty. And think you, that you have any who are really your friends? If you have any knowledge of human nature, (which I cannot deny that you have, from your success in deceiving mankind,) I should suppose that you knew, that, those who rally around you, and fan your vanity with their deceitful breath, were either merely the mercenary and venial slaves of your dogmatical opinions, or those who have some interested object to accomplish. It must be the one or the other. No one having unborrowed reason about him, would sink so low, as to render you the homage of his honest admiration. True, you may have ingratiated yourself with the

fair, and won their smiles by flattery and deceit; and as you are represented as a marvellously pretty and gallant man, by the smooth tongues of some of your female admirers, it is proper to admit that you have some claims to their favor. But do not gossip this about, or others less favored, may perchance become jealous; and I admire your taste too much, to condemn you on this point. A soft speech, and a sly kiss are no doubt excellent things in their place, particularly when a clergyman is concerned. I have heard some of your pretty hearers and see-ers laud you to the skies: and, in fact they have even affected to cry to oblige you. They have said, of you "what a dear good man he is, what a sweet countenance he has got, how much of a gentleman he is in his manners;" enough to make you quite proud, and your *cara sposa* quite jealous. But badinage apart, you really are a prepossessing animal in aspect, and like the tiger, are most admired, when least known.

But a woeful tale, I have to tell, which will almost make you cry. An interesting lady, who heard one of your angriest sermons, in which you refused to save any one, not even yourself, fell into a fit of melancholy, and fancied herself one of the reprobate, that you so amiably described. Her melancholy turned to derangement—and for a time, she talked of nothing but Dr. Brownlee and perdition—names perhaps, of synonymous import. The lady has since resumed her reason, and respects your kindness as she ought to. Her conversion was no doubt, as perfect, as you commonly make it, and one of the best specimens of your skill or art. Day and Martin's blacking was certainly not more perfect in its kind, nor tinged with a deeper dye. I mention this as an honor, which, even your modesty will not blush to acknowledge; which like "the grand cross, of the legion of honor," is given only to such superior merits as your own. I have heard of a gentleman also, who, animated by a fanatical influence, tried to hang himself, for the honor of your creed, and the glory of your God, but was inhumanly prevented. You had kindly ordered him, in your sermon, to eternal torment, and had told him (as he fancied), that there was no escape; and he politely concluded, that to make you a true prophet, he would go to the place you had so kindly selected for him, of "his own accord," and as speedily as possible. Now these are honors of no ordinary character: they are such as must certainly afford you much comfort, and sweeten your reflections as you wend your way through life. They prove also, that your preachings are at least impressive and of some importance to your hearers. For as human reason, in your esteem, is folly, you kindly cursed their foolishness by taking their folly from them. As this is a mere "pound, shilling and pence age" as has been declared by another, you also have done much good in relieving your friends from the irksome load of their wealth. In fact you have contrived finely to feather your nest. And, who can blame you? As you profess to have the care, and to effect the cure of souls, it is important that you should cure their bodies also. A copious depletion of plethoric powder, is an excellent remedy, for merely physical disorders; and to relieve the diseased mind of its load you benevolently lighten the pocket of its cash.—Dr. Diabolus himself, with whom you claim consanguinity, would hardly prescribe a more efficient treatment. Your modesty too, is a rare article, in the clerical market. Although you have vended off such immense quantities to your customers, to whom it has been offered so lavishly; yet you have without one additional purchase, an inexhaustible supply of the commodity. You must have started in business with an overwhelming capital, to carry on your trade to so much advantage. Scotia's isle, must have been drained, when she furnished you with this treasure. A patent right for exclusive modesty, as the original inventor, should be taken out by you. You then see, my dear sir, that you have not lived in vain. Men like yourself and Bonaparte, only appear like certain comets once in five hundred years; and like them, ever since you have preached in America, you have exhibited an immense mass of fire in your train. Continue on in your course and enter your peribations near the burning abodes. You may there meet with spirits quite as ardent as your own, and who, on account of your being one of the fraternity, will undoubtedly give you a very warm reception.

ARISTIDES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.]

MR. EDITOR,—Seeing that you have kindly acceded to my request, and opened your valuable columns to my last communication, I shall now commence and endeavour to redeem my promise of shewing in the first place, that Catholicity is not opposed to Liberty. Nay, I flatter myself that with the aid of history, I shall not only be enabled to prove that, but even to shew that the purest Republic that ever existed, was established by Catholic Missioners and Jesuits. Be not astonished.—Yes, a Republic founded and formed by Jesuits!!! This saying is hard, and who can hear it! But, had unprejudiced history been permitted to beam its benignant light upon the reflecting mind, ere the genius of bigotry and fanaticism had enveloped it in almost impenetrable darkness—or had not, the basest fiction and romance fascinated too soon, the understandings of many of the best disposed, and kept them so spell-bound that the clearest rays of truth became altogether imperceptible, or were voluntarily excluded, the evidence of the proposition above laid down, would be too glaring to require any demonstration.

To the Historian and the Geographer it is only necessary to mention, "Paraguay," and immediately every thing appertaining to that great country, flashes before his mind, for every incident that deserved a place in his memory, from its accidental discovery in the year 1516, by John de Solis, the great pilot of Castile, who sailed from Spain to continue the discovery of Brazil, began in the year 1500 by Vincent Yennes, Penson, who had accompanied Columbus in his first voyage, to the latest changes that have there taken place, are all carefully treasured up. But to persons not so familiar with the history of these parts, some of the facts which shall presently be adduced, may appear almost incredible—still are they no less true.

It would be needless to enter into a detailed account of the nature of this country on its first discovery; or of the savage ferocity of its inhabitants; both were in that state in which nature's God had formed them. And to reduce the rude and wild savage of the forest to some knowledge of civilized life, and to cause him to conform to its maxims and its customs, required no small share of zeal, courage and perseverance. The Emperor Charles V. in sending governors to Buenos Ayres, and other parts of this vast country generally comprehended under the name of Paraguay, recommended them to take with them Priests, secular and religious, to keep those who already professed Christianity, in the regular exercise of their religion;—as well as to draw as many of the infidels as possible to the faith. His son and successor to the throne of Spain, Phillip II. recommended the same, and although the first missionaries, who were of the Order of St. Francis, had brought great numbers of the Indians to the christian faith, and had baptised them still did the cruelty of the Spaniards who treated them like slaves, cause many of them again to revolt and shake off the yoke of Christ. Nor was it astonishing that they should shew a reluctance to continue in the profession of a creed, to them so novel, of which the most sublime ideas had been held out in theory, but of which, they had constantly before their eyes, in the ancient professors, a practical comment to the contrary. How could they place any credence in what was told to them regarding the mildness and holiness of the Gospel, when their task-masters, who in their conduct towards them should have exemplified these virtues, acted contrarily, and with apathy and indifference saw these new converts, when they were no longer able, by their exertions or labour, to contribute to their avarice and indolence, sink under the weight of their tyranny and ill-usage. Is it astonishing then, that those who could escape their iron grasp, should anxiously away to their savage mode of living, and their native forests.

Such was the situation of affairs in this part of the new world when the Jesuit Missionaries, whose zeal and untiring industry in the cause of Religion had been already advantageously known in Brazil and Peru—were invited to extend to the Paraguay their usefulness—undaunted at the difficulties which they fore saw they must necessarily encounter at every step—as well from the Spaniards whose reign of tyranny they must endeavour to destroy—as from the Indians whom they expected to bring to the knowledge of the true God and his saving gospel—they went. It is natural to suppose that when usurpation is stripped of its unjustly acquired possessions—although claiming the right of prescription—and unauthorised domination is hurled from its vantage ground—the persons who have the hardihood and magnanimity to make the attempt, may afterwards expect that all the venom which the most corrupt hearts can distill, will be unsparingly showered upon them—and such was the fate of the Jesuits—for the calumnies propagated against them—and the prejudices which these calumnies

in enslaved, and whenever such a case occurs, the ready instruments of the monarch to rivet the chains of the country. For their services in the work of slavery, the several towns were deluged up to those bodies for rapine and plunder. Their history can be traced in these two words—"rapine and plunder," with all their comitant vices—ever ready with addresses and pledges of devotion to the monarch of the day, *Tros Tyrusve*—to a selfish, or to William; in fine, whatever tyrant filled the throne, they were by the common sense of the people, by the common sense of the people, by the common sense of the people, they fell into the ranks of those professing their belief in Christ.

With a view to save their new converts from the reprisals of false friends; who let no opportunity escape of making them subservient to their own avaricious designs—as well as to cultivate and water more carefully and effectually the seeds of virtue and religion which they had sown in their hearts—they induced them to forsake their romantic way of living, and settle in one place, so that by their contiguity to each other they might the more readily receive instructions—and by their united force, be the better enabled to preserve their freedom—the proposition was acceded to—and so populous did the first village thus formed become in a very short time—that they were obliged to form others—until the rapidly increasing number of proselytes suggested to them the propriety of establishing in the heart of this barbarous country a Christian republic—based upon a plan more perfect than had ever been conceived in the prolific minds of a Plato, a Bacon, or a Fenelon—of this republic I shall speak in my next. Yours, &c.

FIDELIS.

##### TO THE ADMIRERS OF TRUTH.

My Christian friends, who have read the Truth Teller of the 5th inst., have seen therein my second letter, under the above title, inserted in its columns. A copy of which was delivered

by myself on the morning of the Monday following, into the hands of the Editor of the "Evangelist" newspaper, at his office in the city, telling him at the same time that he ought in duty to give it entire to his readers and the public at large in his next newspaper, inasmuch as the scandalous cause which excited me to write it originated with himself: as may be seen by an epistle inserted in his paper of the 20th of June, last, under the title of "The Little Catholic Boy." I hoped that he would once in his life-time, be honest and generous enough to give place to so much truth on Catholic affairs, which would be an act of liberality he had hitherto been an utter stranger to. To this my reasonable demand he made no reply, otherwise than by looking at me once, then to the passage in the Truth Teller which I pointed out to him, and then to the floor.—This manœuvre he repeated several times, with the exception of his having instead of a full look, only taken a sly glance at me from under his hat. He stood speechless and motionless, his optics only excepted, as if he had been a statue. Potent truth stared him full in the face; besides a guilty conscience seldom needs answers. The mask was torn off, and falsehood lay naked and prostrate at my feet. Thus circumstanced, I left him with his eyes seemingly rivetted upon my letter. I doubted, not however, but he would give it a place in his next paper, there being no alternative in my own opinion left him after putting the Truth Teller into his hands. Moreover, he was bound in common charity and justice, to exhibit the other side of his interesting story as he styles it from the S. S. Record. Instead of doing this, he chicanes with me, and resorts to wiles, in the hope of frustrating the justice of my good wishes for the welfare of his readers, and gives us in his miscalled newspaper of the 12th inst. the following ridiculous specimen of his slang logic.

"THE LITTLE CATHOLIC BOY." Our readers will recollect the interesting story with this title, which we copied some time since from the S. S. Record, concerning a little Catholic boy at New Haven, who was taken away from those friends that wished to educate him. A writer in the Truth Teller, signing himself "Joseph Trench, recently a convert to the Catholic faith," says the boy was not born in Spain, but in Ohio—that his mother was born not in Spain, but in Teneriffe, a colony of Spain, and is descended from a very noble family. The father of the boy was a native of New-Haven, Conn. and not a Catholic. These circumstances are no way material to the interest of the story, but we thought the corrections might as well be stated."

I intend to make no remarks upon this prevaricating editor's reply, and I leave it to the candour and impartial judgment of the public to decide, for it is evident he is quite enfeebled by the contents of my last letter, and could not muster courage enough to enable him to act with so much boldness in his life-time, as to give place on the face of his sham Evangelist to a copy of my letter, because it contains the truth; for he is so habituated to falsehood and misrepresentations, and become so deeply immersed in the clouds of error and fanaticism that he cannot see the most conspicuous object that stands always before his intellectual eyes—truth; and, therefore cannot appreciate its possession, otherwise he would have given it an insertion, for the sake of the public at large, and especially for the sake of the citizens of New-Haven, for whose perusal it was chiefly intended, in the hope of convincing them how much they have been duped by these interested Missionary hirelings, whose chief object is to keep them in the dark as long as they can, for the sake of the fleece. Therefore, seeing by the above scrip, that there is no room left me to hope, for receiving any thing like truth from this gentleman, I consign him along with the New-Haven Missionary, and to the same fate.

JOSEPH TRENCH.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS, &C.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c in the lower part of the city, will be found at CRONLY'S (late O'CONNELL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham-street,—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348 Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S City Hall House, 156 Nassau st.; Mr. MICHAEL TOOHEY corner of Barclay and West st.; Mr. A. BRITTON, 150 Nassau st.; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre sts.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON corner of John & Nassau sts.; Mr. CHARLES DENNY, 412 1-2 Broadway; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY, York st. Brooklyn and at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin-street.

With respect to the report said to be made at the Castle, I must give complete ignorance. I received no communication regarding it, as I seek neither the patronage nor places that government can bestow, I took no concern about its opinions of me. The church which I have the honor to belong is not of human institution, and it traces not its origin to the vices, neither does it depend for its continuance on the caprices of kings or governments. Nor need it be

#### NOTICE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for this paper. They are fully empowered to receive subscriptions, give receipts for arrears, and transact every matter of business connected with this Establishment:—

Mr. JOHN TEED, Quebec, L. C.

Mr. JAMES M'CANN, Newbury, N. Y.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. BRYAN WARD, West Point, N. Y.

Mr. JOHN C. DUNN, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Persons desirous of patronising the TRUTH TELLER, in the above places have now an opportunity of doing so.

There is a striking similarity between the fanatics on this and the other side of the Atlantic. On no subject has a greater unanimity of sentiment prevailed than in the perseverance which they have respectively exhibited in endeavouring to enlist the aid of the civil power. There is likewise a wonderful coincidence in the choice of instruments which have been made for the prosecution of their designs. Denunciation and proscription are the saintly weapons with which they arm themselves in this unholy warfare. While the canting tones of Sir Andrew Agnew are resounding within the walls of St. Stephen's, the pious press on this side of the Atlantic is pouring forth its

whining praises upon the man who attacks the only consolation of which the hired slave of Britain has not been robbed. They find vindictive epithets wherewith to stigmatise those who arraign the honesty of their motives. From the fawning hypocrite—the well-paid hireling of the band—to the most ignorant of his deluded proselytes the shout of reprobation is proclaimed.

The presses which now reiterate these denunciations are known as the organs of Sunday School Unions—Missionary Societies—Bible Societies—the union of Church & State—and lastly, the atrocious scheme of endangering the lives and property of the Southern people, by means which have been pronounced as a gross and palpable infraction of the Constitution. With conscientious scruples singularly parallel with the early puritans they permit none but the sanctified to follow in the wake of persecution. Fanaticism requires food wherewith to live, and the victims are not objects of compassion. In the overwhelming rebuke which they received in the defeat of the Sunday Mail Bill they had no resource but in changing their mode of operations. Exertions in the cause have been redoubled, and at no distant day they will doubtless come forward with a project still more daring, and with full confidence that the numbers which have been enlisted under their banners will overawe the Representatives of the People. Therefore it becomes a people jealous of that liberty secured to them by the sacrifices and sufferings of an illustrious ancestry to guard with jealous care the temple of freedom. The deceitful hypocrite—the wily fanatic, are both deadly enemies to our institutions—strongly confident of success, and conscious of their power they will turn upon us as did the early puritan upon the heathen, and proclaim that "they hold no faith with the unsanctified."—The wealth and influence of this widely extended combination demand the severest scrutiny from the friends of civil and religious freedom. If we are not prepared to submit in silence, we should avoid the snares of their emissaries, with which they are carefully encompassing us. Sedulously devoted to the cause in which they labour—every hazard is ready—every precept is enforced that they may secure the darling object of their ambitious—POLITICAL power. Their presses are now simultaneously engaged in scattering the bitter seed of religious dissension preparatory to a mighty effort at political proscription. The mandate has gone forth—the prey has been marked—and they must be hunted down. We ask the impartial and the liberal to review the columns of their weekly press and acknowledge that they recognize the truth of this assertion. A Renegade in heart and principle—the echo of the British press—an individual with all the prejudice and fanaticism without a spark of the honest feeling of a Scotchman is the pioneer in this expedition. Had they been successful in their efforts at the "union of Church and State," then would the Covenanters have shouted forth their loud hosannas for the Congress which had given the first promise to an era of fanaticism, and spared them the violation of their consciences in acknowledging "the lawfulness of the constitution of the United States." But here they were destined to be disappointed. Some more honest, perhaps less cautious than the rest, boldly avowed their principles, and now stand aloof from their once well beloved associates the ally of the great "Christian party in politics." They now linger in the republic distinctly separated from the success and welfare of our institutions; and should an opportunity occur, the time may not be remote when they will be found worthy of their far-famed prototypes. The course pursued by this sect is an indication of the principles that are now disseminating by a powerful body of enthusiasts. Look at the mighty grasp they have upon the rising generation. Behold the thousands which issue from their Sunday Schools, and the adoption of one system of instruction calculated alone to answer the intentions and to forward the views of the "Christian Party in politics." We could pursue this subject farther—perhaps the occasion may require that we should again recur to it. We have said enough to awaken the interest of every man who desires to perpetuate the civil and religious institutions of the country, and to guard from the polluting touch of the reckless incendiary those institutions which have won the admiration of the world. We should rejoice if peace and charity were the prevailing sentiments among all mankind, and the exercise of the noble offices of humanity were the only source of rivalry. But when a religious combination seeks to erect its supremacy on the ruins of religious freedom, forgetting the obligations which they owe the country, we shall be found ever ready to expose their nefarious designs.

Blinded with fanatic zeal and heated with the mortification at their late defeat, they are again marshalling their forces for another contest. Their assault is now directed against that portion of their fellow-citizens who were found among the firmest and most uncompromising of their opponents—when they attempted to subvert the constitutional liberty of the Republic. What have they to say to this charge—can they pretend to deny it—can they say that any thing false has been alledged against them. Facts like these stand alone—they must bring conviction to the mind of every liberal man, and will stand the test of investigation.

#### BOSTON.

We learn from Boston, that previous to the departure of BISHOP FENWICK from that city, to be present at the Provincial Council, now sitting at Baltimore, he gave his missive to the twenty-fifth Roman

Catholic Priest in the New-England diocese. A few years ago there were only one Priest there! Whilst on this subject, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the rapid progress of Catholicity in America. But a few years ago, and the demon of prejudice ruled with despotic sway. The Catholic was charged with the vilest—foulest idolatry—even at the threshold of his place of worship. The public press teemed with the most sarcastic, and bitter invectives against Irishmen and their creed—nay—in many parts of the country, a puritanic spirit soared triumphant, and the very name of Catholic was a by-word of reproach. Mark now the change. The virtuous people of these States are grasping at intelligence; the mist that enveloped, and the bigotry that enchained, is rapidly departing before the Herald of Truth. In this very city, numbers have recently embraced our faith. In the Eastern States, where the jaundiced form of Calvinistic prejudice was most observable, there, even there, has Catholicity made rapid strides. In the South and Western parts of the Union, religion also encreases triumphantly. In fact, not a diocese but is fruitful in converts and adherents, notwithstanding all the Brownlee's—and MISSIONARY, SECTARIAN, and every other kind of stationed and travelling creed-mending gentlemen. How far the "Truth Teller" may have had its share in contributing towards this progress of Catholicity in the states, we leave it to others to judge.

#### DISCIPLINE OF ABSTINENCE.

We are authorised to state that by a decree of the proper authorities, the obligation of abstaining from flesh and meat on those Saturdays which are not days of fast on one meal, has been suspended for the next ten years, within those Dioceses of the United States in which that obligation has previously existed. The obligation of abstaining from flesh meat on the festival of St. Mark and on the Rogation days, has been, altogether abrogated within the same ecclesiastical provinces. So that henceforward it will be no violation of church discipline to use flesh meat on those days. We understand that this is likely to be one of the topics on which the Provincial Council summoned to assemble in Baltimore, on the 20th instant, will address their flocks.

We believe the Bishop of Charleston is the only prelate of the provinces who was opposed to this relaxation. He has, however, united with his brethren, upon finding the general sentiment to be in opposition to his views.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrivals during the week, we have received our files of Irish papers to the 19th ultimo, inclusive. The selection of foreign news contained in this day's TRUTH TELLER, will, upon perusal by our readers, speak for itself.

#### THE LIMERICK REBELLION.

In another part of our paper, we have inserted the details of another of those speculations in blood, so often made with success by a desperate faction in Ireland, but unlike its predecessors, it has most signally failed. It appears to have been a wretched bungling attempt, although by no means deficient of atrocious intention, and it is rather fortunate that the promptitude of a respectable tradesman, to whom the chief conspirator addressed one of his letters, was the means of having the affair at once publicly investigated. The matter is in the hands of the government authorities; Mr. Barrington, the crown solicitor for Munster, being, rather opportunely for the ends of justice, in the city at the time of the detection of these villainous proceedings.

#### LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

All doubts upon this subject are now at an end. The Marquis of Anglesea having retired, and been succeeded by the former Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Wellesley. Ill-health is stated to have been the cause of the immediate retirement of the Marquis of Anglesea. His successor is not distinguished for that promptitude in decision, which characterised the viceroyalty of his predecessor; nevertheless, high hopes are entertained that he will govern Ireland more judiciously, as he stands pre-eminent in superior intellectual acquirements, added to a long and chequered experience of the world.

The following is from the *Dublin Pilot*:—

As we stated many days since, Lord Anglesey is recalled. He is recalled, we say—he has not resigned. This is plain from circumstances. Had the measure originated with Lord Anglesey himself, his creatures would have been preparing the way; but so little was it known by Lord Anglesey, that not one of his officers at the Castle suspected the fact—on the contrary, they instructed his newspapers, the *Times* and *Post*, who, up to Saturday, positively contradicted the report. They now pretend his ill health causes his recall; but we have the Staffordshire paper announcing the gratifying intelligence that Lord Anglesey was at his estate in that county enjoying the sport of shooting, in more than the ordinary enjoyment of good health. Lord Anglesey is recalled, therefore, contrary to his wishes and expectations. Such be the lot of all rulers who permit themselves to be ruled by minions, the secret enemies and betrayers of the government with which they are connected.

Lord Wellesley succeeds him, and, we confess, there are circumstances arising in our memory which make us not displeased at that appointment. It is, as far as relates to the noble Lord himself, an act of retributive justice. There was no man ever worse treated than Lord Wellesley was by the Orange party of this country when he was Lord Lieutenant, and that a period when he could not punish his enemies or sustain his friends. Lord Wellesley first commenced the work of pulling down the guilty domination of Orangeism in this country. He encountered the first storm of the faction's wrath, and that, too, in the plenitude of its power, and totally unsupported by the English Ministers of the day, who secretly encouraged and protected the enemies of the Viceroy. Lord Wellesley, therefore, did but little towards crushing the faction—Lord Anglesey has done less—indeed he re-armed it, by arming the yeomanry. There was this difference between them, that Lord Wellesley's impediments arose from others, Lord Anglesey's from himself. He had support at the oar side of the water, and whatever impediments he found were created by himself, in having surrounded himself by the creatures



of the faction, who thwarted him in the execution of every just act, even when they permitted him to attempt one. Lord Wellesley was shamefully treated by his own brother, Wellington. Well, it is retributive justice that he should have the government now, with powers to do what he formerly attempted. Will he do it? This entirely depends upon his sweeping out the old offal of the faction at the Castle, from the Attorney-General down to the footman. If he do not do this he is lost.

RAPACITY OF THE ENGLISH PARSONS.

We find the following letter in the Leeds Mercury. It is written by a member of the establishment, who has been called upon to pay tithes on land, which, having been abbey land, has been tithe-free since the dissolution of the monasteries. This communication will show how extensive and how deep is the disgust which the rapacity of the clergy is creating even among the friends of the establishment:—

Ripon, August 30, 1833.—A blind infatuation must possess the clergy in many parts of the country. The vexatious enactments they are enforcing in the town and neighbourhood of Ripon, are unparalleled. Within the last few weeks, we believe, 2 or 300 individuals have been served with processes from the Court of Exchequer, for demands hitherto unheard of, at the suit of the Dean and Chapter!—They have attacked individuals in detail; many poor families, just able to maintain themselves, and keeping a cow, have had a demand made of five shillings for tithe of the milk. From some persons they have claimed for arrears of two or three years, to which has been added the expense of an Exchequer writ. Other persons, tenants of land from time immemorial free from tithe, having originally belonged to dissolved monasteries, have had the same litigious measures adopted against them. Remonstrances have been in vain: the Dean and Chapter would not condescend to show their title to the claim, but with the arrogance of a wealthy hierarchy, demanded of the parties the proof of exemption. It behoves these ecclesiastical corporations to set their houses in order; the besom they are so busy handling will most assuredly sweep away their nests and the rooks make the bats with them.

PORTUGAL.

The age of Chivalry has not departed, for more than a thousand swords have leaped from the scabbard in defence of the young Queen of Portugal, and more than two thousand speeches have been made to and about her juvenile Majesty. At the present moment she is quite the rage in the busy world; at Portsmouth the whole Corporation shook the dust from their official robes, in order that they might honor her arrival by a state reception, and at Court her little Highness is the toast and the "show." Her "coming out" wants nothing in the way of eclat to render it gratifying, and while the English government is eager to show her respect, the French government has kindly recognized her as Queen de facto of Portugal.

If her Majesty is much given to reflection,—which is probable in one of her years, her joy must receive some little abatement when she thinks of the uncertainty that still hangs over her cause. The good people of the Stock Exchange, for her comfort, have discovered that the Emperor of Russia will not recognize her claims, and that Miguel, very naturally, is to have the full benefit of his royal countenance. It is, however, possible that Nicholas may ere this have been made food for fishes, and if not shipwrecked it signifies very little whether Donna Maria has won his friendship or secured his enmity. France and England are her friends, and if her soldiers can only for a little longer, keep Bourmont beyond the smell of Lisbon, all will be well.

ITALY.

Some disturbances have taken place at Lugo, a small town in the Roman states. Several persons were wounded, and a centurion killed. The centurions were long ago ordered to give up their arms, and were to be succeeded by pontifical volunteers; but this measure, owing to the dilatory proceedings of the papal government, or the obstinacy of the centurions, has not yet been carried into execution. Papal soldiers were sent to quell the disturbance, and had even received orders to fire, if necessary; but it was remarked that they fired in the air, and stated that they would not fire on the people.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden, pleased with the favourable treatment his ships received in the Belgian ports, has ordered that Belgian ships shall not be subjected to higher duties than his own, in Swedish ports. This extraordinary indulgence must be very gratifying to the new Sovereign of Belgium, who has experienced so little friendship and support from others Powers of Europe.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic, of Porentruy, has the following from Basle:—The decision of the Diet, which enjoins the total separation of this canton, is about to be carried into effect. A new era is commencing for us. The new state of Basle, confined to the town and the three villages on the right bank of the Rhine, has lost all its political importance.—It has sunk to the lowest rank among the cantons, and to palliate its weakness has not the recollections of former greatness. This decline is owing to unexampled obstinacy. Basle has to attribute its fall to the blind ambition of the aristocrats and the servile obedience of the burghers. This proud city, by its unjust pretensions and its efforts to enforce them, rushed into ruin rather than make a few sacrifices to justice and moderation.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.

(From the Morning Register.)

We observe in the Sun of Thursday, an article in reference to the parliamentary papers lately moved for by Mr. Finn. These papers this morning reached Ireland, and we are not disposed to say much more than we have already said. "Sydney E. Morse & Co. will please not to interfere by them accord numbers of their New-York Observer. We know not the men, but we detest the incendiary church and state cause which they advocate. It is enough that the world endures the odious cant and rant of fanatical roundheads and wrongheads; we will not contaminate ourselves by any approximation towards either their opinions or practices. The Observer has heretofore sufficiently signalized its intolerance, effrontery, malevolence, and insurrectionary spirit; but we must express our astonishment that its most worthy conductors should deign to solicit our perusal and approbation of their emanci-

pation bulletins. Their news is not worth the postage, and the aspect of their manuscript is altogether ill-favoured."

TAMMANY HALL.

The Nominating Committee met on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and made their selection of candidates for the Assembly. The following is the list in the order nominated:—

John McKeon, Robert H. Morris, John W. Degraw, Benjamin Ringold, Thomas Hertell, Minthorne Tompkins, Mordecai Myers, Henry Hone, Daniel Dusenberry, Stephen Allen, Abraham Car gill.

We learn that Messrs. Stillwell and Cooper were nominated but have declined the nomination.

William H. Bunn, has been nominated to the office of Register.

The Republican Convention of Steuben county was held at Bath on the 14th instant, and Gen. Wm. Kernan and Joshua Healy, Esq., nominated for the assembly. The Steuben Farmers' Advocate thus alludes to the nomination:—

"Mr. Kernan was an able and efficient representative in the assembly for this county last year, and is too well known to our party friends to require any recommendation at our hands. Mr. Healy has ever been a firm and undeviating supporter of democratic principles; he possesses those business habits and general qualifications which will render him a useful member of the honourable body to which he has been nominated. The nomination will receive the cordial and zealous support of the republicans of this county."

urnell's statement as to the "heavy pecuniary burthen" which is imposed by the Hon. Baronet to be thrown by us on Great Britain in answer, we say, to all these, we have insisted that every expense incurred since the commencement of the war, was paid out of taxes raised in Ireland; and that after doing every thing necessary imagined by our rulers to be necessary to our existence as a people; after paying army and interest of an enormous mass of debt, between 18 and 19,000,000 of which was incurred by that rebellion which the English government permitted to "explode" after paying vil list, pensions, miscellaneous and all; after, in short, disbursements for Kingstown, Maynooth, and every other spot upon which ere has been one shilling of public money expended, we have refitted not only hundreds of thousands but millions to England for her rresses. Now, in these papers it is stated, that between 1792 and 1833, there were transfers of money between the English and Irish exchequers, and that at the foot of the transactions England had to cken, as a balance in her favor as much as 11,369,178. And this is r from being the entire balance. It is only the acknowledged reve- ue. It does not include one shilling of the taxes affecting the English manufactures consumed in the interval in Ireland; or one shilling of these commodities shipped to Ireland after the Exchequer has received its dues from them—such commodities as refined sugar, teas, rags, spices, cotton, wool, silks, hops, timbers, and an endless varie- ty of articles.

Another fact is of great importance. We have made many an en- deavour to form an estimate of the expenditure of Ireland, with a few of showing that our present revenue exceeds that expenditure. We have given data to prove that it is of later years under 3,000,000l. We have been satisfied to take it at that amount. Now these pa- pers according to the article in the Sun, state that it is exactly 2,910, 081. so that on this head we could not be much nearer to accuracy than we were, if we even had as free access to the Treasury accounts as Lord Althorp himself. What revenue have we to meet this ex- penditure? The "net receipt," according to the "Finance Ac- counts" in the last year was 4,409,653l. Tea tax and refined sugar tax would make this 5,000,000l. The other unacknowledged taxes and contributions to the English revenue made out of absentee rents and admitted by Mr. McCulloch to be fairly claimed by Ireland as Irish revenue would certainly increase it to more than 6,000,000l.; and therefore the country which is so heavy a "burthen" to Eng- and pays her own way thoroughly, and swells the English revenue by an annual sum exceeding 3,000,000l. Oh, but there was a mass of Irish debt transferred to the English books at the consolidation of the Exchequers. Yes, but what was its amount? If it was a ficti- tious debt—if it was a thing accumulated merely on paper, and a false estimate of the Irish resources its amount was of no impor- tance. The question is how Ireland ought to have stood in 1816 as to debt. She ought to have been held responsible for as much of the total borrowing as she was in 1800. We think this is a proposition which will be admitted to be fair. It amounts to this merely, that Ireland, which was to have been bettered by the Union, should not have been placed in a worse position after it than she was when it was effected. Ireland's portion of the whole debt in 1800 was the one- seventeenth; the one-seventeenth it should have been in 1816, and it should be now. The debt then and now may be set down at eight hundred millions, bearing an interest of twenty eight millions annu- ally. The one-seventeenth of this burthen is properly Ireland's and that is 1,647,000l. in annual interest. These facts ought to have been known and made use of in the late debates about the million voted to the Irish clergy. The True Sun imagines that that million will come out of the pockets of John Bull. NOT ONE FRAC- TION OF IT WILL COME OUT OF THE SAID POCKETS. Paddy will pay all; and he will make besides, a considerable addi- tion to the balance of hard cash, admitted by these papers to be "in favor of England."

From what we have said, the Editors of the Sun will perceive that

ODDS AND ENDS.

General Carroll was inaugurated on the 1st inst. Governor of the State of Tennessee, on his re-election for the sixth time.—A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of Wm. Barton, convicted of robbing the U. S. Mail, and who escaped from Cherry Valley Jail on the 2d instant.—The amount of Oil taken from the Black Fish, caught during the past season at Cape Cod, is stated to be \$8,000. The first are a species of the whale, of small size, weighing from 200 to 400 lb. weight.—A newspaper is about to be established at Navarino, Wisconsin Territory, to be called the "Green Bay Intelligencer."—According to the City Charter of Cincinnati, the City Council, are precluded from encreasing the taxes, or borrowing more than five thousand dollars in any one year.—The following toast was given at Quebec, L. Ca., on last St. George's day:—England—The United States—May the Atlantic which rolls between them, be always a pacific ocean.—A new Post-office has been established in the eastern part of the town of Chili, Munroe co., N. Y., to be called "Connell-ville, in compliment to the Irish Liberator.—In the town of Plymouth, Mass., not less than 15,000 wooden clocks are made an- nually.—The splendid property and seat of the late Mr. Jefferson, is again offered for sale by its present proprietor, Dr. Barclay.—The Steam-boat La Fayette, was burnt at the mouth of the Ohio, on the 3d instant.—A Universalist Clergyman in Cambridge, Mass., and a Presbyterian Minister of Danvers, Mass., has agreed to fight out their respective faiths in the meeting house, in Danvers, on the 31st inst.—The Steam-boat Lafourche, with freight for New-Orleans, struck the grand chain, a ledge of rocks, in coming out of the Ohio and sunk. It is feared she will become a total wreck.—The Steam-boat George Washington, belonging to the Huron Steam-boat Company, went ashore in a severe gale on Wednesday last on the beach, two miles above Long Point, on the Canada side of Lake Erie; all the passen- gers saved except one, a Mr. Mittard, of Lodi, Seneca co.; loss sustained about \$60,000.—"Sketches of Turkey," in 1831-2, by Dr.

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CORPORATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT LURGAN.

The Catholic Chapel, which has been lately erected in Lurgan, was consecrated on Sunday last. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, as Catholic Prelate of the Diocese, was consecrating Bishop. He was assisted by Right Rev. Dr. Crolly; and, in the solemnization of the ceremony, he was waited on by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, P. P. Clonallan. The chanters were—the Rev. Dr. Denvir, Downpatrick, the Rev. Mr. Magarry, of Aughagallen, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Segoe. Several others of the Catholic Clergy were present:—the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, the Parish Priest of Lurgan, to whose energy and zeal this beautiful edifice, raised to the worship of the Almighty, is chiefly owing, was the Minister Celebrant. Among the Clergy who did not take a part in the ceremony, we observed the Very Rev. Dr. M'Arde, the Rev. Mr. Dean, of Blancherstown, the Rev. Mr. M'Conville, of Dromore, the Rev. Mr. Devlin, of Moira; there were also the Rev. Mr. M'Mullan, and the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Parish Priest of the Diocese of Down and Connor. The Rev. Thomas Maguire was expected to preach; but, owing to indisposition, he was unable. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, after the solemn and sacred ceremony was concluded, addressed the crowded congrega- tion assembled.

The new Chapel of Lurgan is a very handsome edifice, built in the chastest style of Gothic architecture. The site is most beautiful.—The ground was given by Mr. Brownlow, who, besides, contributed £50 to the erection of the building. The completion of this place of worship reflects the highest credit on the zeal of the Rev. Gentleman who officiates in it; and it should be an encouragement to all Ministers of the Gospel to persevere, with faithfulness and devotion, in the work to which they have been called.—Necry Examiner.

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

We are exceedingly anxious at this particular moment to direct the attention of the country to the Commission which commenced its sittings yesterday in different corporate towns in Ireland, for the purpose of inquiring into the abuses of the corporate system, with a view to the remodelling of those bodies by a legislative enactment early in the next session. So deeply are we impressed with a sense of the enormity of abuses generated by these bodies, and the extent of the benefits which will result to the country by their being corrected, that we are convinced the beneficial effects will be felt as widely, and certainly much more immediately than those produced by the Relief Bill; and that without corporate reform emancipation is almost a dead-letter. For a period of two centuries has Ireland been vexed and harassed by this nest of hornets, sucking out her very life-blood, and leaving upon her surface spots of corruption and disease. Never did she strive to raise herself to an attitude approaching to freedom and independence, that she was not stung by these vipers, and again struck down. Most of these corporations were created for the very purpose of suppressing the independence of the country. In 1615, when she began to awaken from her long trance of slavery, and her House of Commons, emerging from a long night of political dark- ness, began to feel the invigorating beams of the sun of freedom—in that moment James the First created no less than forty boroughs in one day; and when the Lords of the Pale, with Lord Gormanstown at their head, proceeded to the foot of the throne with a remonstrance worthy of the deputies of a free nation, the royal pedagogue's reply was—"The more the merrier!" From that moment Ireland became again enslaved; and whenever she showed signs of impatience under her bondage, the Corporations were always the ready instru- ments of the monarch to rivet the chains of the country. For their efficient services in the work of slavery, the several towns were deliv- ered up to these bodies for rapine and plunder. Their history can be traced in these two words—"rapine and plunder," with all their concomitant vices—ever ready with addresses and pledges of devo- ting lives and fortunes to the monarch of the day, *Tros Tyrusue*—to James II., or to William; in fine, whatever tyrant filled the throne, if he only continued to them the royal license to plunder, to him they bowed down and worshipped. When James II. came to the throne the same slavish addresses which they had voted to his predecessors they tendered to him; and if Nero or Caligula had filled the throne he would, on the same terms, have received the ready pledge of their lives and fortunes. But whilst thus professing loyalty they compens- ated themselves by a wholesale system of legalised plunder. Their capacity of devouring was of the most wholesale and miscellaneous quality. From the elective franchise down to the toll upon a basket of goods nothing was either too large or too small for their voracious six years, persons... Commission will expose to Parliament should make immediate application. Having been for some years in the habit of imparting instruction, he considers himself qualified to render satisfaction to those who may patronise him, and refers to the following gentlemen for testimonials of his character, viz: Thomas S. Brady, Esq., 24 Duane-street, James Flanagan, Esq. 158 Nassau- street, the Rev. Mr. Quarters, 281 Broadway.

TERMS PER QUARTER OF TWELVE WEEKS.

Table with 2 columns: Description of terms and price. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$5 00. Do. with Geography, English Grammar, the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping, 7 00. The foregoing, with Mensuration, Geometry, Alge- bra, and Surveying, 10 00. The same, with English Composition, & Navigation, 12 00. Fuel for the Season, 1 00.

JAMES N. COLLINS.

THE LONDON PENNY MAGAZINE, in parts, at 12 1-2 cents, or numbers at 2 cents—THE DUBLIN PENNY JOURNAL, vol. I, complete, and neatly bound for sale by CHARLES T. MEARS, General Agent for all English periodicals, 68 Nassau-street, between John-street and Maiden-lane.

\* Single numbers or parts of the English Penny Magazine can be had at 68 Nassau-street.

by myself on the morning of the Monday following, into the hands of the Editor of the "Evangelist" newspaper, at his office in the city, telling him at the same time that he ought in duty to give it entire to his readers and the public at large in his next newspaper, inasmuch as the scandalous cause which excited me to write it originated with himself: as may be seen by an epistle inserted in his paper of the 20th of June, last, under the title of "The Little Catholic Boy." I hoped that he would once in his life-time, be honest and generous enough to give place to so much truth on Catholic affairs, which would be an act of liberality he had hitherto been an utter stranger to. To this my reasonable demand he made no reply, otherwise than by looking at me once, then to the passage in the Truth Teller which I pointed out to him, and then to the floor.— This manœuvre he repeated several times, with the exception of his having instead of a full look, only taken a sly glance at me from under his hat. He stood speechless and motionless, his optics only excepted, as if he had been a statue. Potent truth stared him full in the face; besides a guilty conscience seldom needs answers. The mask was torn off, and falsehood lay naked and prostrate at my feet. Thus circumstanced, I left him with his eyes seemingly rivetted upon my letter. I doubted, not however, but he would give it a place in his next paper, there being no alternative in my own opinion left him after putting the Truth Teller into his hands. Moreover, he was bound in common charity and justice, to exhibit the other side of his interesting story as he styles it from the S. S. Record. Instead of doing this, he chicanes with me, and resorts to wiles, in the hope of frustrating the justice of my good wishes for the welfare of his readers, and gives us in his miscalled newspaper of the 12th inst. the following ridiculous specimen of his slang logic.

"THE LITTLE CATHOLIC BOY." Our readers will recollect the interesting story with this title, which we copied some time since from the S. S. Record, concerning a little Catholic boy at New Haven, who was taken away from those friends that wished to educate him. A writer in the Truth Teller, signing himself "Joseph Trench, recently a convert to the Catholic faith," says the boy was not born in Spain, but in Ohio—that his mother was born not in Spain, but in Teneriffe, a colony of Spain, and is descended from a very noble family. The father of the boy was a native of New-Haven, Conn. and not a Catholic. These circumstances are no way material to the interest of the story, but we thought the corrections might as well be stated."

I intend to make no remarks upon this prevaricating editor's reply, and I leave it to the candour and impartial judgment of the public to decide, for it is evident he is quite enfeebled by the contents of my last letter, and could not muster courage enough to enable him to act with so much boldness in his lifetime, as to give place on the face of his sham Evangelist to a copy of my letter, because it contains the truth; for he is so habituated to falsehood and misrepresentations, and become so deeply immersed in the clouds of error and fanaticism that he cannot see the most conspicuous object that stands always before his intellectual eyes—truth; and, therefore cannot appreciate its possession, otherwise he would have given it an insertion, for the sake of the public at large, and especially for the sake of the citizens of New-Haven, for whose perusal it was chiefly intended, in the hope of convincing them how much they have been duped by these interested Missionary hirelings, whose chief object is to keep them in the dark as long as they can, for the sake of the fleece. Therefore, seeing by the above scrip, that there is no room left me to hope, for receiving any thing like truth from this gentleman, I consign him along with the New-Haven Missionary, and to the same fate.

JOSEPH TRENCH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &C.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c in the lower part of the city, will be found at CRONLY'S (late O'CONNELL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham-street,—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348 Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S City Hall House, 156 Nassau st.; Mr. MICHAEL TOOHEY corner of Barclay and West st.; Mr. A. BRITTON, 150 Nassau st.; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre sts.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON corner of John & Nassau sts.; Mr. CHARLES DENNY, 412 1-2 Broadway; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY, York st. Brooklyn and at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin-street.

impulse than that which the harangue of a priest could possibly give. With respect to the report said to be made at the Castle, I must plead complete ignorance. I received no communication regarding it, and as I seek neither the patronage nor places that government can bestow, I took no concern about its opinions of me. The church which I have the honor to belong is not of human institution, and it traces not its origin to the vices, neither does it depend for its continuance on the caprices of kings or governments. Nor need it be

NOTICE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for this paper. They are fully empowered to receive subscriptions, give receipts for arrears, and transact every matter of business connected with this Establishment:—

- Mr. JOHN TEED, Quebec, L. C.
- Mr. JAMES M'CANN, Newbury, N.Y.
- Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Mr. BRYAN WARD, West Point, N. Y.

and patrons his sincere thanks for the favors conferred on him in his line of business and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping and persons declining business will be attended to personally at their houses or stores; furniture or any articles of merchandise sent to his store will be disposed of to the best advantage, and payments promptly made the day after the sales.

N. B. Liberal advances made on all goods, left at the auction room for sale.

Yours with respect, J. DAYMON.

JOHN M'KINLEY, DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 54 1-2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising a great variety of fashionable striped and plain Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valenciennes, Velvets, &c. &c.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentlemen's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a share of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

JOHN QUIN'S, COAL YARD, No. 26 Hamilton street, near Catherine street.—The Subscriber having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors of the most approved Coal Mines, both Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna, is now ready to receive the orders of the consumers in the city and its vicinity.

Orders will be thankfully received at the following places, A. Bell & Co, 23 Pine-st. L. Powers, 53 Wall st, 98 Merchants Exchange, A. R. Wash, Barclay & Church sts. P. Monholand, Madison and Gouverneur sts. John Miller, 24 Bleeker st, and at the office.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, } Albany August 10th, 1833. }

SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this State, to be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days in November, next, a Senator is to be chosen in the first Senate District, in the place of Alpheus Sherman, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Notice is also given, that at the said election the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State will be submitted to the people:—

1. For electing the Mayor of the City of New-York, by the electors thereof.
2. For authorising the Legislature to reduce the duties on salt.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the city and county of New-York.  
N. B.—The Inspectors of election in the several Wards to your county, will give notice of the Election of members of Assembly and for filling any vacancies for county officers which may exist.

The above is a true copy of a negotiation received from the Secretary of State.

J. WESTERVELT

Sheriff City and County of New-York.

Sheriff's Office, Aug. 10, 1833.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—FOR SALE BY JAMES RYAN, 426 BROADWAY.—Quarto and octavo Douay Bibles; Douay Testaments; Fletcher's Controversial Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo; Fletcher's Moral Sermons; Reeve's History of the Old and New Testaments; Homilies of the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; A History of the Church, from its first establishment to the Reformation, by the Rev. C. Pise, A. M., 5 vols. 8vo; Gahan's History of the Church of Christ; Cochlin's Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; The Lenten Monitor; Peache's Practical Reflections for each day throughout the year; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vice-Chancellor of the Diocese of New-York; The Catholic Christian's

sufferings of an illustrious ancestry to guard with jealous care the temple of freedom. The deceitful hypocrite—the wily fanatic, are both deadly enemies to our institutions—strongly confident of success, and conscious of their power they will turn upon us as did the early puritan upon the heathen, and proclaim that "they hold no faith with the unsanctified."—The wealth and influence of this widely extended combination demand the severest scrutiny from the friends of civil and religious freedom. If we are not prepared to submit in silence, we should avoid the snares of their emissaries, with which they are carefully encompassing us. Sedulously devoted to the cause in which they labour—every hazard is ready—every precept enforced that they may secure the darling object of their ambition—POLITICAL power. Their presses are now simultaneously engaged in scattering the bitter seed of religious dissension preparatory to a mighty effort at political proscription. The mandate has gone forth—the prey has been marked—and they must be hunted down. We ask the impartial and the liberal to review the columns of their weekly press and acknowledge that they recognize the truth of this assertion. A Renegade in heart and principle—the echo of the British press—an individual with all the prejudice and fanaticism without a spark of the honest feeling of a Scotchman is the pioneer in this expedition. Had they been successful in their efforts at the "union of Church and State," then would the Covenanters have shouted forth their loud hosannas for the Congress which had given the first promise to an era of fanaticism, and spared them the violation of their consciences in acknowledging "the lawfulness of the constitution of the United States." But here they were destined to be disappointed. Some more honest, perhaps less cautious than the rest, boldly avowed their principles, and now stand aloof from their once well beloved associates the ally of the great "Christian party in politics." They now linger in the republic distinctly separated from the success and welfare of our institutions; and should an opportunity occur, the time may not be remote when they will be found worthy of their far-famed prototypes. The course pursued by this sect is an indication of the principles that are now disseminating by a powerful body of enthusiasts. Look at the mighty grasp they have upon the rising generation. Behold the thousands which issue from their Sunday Schools, and the adoption of one system of instruction calculated alone to answer the intentions and to forward the views of the "Christian Party in politics. We could pursue this subject farther—perhaps the occasion may require that we should again recur to it. We have said enough to awaken the interest of every man who desires to perpetuate the civil and religious institutions of the country, and to guard from the polluting touch of the reckless incendiary those institutions which are the pillars of the world. We should

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 varied regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents optimum guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequaled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders.

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 of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides 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 the country.

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

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl-street.

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL,

Can be engaged in superior American Ships, sailing on the 16th, 17th, and 23d currents. Fare moderate.

PASSAGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

Can likewise be secured in first rate Ships, sailing on the 20th and 25th currents, at cheap rates. Apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl-street.

IN CHANCERY—Before the Vice-Chancellor of the First Circuit.

Terence O'Brien and Bridget his wife, in behalf of themselves and all the other Legatees or Devisees of Matthew Reed, deceased, who may elect to come in and claim as parties to that suit and hear their proportion of the expenses thereof, vs. Cornelius Heeney.)

By virtue of an order of this Honorable Court entered in this cause, the Legatees and Devisees of Matthew Reed, late of the city of New-York deceased, or persons entitled to the surplus of his personal estate and the rents and profits of his real estate, in pursuance of his last will and Testament and entitled to come in and exhibit their several demands and establish their title to the same, before me the subscriber, under the Bill filed in this cause, are hereby required to come in and exhibit their demands aforesaid before me the Subscriber, at my Office, situate No. 331 Pearl-street, in the Fourth Ward of the city of New-York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of October next. Dated New York, 9th month (September) 1833.

oct5 3t

BENJAMIN CLARK, Master in Chancery.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of JOHN DERVIN, a native of co. Roscommon, parish of Killglass, Ireland; who came to this country in May 1831—he worked on the Harlem rail-road last fall—it is supposed he is gone to Boston. Any information directed to his brother Hugh Dervin at No. 6 Maiden-Lane, Albany will be thankfully received.

o19

If this should meet the eye of PATRICK SKELLY of Shanbally county of Tipperary, Ireland, he will please to come or write immediately to his brother John, who is in Boston, or to Mr. Michael Cullinan, Purchase-street, Boston. His brother will remain here until he hears from him.

Also, WILLIAM TIMMINS, whose brother James Timmins, sailed from Dublin along with James Kelly of Shadbally, Queen's County, Ireland, and bound for New-York, in 1830. Any information respecting said James Timmins, will be thankfully received by his brother William, who now resides in Boston, Mass.

Oct. 5th.

Of PATRICK DALY, who emigrated from the county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1827, and when last heard from, was in Philadelphia. His sister, Jane Daly, now in Rochester, is anxious to hear from him. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received. Address to J. O'Donoghue, Rochester, N. Y., Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

o12

Of BRIDGET M'MURRAY, who sailed from Sligo in the ship Mount, for Quebec—Supposed to be either there or in Little York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her mother, Abigail M'Murray, No. 7 Franklin-street, New-York.

[o12

Of RICHARD MURPHY, a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland, who left New-York on the 15th April last, and when last heard from, he was on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Montgomery co., Maryland. Any information respecting said Richard Murphy, will be thankfully received by his wife, Catherine Murphy, 141 Leonard-street.

o12

Of THOMAS JORDAN, a native of Roscommon, Ireland.—When last heard of was in York, U. C. Also of JOHN MEARA & JOHN KAVANAGH natives of Bonisokean, county Tipperary, Ireland. Any information respecting any of them, will be thankfully received by Miles Jordan 50 Orange street, New-York.

s28 3t.

Of TIMOTHY NOONAN, a Stone Cutter; left Fort Adams in August last, for Boston or New Point. Any information respecting him, will be kindly received by his wife, Johanna Noonan, 48 Orange-street, New-York.

s28 3t.

Of JOHN DUFFY, a native of Longford, co. Longford, Ireland. He has not been heard of for four years, and is supposed to be somewhere in the State of Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his brother, P. Duffy, in Prince-street House, 42 Prince-street, New-York.

sep14 3t

Of PHILLIP CROWLEY, a native of County Cork, near Bandon, Ireland, a gardener by trade, who sailed from Cork for Quebec, in April 1831. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin James Sweeney, 244 Mott-street, New York.

Of MAURICE REILLY, a native of the county Meath, Ireland. When last heard of he was in the employ of Mr. Duffy, Halliday-burg, Huntington Co. Pa. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Reilly, now in New-York, addressed to the care of Mrs. Smith, No. 40. Prince-st.

sep14 3t

Of THOMAS KERRIGAN, a native of Rathangan, county Kildare, Ireland, who left Ireland in July, 1832, with his brother. When last seen by his wife, was in St. John's, Lower Canada, about 9 months since. Any information respecting him or his brother, Jas. the Kerrigan, will be thankfully received by his wife, Bridget, who is at present in New-York. Please direct to care of the Editor of the Truth Teller.

s7 4t.

Of BRIDGET DERENZY, about twenty years of age, a native of the county of Westmeath, parish of Street, Ireland, sailed from pre-Liverpool on the 21st of April, 1829, and arrived in New-York some time in May following. When last heard of was in New-York about 18 months ago. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her brother Patrick Derenzy in Tamaque, Schuylkill County, Pa. or to the Editor of the Truth Teller.

s28 3t.

Of JAMES MULLEN, a Butcher, son of Philip Mullen of Drogheda, county Meath. He sailed April 1, 1827, from Dublin, for America. Any information respecting him, whether living or dead, will be most thankfully received by his wife, Margaret Mullen, alias Tuit, in Troy, New-York.

Sept 21

Of JAMES MULCAHY, Andmayle, near Casuel, Ireland, who left Waterford April 7 for St. Johns, Newfoundland, in company with Wm. Ryan and Michael Dorgan. If this should meet his eye, or any one that would know him, they are informed that his brother John Mulcahy is now in Wilkinsonville, Mass. and very anxious to hear from him. Any person knowing the present residence of James Mulcahy will confer a favour by writing to John Mulcahy, Wilkinsonville, Mass.

June 16m

Of JOSEPH ROE, a Cutter by Trade, who left Dublin in 1828, and proceeded to the United States. He paid his wife and child's passage, who has arrived and at present resides at No. 15 Front-st, New-York, where any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mary Roe.

s28

There was no man ever worse treated than Wellesley was by the Orange party of this country when he was Lord Lieutenant, and that a period when he could not punish enemies or sustain his friends. Lord Wellesley first commenced work of pulling down the guilty domination of Orangeism in this country. He encountered the first storm of the faction's wrath, and too, in the plenitude of its power—and totally unsustainable English Ministers of

At the Printing Office,

No. 58 Franklin Street.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.

TERMS.—Four dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance. Communications to the Editor must be post paid.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK CORPORATION.

The Mayor of Limerick was called on by the people of that city to hold a public meeting, to adopt measures for co-operating with the Royal Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Corporation. The Mayor has declined acceding to the requisition, on the ground that he has taken an oath to support and maintain "the ancient liberties, franchises, and customs of the Corporation."

CORPORATION SQUABBLES.

Wednesday the Master of the Corporation of Smiths, or Guild of St. Loy, summoned Mr. Jacob Meares, the past master, before the magistrates of the Head-office. The complaint of the present master was, that Mr. Meares refused to deliver to him, the master, the seal of the corporation, and the silver gilt medal of King William, which in "the good old times," when Papists could not come within ten miles of court, had been given by a master to the corporation, as commemorative of that mighty monarch who had delivered these kingdoms from the tyrant, James the Second! Mr. Meares insisted he was still master, and had, therefore, every right and title to the medal. The magistrates stated that they had no jurisdiction in such a matter.

Never until the royal commission for inquiring into the state of the corporations had issued, was any such squabble as those now going on in the Bricklayers and Smiths' Guilds heard of. These are but preliminary to corporation reform. The consequences will be somewhat more important.—*Dub. Reg.*

DOCTOR DOYLE.

We are glad to learn that this talented and truly pious prelate, who has been for the last month sojourning at Temore for the benefit of the sea air, is considerably improved in health. He left Temore on Sunday, for Blenheim-lodge, the seat of Pierce Sweetman, Esq., where he stopped for the night, and next morning set out for his residence near Carlow, accompanied by Mr. Sweetman's son, Mr. Kennedy. His lordship intends to spend the winter in the congenial climate of the South of France, to avoid the rigor and severity of the winter here. He will, we understand, return in the ensuing spring, when we expect to see him perfectly restored to health and strength.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

DEAN MACNAMARA.

On Tuesday, a Deputation from the Parishioners of St. Nicholas Without, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence Finn, T. Coyne, J. D. Mullen, Patrick Daly, and T. Furlong, waited on the Very Rev. Dean Macnamara, P. P. of Bruff, at Robert White's, Esq., Fleet-street, in order to present the Rev. Gentleman with a piece of Plate, for the eloquent advocacy on several occasions of the interests of the Orphan School of that extensive Parish. The Plate in question was a richly embossed Cup, the interior gilt, weighing from 50 to 60 ounces; the arms of the Rev. Gentleman on one side, on the other an inscription expressive of the object of this splendid but highly merited gift. An address was read on the occasion by Mr. J. D. Mullen.

NEW ROSS A FREE PORT.

New Ross has just been declared a free port for the import and bonding of excisable articles of trade, a measure which will prove most advantageous to the mercantile community of that spirited town. The arrangement comes into effect as soon as proper stores are prepared for the reception of colonial produce. The extension of this privilege has been long sought and memorialled for by the inhabitants, but we understand that it has been mainly obtained by the persevering efforts of the respected and extensive firm of Watson and Graves, who have just received a letter from Mr. Spring Rice, announcing that the Lords of the Treasury had decided favorably upon the measure.—*Waterford Mirror.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We have this day heard a rumor, which we fear is true, of the loss of the Phoebe yacht, of Dublin, off the coast of Wales, during the late gales, with her owner, Mr. Hargrave, his lady, and four children on board. The body of Mrs. Hargrave, it is said, had been washed on shore, near Abenshwith. These are the only particulars which have reached us.—*Evening Packet.*

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.

(From the Morning Register.)

We observe in the Sun of Thursday, an article in reference to the parliamentary papers lately moved for by Mr. Finn. These papers have not yet reached Ireland, and we are not disposed to say much upon them at present. One fact, however, is stated by them according to the article of the Sun, which we cannot lose a moment in getting before the public.

Our readers may recollect that we have for years been insisting that whatever legerdemain was practised as to Irish debt, the balance of hard cash was in favor of England, not only since the Union, but since the commencement of the war. In answer to what the Times once said as to our incapability of paying our "domestic expenses," in answer to the allegation of the Quarterly Review, that tithes and rack-rents were collected in Ireland by a soldiery paid by "English

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

... occupied two hours. None but their own Ministers were admitted. All the diplomatic characters who were at Toplitz have now left it.

**Immortality of an Irish Judge.**—On Monday week, 9 persons were present at an assembly before Mr. Justice Burton, who have been constructed and our charitable institutions sustained by money drawn from the pockets of Englishmen; in answer to Sir H. Parnell's statement as to the "heavy pecuniary burthen" which is supposed by the Hon. Baronet to be thrown by us on Great Britain—in answer, we say, to all these, we have insisted that every expense incurred since the commencement of the war, was paid out of taxes raised in Ireland; and that after doing every thing necessary or imagined by our rulers to be necessary to our existence as a people; after paying army and interest of an enormous mass of debt, between 18 and 19,000,000 of which was incurred by that rebellion which the English government permitted to "explode," after paying civil list, pensions, miscellaneous and all; after, in short, disbursements for Kingstown, Maynooth, and every other spot upon which there has been one shilling of public money expended, we have remitted not only hundreds of thousands but millions to England for her purposes. Now, in these papers it is stated, that between 1792 and 1833, there were transfers of money between the English and Irish Exchequers, and that at the foot of the transactions England had to reckon, as a balance in her favor as much as 11,389,178. And this is far from being the entire balance. It is only the acknowledged revenue. It does not include one shilling of the taxes affecting the English manufactures consumed in the interval in Ireland; or one shilling of these commodities shipped to Ireland after the Exchequer has received its dues from them—such commodities as refined sugar, teas, drugs, spices, cotton, wool, silks, hops, timbers, and an endless variety of articles.

Another fact is of great importance. We have made many an endeavour to form an estimate of the expenditure of Ireland, with a view of showing that our present revenue exceeds that expenditure. We have given data to prove that it is of later years under 3,000,000. but we have been satisfied to take it at that amount. Now these papers according to the article in the Sun, state that it is exactly 2,910,308.1. so that on this head we could not be much nearer to accuracy than we were, if we even had as free access to the Treasury accounts as Lord Althorp himself. What revenue have we to meet this expenditure? The "net receipt," according to the "Finance Accounts" in the last year was 4,409,653.1. Teatax and refined sugar tax would make this 5,000,000. The other unacknowledged taxes and contributions to the English revenue made out of absentee rents and admitted by Mr. McCulloch to be fairly claimed by Ireland as Irish revenue would certainly increase it to more than 6,000,000.1; and therefore the country which is so heavy a "burthen" to England pays her own way thoroughly, and swells the English revenue by an annual sum exceeding 3,000,000. Oh, but there was a mass of Irish debt transferred to the English books at the consolidation of the Exchequers. Yes, but what was its amount? If it was a fictitious debt—if it was a thing accumulated merely on paper, and a false estimate of the Irish resources its amount was of no importance. The question is how Ireland ought to have stood in 1816 as to debt. She ought to have been held responsible for as much of the total borrowing as she was in 1800. We think this is a proposition which will be admitted to be fair. It amounts to this merely, that Ireland, which was to have been bettered by the Union, should not have been placed in a worse position after it than she was when it was effected. Ireland's portion of the whole debt in 1800 was the one-seventeenth; the one-seventeenth it should have been in 1816, and it should be now. The debt then and now may be set down at eight hundred millions, bearing an interest of twenty eight millions annually. The one-seventeenth of this burthen is properly Ireland's and that is 1,647,000.1 in annual interest. These facts ought to have been known and made use of in the late debates about the million voted to the Irish clergy. The True Sun imagines that that million will come out of the pockets of John Bull. NOT ONE FRAGMENT OF IT WILL COME OUT OF THE SAID POCKETS. Paddy will pay all; and he will make besides, a considerable addition to the balance of hard cash, admitted by these papers to be "in favor of England."

From what we have said, the Editor of the Sun will perceive that he has in his article made many serious mistakes. He thinks "it is no great sign of a retrograde movement in Ireland" that the revenue which was 2,645,000.1 the year after the Union, rose to 4,304,000.1 in the interval between that and 1816. It is a proof of such movement if, as the fact was, the addition to the Irish taxes, which was made within the same period amounted to nearly five millions—that is, if the new taxes imposed between those periods were estimated to produce that amount of additional revenue.

THE LATE GALE ON THE IRISH COAST.

On Friday morning last the two steamers which ply between this port and Liverpool, the Harriet, Captain Jones, and Abbey, Captain Marsh, left our quays, both heavily laden with cattle, pigs, sheep, &c. for Liverpool. On proceeding over the bar, the Harriet steered her course along shore towards Wicklow, when the wind suddenly veered from a south-west to a north north-east and blew a hurricane; she immediately put about and arrived in our harbor same evening. The Abbey, however, took the channel from the bar and shortly after the gale began a sailor of the name of John Tate, of London, was lost off the yard-arm. Early next morning a heavy sea struck the Abbey on her larboard side and threw her on her beam-ends, the pigs, &c., falling of course to leeward; in this state it was deemed advisable to open the leeward gangways in order to let overboard the cattle, sheep, &c., which were on deck, to right the vessel for the preservation of the ship and cargo. About thirty head of cattle, besides some pigs and sheep, were, we understand, thrown overboard, and the vessel having righted, the captain put about and reached our quays on Saturday evening, in a melancholy state, from the condition in which the cattle remaining on board were—some suffocated, some dying, and the remainder very weak. On her return every exertion was made by the agent, Mr. Richard Allen, to discharge the vessel with as little delay as possible.—*Wexford Freeman.*

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CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT LURGAN.

The Catholic Chapel, which has been lately erected in Lurgan, was consecrated on Sunday last. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, as Catholic Prelate of the Diocese, was consecrating Bishop. He was assisted by Right Rev. Dr. Crolly; and, in the solemnization of the ceremony, he was waited on by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, P. P. Clonallan. The chanters were—the Rev. Dr. Denvir, Downpatrick, the Rev. Mr. Magarry, of Aughagallen, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Segoe. Several others of the Catholic Clergy were present:—the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, the Parish Priest of Lurgan, to whose energy and zeal this beautiful edifice, raised to the worship of the Almighty, is chiefly owing, was the Minister Celebrant. Among the Clergy who did not take a part in the ceremony, we observed the Very Rev. Dr. McArdle, the Rev. Mr. Dean, of Blancherstown, the Rev. Mr. McConville, of Dromore, the Rev. Mr. Devlin, of Moira; there were also the Rev. Mr. M'Mullan, and the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Parish Priest of the Diocese of Down and Connor. The Rev. Thomas Maguire was expected to preach; but, owing to indisposition, he was unable. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, after the solemn and sacred ceremony was concluded, addressed the crowded congregation assembled.

The new Chapel of Lurgan is a very handsome edifice, built in the chastest style of Gothic architecture. The site is most beautiful.—The ground was given by Mr. Brownlow, who, besides, contributed £500 to the erection of the building. The completion of this place of worship reflects the highest credit on the zeal of the Rev. Gentleman who officiates in it; and it should be an encouragement to all Ministers of the Gospel to persevere, with faithfulness and devotion, in the work to which they have been called.—*Nevry Examiner.*

CORPORATION COMMISSION.

We are exceedingly anxious at this particular moment to direct the attention of the country to the Commission which commenced its sittings yesterday in different corporate towns in Ireland, for the purpose of inquiring into the abuses of the corporate system, with a view to the remodelling of those bodies by a legislative enactment early in the next session. So deeply are we impressed with a sense of the enormity of abuses generated by these bodies, and the extent of the benefits which will result to the country by their being corrected, that we are convinced the beneficial effects will be felt as widely, and certainly much more immediately than those produced by the Relief Bill; and that without corporate reform emancipation is almost a dead-letter. For a period of two centuries has Ireland been vexed and harassed by this nest of hornets, sucking out her very life-blood, and leaving upon her surface spots of corruption and disease. Never did she strive to raise herself to an attitude approaching to freedom and independence, that she was not stung by these vipers, and again struck down. Most of these corporations were created for the very purpose of suppressing the independence of the country. In 1615, when she began to awaken from her long trance of slavery, and her House of Commons, emerging from a long night of political darkness, began to feel the invigorating beams of the sun of freedom—in that moment James the First created no less than forty boroughs in one day; and when the Lords of the Pale, with Lord Gormanstown at their head, proceeded to the foot of the throne with a remonstrance worthy of the deputies of a free nation, the royal pedagogue's reply was—"The more the merrier!" From that moment Ireland became again enslaved; and whenever she showed signs of impatience under her bondage, the Corporations were always the ready instruments of the monarch to rivet the chains of the country. For their efficient services in the work of slavery, the several towns were delivered up to those bodies for rapine and plunder. Their history can be traced in these two words—"rapine and plunder," with all their concomitant vices—ever ready with addresses and pledges of devoted lives and fortunes to the monarch of the day, *Tros Tyrusius*—to James II., or to William; in fine, whatever tyrant filled the throne, if he only continued to them the royal license to plunder, to him they bowed down and worshipped. When James II. came to the throne the same slavish addresses which they had voted to his predecessors they tendered to him; and if Nero or Caligula had filled the throne he would, on the same terms, have received the ready pledge of their lives and fortunes. But whilst thus professing loyalty they compensated themselves by a wholesale system of legalised plunder. Their capacity of devouring was of the most wholesale and miscellaneous quality. From the elective franchise down to the toll upon a basket of eggs, nothing was either too large or too small for their voracious propensities. The pending Commission will expose to Parliament and to England transactions of the most singular nature connected with corporation robbery, but with which the inhabitants of this country have been long familiar. There is, however, a uniformity in the details, which will enable the commissioners, by ascertaining the abuses in one corporate town, to become acquainted with those prevailing in all the other towns throughout the country. In the year 1761 a committee of the Irish House of Commons reported upon the abuses existing in the Corporation of Limerick, and a perusal of that report (which was reprinted in 1820, and will be found amongst the parliamentary papers of that year, No. 270) will give the reader an idea of the system carried on by these loyal Corporations. The following are some of the resolutions passed by that committee:—

- "That the estates and revenues of the Corporation are vested in them for the public uses of the city.
- "That the Mayor and Common Council have for several years past taken on themselves to dispose of the whole revenues of the Corporation amongst a few members of the council, and to demise the greatest part of its estate to some members thereof for 999 years, at trifling rents.
- "That the Chamberlain has never since his appointment accounted for the revenues received by him.
- "That the accounts laid before the committee, appear to have been



erecting thirty new boroughs into chartered corporations underwent discussion. It was contended that the spirit and tendency of this bill went to perpetuate that exclusive and monopolizing principle which has always proved injurious to the people, and that at this time especially it is entirely opposed to the advanced intelligence of the age. Upon the motion of Mr. Robinson, it was agreed that as the subject was of so much importance, the further discussion of it should be adjourned to next Monday evening and that in the mean time it should be advertised in the True Sun. Several new members were enrolled and the meeting separated.

#### THE CHURCH AGAINST THE CHURCH.

There is an old adage that dogs eat not dogs, but what will our readers think when we tell them that a tithing suit is now in litigation between the Very Rev. the Dean and the Chapter of Durham of the Cathedral of the Church of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin, against the Master and the poor brethren of Christ's brethren in Sherburn. What a beautiful exemplification of the church's compliance with the precepts of its master against litigation of its spirit of charity and patience.—*Newcastle Press.*

#### THE CHURCH—LETTER OF ARCHDEACON BATHURST.

The Rev. Mr. Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich, has addressed a second letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of church reform in England. The Archdeacon is of opinion that the recent ministerial measure regarding the temporalities of the Irish church was meagre and insufficient. He thinks that "circumstances as the Irish church peculiarly is with regard to the population of 700,000 belonging to the established church, and seven millions to the Roman Catholic church, a larger admission might have been made, and a portion of the church property applied to general education and the relief of the poor, congenial to the pious and charitable intentions with which much of the church property was certainly left." These are the sentiments of a sensible and reflecting man who sees that the only mode of saving any part of the revenues of the establishment is, to restore a portion of them to their original uses.—The persons who are about to renew the tithing crusade in Ireland should read the letter of Archdeacon Bathurst. The truths which he discloses may open their eyes to the real condition of the church, and induce them to pause in their mad career.

#### AN ILL-BEHAVED CLERGYMAN.

On Tuesday the Rev. James McDonnell, a Protestant clergyman, was charged in a London police-office, with assaulting Lady Frances Wedderburne, who was a tenant of his. This assault was committed on the lady and her servants in attempting to regain possession of the house. Two of her ladyship's servants, who were very pretty girls, complained that the reverend gentleman was very rude to them, and insisted upon kissing them both. Mr. McDonnell, who had been bound to the peace previously, and had forfeited his recognizances, was obliged to give bail, himself in £300 and two sureties in £250 each.

#### OMNIUM.

The worsted stuff trade in Leeds is perfectly stagnant. Mr. Galt, the celebrated novelist, has had a second attack of paralysis.

If report speaks truly the brother of the Earl of Egremont has left behind him £500,000.

The Irish Spiritual Peers in the ensuing session of Parliament will be—The Archbishop of Cashel; the Right Rev. Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Derry.

The Leeds exhibition of paintings, &c. has closed, after a very successful season. 65 pictures and pieces of statuary were sold realising £2900 to the artist.

Upwards of 700 papers, varying in bulk from two pages to 1200, were printed by order of the House of Commons only during the session just closed.

Mr. Littleton is about to resign his commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the Staffordshire Yeomanry, his official duties claiming all his attention.

The Royal William, steam-boat, has arrived from Quebec, at Cowes, having made her first voyage across the Atlantic in twenty-one days.

Earl Fitzwilliam is about to divide his large estates. The English estates, amounting to upwards of £70,000 a year, are to be settled on Lord Milton, and the Irish estates worth more than £30,000 a year upon the Earl's second son.

It is with regret we perceive, that some of the Irish clergy are so infatuated as to reject, which they may do, the aid of government under the Tithing Composition Bill, and press proceedings to extremities for the recovery of tithes by the usual process of law.

The Government Medical Inspectors of the Metropolis have reported the sanitary condition of London and its vicinity to be highly satisfactory as regards cholera; and it is therefore presumed that clean bills of health will be issued by the Customs in a few days as heretofore.

**The Irish Church.**—The Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners were finally appointed on Wednesday last. The following is a correct list of their names:—The Primate, the Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Kildare, Dr. Sadleir, Mr. Erk, and Mr. Quin. The last named gentlemen will not be included in the commission, his appointment being under the sign manual of the Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin in pursuance of the act of the reformed Parliament.

It has been one of the peculiarities of the seasons of late years, that the equinoctial gales have taken place very wide of their accustomed periods.

Penny theatres have become very common on the outskirts of the metropolis. In some, however, the quality in the first tier of boxes pay two-pence.

While Lord Durham remained in the Cabinet, he was so often opposed to the views of his colleagues, that they dubbed him by common consent "The dissenting minister."

**Fall of the Brighton Athenæum.**—The Brighton Athenæum, a new building of stupendous size, commenced about twelve months ago, fell on the 6th Sept., to the ground with a tremendous crash but fortunately without occasioning any loss of life. The destruction of this great edifice is accounted for only by the immense weight of iron at top, which, when unsupported by the scaffolding, folded in, and forced its way to the ground.

**Post Office Steam Packets.**—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, his Majesty's packets at this port, continued to make their passages to and from Dublin, with their accustomed regularity.

The harvest throughout Germany has been very abundant this year.—The report that the King of Naples was about to sequester the property of the church within his dominions has received a flat and rather indignant contradiction.—The King of Oude has issued a proclamation, prohibiting slave-dealing in his territories. It begins, "Whereas repeated reports have reached our most blessed ears, that slave dealers, &c."

The French Minister of Commerce has addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce, containing a series of questions, from which it appears to be the intention of the French Government to relax their commercial policy.

The Congress of the United Mexican States have appropriated 30,000 dollars for the purchase of periodical publications, almost all of which are, of course to be imported from foreign countries.—Letters from Algiers state that a silver mine has been discovered at one day's journey from Constantine, and that the Bey has ordered it not to be worked.—One of the latest recorded acts of fraud and treachery on the part of the Russians towards the Poles is the intoxication of the children, that they may sing when on their way to slavery in the interior of Russia.—The King of Prussia has decided that from 1st of October, the amber found on the shores of the kingdom shall no longer be considered as *droits* of the Crown, but become the property of those who may employ themselves in collecting it.—By a decision of the Wertemberg Chamber of Deputies, the salary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs is reduced to 6,500 florins (about £600.) The Chamber has also reduced the salaries of Ambassadors, and requested the Government to abolish diplomatic presents.—At Agram, in Croatia, the clergy recently went in procession from the church to consecrate the first stone of a theatre about to be built in that town.

The King of Prussia has returned to Berlin from Toplitz. The interview at that place between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, occupied two hours. None but their own Ministers were admitted. All the diplomatic characters who were at Toplitz have now left it.

**Impartiality of an Irish Judge.**—On Monday week, 9 persons were indicted at the Cavan Assizes, before Mr. Justice Burton, for having taken part in a Green procession—that is, a procession of Roman Catholics. It was proved seven thousand took part in the procession, which occurred in consequence of a vast number of Orangemen having "walked on the preceding 12th of July. These nine persons were convicted; but on the same day, nine Orangemen, charged with a similar offence, were acquitted. The next day, the nine Catholics were brought up to receive the sentence of the Court, when Judge Burton declared, that when one party escaped, the other not to be punished, and he discharged the Catholics upon entering into their own recognizances.

**Charles Byrne, Esq.**—We lament to have to announce the premature and sudden death of this gentleman at Lancaster-place, on Thursday, after an illness of only 15 hours. He fell a victim to the malignant cholera. Mr. Byrne was only 25 years of age, and a son of Mr. N. Byrne, so long proprietor of the *Morning Post* newspaper. His name stood upon the books of the Garrick Club for ballot this day: such is the dread uncertainty of human life—his election lies in the grave!—*Literary Gazette.*

#### THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITIONISTS.

The zealous fanatics of this city, are busily engaged under the cloak of religion, in the forwarding of their malicious schemes of long maturity. No man in this community, possessed of ordinary reason, but must be convinced of the reckless character of these raving hypocrites,—and of their base designs on the Constitution and the Union.

They have in their wicked publications avowed their disaffection to the pure and liberal government of this country, and expressed a wish to establish a despotism of Religion. They mock the idea of our Federal Constitution, by dividing its power, and our obligations to obey it; in a word, they are ever willing and ready to bestow their time, and labour, and money, on the advancement of their bigot belief, and for the dissemination of their bloody and disgraceful emanations. We have, thank God, pure and unalloyed patriotism in this land, and that patriotism should now advance to the aid of the well-disposed, who are unwilling that the integrity of the Union, and the security and happiness of its people should be jeopardised by the dangerous topics lately introduced for electioneering, and base purposes of the crack-brained "immediate abolishment" who have figured so conspicuously.

The impious tongues and slandering pens are never idle in the lying defamatory of the dispensers of our laws, and of those who are so unfortunate as to hold that species of property denominated slaves. I freely admit that it is revolting to my feelings to reflect that there is an individual bearing a resemblance to man in this country, and in bondage; and I would use all prudent means to obtain his or her liberation. But, that "the remedy is worse than the disease" will be acknowledged by every reflecting man who has read or heard the proposition of the "immediate abolishment," who insist that the slaves of the South shall be *immediately and unconditionally* emancipated.

I would call loudly on the Press of this country to thunder its denunciations upon the heads of those who have so ununitingly, and to all appearances so maliciously, attempted to brow-beat one vast portion of this Union into their measures,—the measures of that same faction who fathered the Sunday Mail Bill, and who would husband the Magdalens, and direct it to the sustenance of that society whose plan of emancipation in the manner of colonization is feasible and thus far successful.

A more outrageous insult was never offered to public opinion than by a pamphlet recently published and gratuitously distributed, entitled, "An Appeal for the Slave, addressed to all professing christians." With themselves the opinions of these fanatics is paramount to the Constitution; they speak of the Union in the slightest terms, when it appears as an obstacle in the way of obtaining their ends. The following quotations are from the pamphlet above alluded to, and serve to display the reckless spirit of these disgraceful beings:—

"Now how comes it, that the worst system of slavery the world ever saw, exists in the nineteenth century, in Republican America, a land full of Bibles and the strong hold of reformed christianity?"

"The christian church has made a compromise with this sin. She has broken up the very foundation of christian morals in favour of slave-holding! She has given the cruel system all needful support!"

"Reader, would you hesitate for a moment to call slave-holding

fraud, oppression, man-stealing, if none were involved in it but notoriously wicked men? No, this you grant by acknowledging that slavery is many in the abstract. You never extenuate by apologies the guilt of the abandoned profligate. Then this very fact, that so many otherwise good church members are slave-holders presents to your mind the strongest arguments in favour of the system. And by this warding off from it the blows of truth, these "good men" do more to perpetuate the sin, than if they were bad. They throw all their Sanctity on the side of Satan! Thus has the Church, by receiving slave-holders to her bosom, given her whole weight to that philosophy which legislates for God, and makes its own view of "expediency" the basis of virtue—a doctrine which can sanctify any system of sin."

"We are left, therefore, to decide on the conduct by the law of God, and if by that law there is any such thing as stealing, then slave holding is the highest kind of theft. Whether such a thief, or any other, may not, "after all," be a good man, is not for us to decide, he is a thief, a man-stealer, and treat him accordingly."

READER! "And what if the laws do stand opposed to emancipation on the score? Is this any thing more than to say, that the majority of slave-holders are now determined not to let the captives go free? Does it prove that they ought not to do so? Can human laws annul the laws of God? Where then is liberty of conscience? and what if the Federal Constitution upholds slavery? Is even that divine authority? Is it unalterable? If the framers of it had no right to guarantee the enslavement of the hundreds of thousands of slaves that then were, have we a right to continue the same iniquitous guarantee in regard to the millions that are in bondage now? If the Union of these States is not strong enough to bear rectifying in a vital point of justice, then it must be a Union to do wickedly:—the sooner it goes to pieces, the better. The blame will rest not upon the rectifiers, but upon the wrong-doers."

"Do not be indifferent to slavery, because it is said to be a political question. It is eminently, a religious one, and cannot be safely neglected by any one who would cultivate "pure religion and undefiled before God," whatever may be the effects of its agitation upon the politics of the country. If it become a party question, the mischief will lie at the door of those who take the side of oppression. God, the Maker of both rich and poor, has a party in regard to slavery, and if that party be given up for the sake of peace with the wrong-doers, it will hasten that righteous retribution which lies in store for this enormous sin."

The above paragraphs are culled from amidst abuse and detraction of the lowest and vilest kinds; they serve to display to this community, that this ranting and crying for the liberation of the blacks, is all a hoax; their ardent wish is, that the Church should exercise its influence in conquering the established and acknowledged law of the land; they have proclaimed to their followers and devout members, that their interpretation of divine law should supercede the Constitution and laws of these States. There is sufficient license for me to say, that in no country can there be found a band of men of as base intentions, or men who should be more closely matched than the fanatics to whom I allude. Enough for us to know, that the "Duke of Burgundy" is at the head of the plot.

NEWRY.

We feel obliged to our valued Correspondent for the following communication, which, although dated the 4th of October, did not reach our office until Monday last. This will account for its not appearing in our columns sooner.

#### DEDICATION.

On the 29th ult. the new church which has been erected in Alleghany Co. Md. by the zealous and persevering labors of the Rev. Mr. Martial has been dedicated to the Almighty under the patronage of St. Joseph. The solemn service of High Mass was sung by the Rev. Pastor, and an appropriate sermon was delivered by a clergyman of a neighbouring diocese. Too much praise cannot be given to the choir for their very valuable assistance on the occasion. The ceremony of Dedication, which was here an unusual spectacle, attracted a vast concourse of persons of all denominations. The order, the breathless silence, the sacred awe, which pervaded the immense multitude, bore testimony to the deep impressions which the solemnities of religion made on them. Nor were these feelings confined to those who were "of the household of faith."—They were visibly shared by the Protestant portion of the spectators, many of whom for the first time beheld the impressive ceremonies and heard developed the solid grounds of the church of their fathers. The only circumstance to be regretted on this day so much edification, was the absence of the Most Rev. Archbishop whom the general interests of the church—the high and important affairs which are to be the subject matter of deliberation in the approaching council, prevented from visiting at present this remote portion of his diocese. The edifying scene, doubtless would have filled with joy his paternal heart and in some measure repaid him for "the solicitude for all the churches," which so eminently characterises him. The congregation for whose special benefit the church in question has been built, is a highly pious and prosperous one, planted among the mountains which border and terminate the extreme Northern and western section of Maryland. Its present flourishing condition is chiefly ascribable to the active zeal of the Rev. gentleman, who now has it in charge. Formerly depending upon the precarious and transient visits of distant clergymen, it is at present under the care of a resident pastor and experience all the benefits of so salutary a change.—The revival of piety as well as the accession of so many converts to the Church, attests the untiring exertions of the worthy pastor. The building already mentioned is a noble monument not only of his zeal, but also of his architectural taste and skill. For neatness, symmetry, usefulness, and solidity, it yields to none of the many elegant churches which adorn the Arch-Diocese. Its situation besides being central and most convenient to the congregation, affords ample gratification to the lover of nature and rural scenery. It stands upon the declivity of a lofty ridge, and from the spot of its location the eye embraces a chain of mountains and the most picturesque views that poet or painter could desire. In the secluded walks of some such retreat, one can imagine the prophet Eliseus might have searched for his vanished master, lest perhaps the spirit of the Lord had cast him upon some mountain or in some valley; and the visitor is forcibly reminded of the figurative passage of Isais: *The mountain of the house of the Lord shall be prepared upon the top of mountains and it shall be exalted above the hills.*

(From the Dublin Register)

PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

There is a compilation which is printed annually for the use of certain members of the Corporation, and in which there is a statement of the annual receipts of income and the disbursements made by the City Treasurer.

There are four denominations of Rents:— "The Ancient Revenue," "St. George's Rents," "All Hallow's Rents," and "St. Mary's Rents."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Net amount rent and arrears (13,902 2 5), Capon money, Receivers Fees, Minister's Money and Church Cess (509 0 6), Shippage and anchorage, and a sum of 15l. received for repairs of the Marshalsea (1,436 9 3), Casual Revenue (598 0 8), Fines (61 0 0), Rent for Court of Conscience (46 3 1), Sundry Rents (496 8 1), Fines on Leases (130 0 0), Pipe-water receipts (12,116 4 0), Per centage for watering streets (300 0 0), Water supplied to fountains (138 9 2), Amount borrowed of Treasurer 6000l. of which there remains due, 28th Sept., 1832 (4,012 3 0).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes This was the income and it was appropriated as follows:— Balance due Sir K. James, Treasurer (1,949 0 11), Cash paid the Lord Mayor for Capons (92 2 3), Interest and Tontine (10,868 11 2), Shippage and Anchorage (1,436 9 3), For City Debentures (623 0 4), Rent and taxes, city account (391 15 3), Salaries Ditto (1,061 18 7), Green and Archer, on account of sundries (61 0 0), Casual expenses and Tradesmen's Bills (1,561 2 1), Interest on deferred warrants (254 7 5), Principal and interest on ditto (2,081 17 8), Interest on pipe-water account (4,879 2 4), Rent and Taxes, pipe-water account (169 10 2), Salaries ditto (2,081 17 8), Grand Canal per centge (1,544 8 5), Royal Canal, ditto (787 11 3).

It appears from the above that there is as much debt due as requires an annual outlay of 16,077l. 14s. 6d., and the actual receipts on accounts of that which may be considered as permanent income were, in the last year, only 14,902l. 2s. 5d., leaving a deficit of 2,175l. 12s. 10d.

Under the head of "Casual Expences and Tradesmen's Bills," payable out of pipe-water receipts, we find the following items:— Treasurers expenses to London (£71 8 0), J. Whitford, 20 tons of coals (19 14 0), James Scarlett, for valuation of houses (62 15 0), Paid into bank on an account of suit, agreeably to order of the Master of Rolls (3,678 18 0).

The Salaries charged to the Pipe water account are 2,081l. 17s. 8d. Of this sum 461l. 10s. 8d. is paid to the Lord Mayor and 300l. to the Treasurer.

Under the head of "City Account," expenses of riding the boundaries are set down at 10l. 8s. We suppose they will be less this year, for we are informed by the keepers of the Newcomen-bridge turnpike, that the civic cavalcade forced their way through their gates a few days ago, without paying a farthing.

Who would have thought that "DRAIN" gathers into its all-devouring maw a considerable portion of the revenue which the Corporation of Dublin realizes in ways so ingenious and diversified as to include at last the sharking of a turnpike man? Of the dividends payable out of the City account, almost a third part goes into the pockets of persons residing in England, and is annually remitted for their use to London.

THE IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

No. I.

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable."—Adam Smith.

"Very low wages, by rendering it impossible for any increased exertions to obtain any considerable increase of comforts and enjoyments, effectually hinder them from being made."—M'Culloch.

There is a desolating poverty which pervades the mass of the Irish population, and, therefore, according to the profound Adam Smith, society cannot be flourishing and happy.

Whence this poverty? Is it because of the exportation of food—of absenteeism—high rents—and the successful rivalry of English manufactures? To these causes it is commonly attributed. Let us, then, briefly investigate the origin and tendency of each.

The exportation of food! If it were not exported, would the peasantry get it? It is raised by the farmer, and sold with all other farm produce to provide for his family, his outlay, and his rent. He could not raise it, if it did not provide for these objects. If it were cheaper, it could not provide for them; and if food were not exported it would not be cheaper, unless the quantity raised were to be diminished to the quantity now consumed at home—this is plain; abundant markets make low prices.

The peasantry cannot have a plentiful subsistence as they are now employed and remunerated, unless prices be lower; and lower prices would, under the present system and means of the farmers, disenable them to pay rent and go on.

There are 567,441 agricultural laborers in Ireland, [census of 1831], and 6d. a day in addition to each, in advance of the present wages, would be in the working year [300 days] 4,255,200l.

How could the farmers provide for such an additional outlay? They should raise an additional produce, obtain higher prices, or withhold rent. The first only is possible. The se-

cond would have the laborers as at present; for while prices rise in proportion to wages, the receiver of wages may as well have lower wages and lower prices. The third is impracticable.

There is, however, good hope for the laborers. In Ireland, we have 95,339 occupiers of land who employ laborers, according to the census of 1831; and the same important enumeration has disclosed the extraordinary fact, that we have 564,274 occupiers of land who do not employ any laborers—that is, who employ only herds, keepers, and menial servants, or who labor for themselves.

There are upwards of twelve millions of statute acres in use. There are only half a million of laborers employed—one laborer for every twenty four acres!

Here is the secret of Irish misery. The exportation of food has nothing to do with it. Happy would the laborers be if they were to obtain more general employment and better wages in raising more food to export.

America exports great quantities of food, which have increased with her population and her greatness. Let us compare the following totals of her exports of food in 1825 and 1831 with our own. They are taken from her official records:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1825, 1831. Includes Wheat Flour (813,006 brs. to 1,885,205 brs.), Rye Flour (29,545 do. to 19,049 do.), Oatmeal (187,285 do. to 204,206 do.), Wheat (17,960 bshs. to 405,384 bshs.), Corn (896,644 do. to 506,761 do.).

MUTIUS SCAEVOLA.

FIRST SESSION OF THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

We continue this subject from last week's paper, and proceed to the next question brought forward, viz:—

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

Immediately upon the heels of the measure of "conciliation and reform," came one of the sternest and most coercive description. It was appropriately originated in the House of Lords, and passed through that august assembly with unexampled celerity, being introduced on the 15th of January, and finally passing to the Commons on the 22d, a period of only 7 days! The leading features of this extraordinary severe and most avowedly unconstitutional measure, were the following:—

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland might proclaim any district or county to be in a state of disturbance, and suspend therein the Habeas Corpus Act; notice of such proclamation, in the Dublin Gazette only, being conclusive evidence of the issuing of it.

Under this proclamation and suspension, the ordinary legal tribunals were to be closed, the functions of the magistrate to be suspended, and military tribunals to be established, with power to take cognizance of all offences. These tribunals, if authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, were to have the power of life and death; and all police constables, commissioned officers of the line, and other persons duly authorised for the purpose, might search for, arrest, and bring to trial, such offenders as were to be subsequently defined.

Any person having a warrant of justice, and accompanied by a commissioned officer or chief constable, might from one hour after sunset to sunrise, demand admission into any house in a proclaimed district, and if entrance were refused, might enter by force any house from which he suspected the inhabitants to be absent. All persons absent were to be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, unless they proved some lawful occasion of absence. It was declared felony for any person to be found from home, or out of his house, from sunset to sunrise, without satisfactory cause—the punishment being transportation.

It was further declared to be felony for any number of persons to meet for any political purpose, to discuss any alleged grievance, or any matter in Church or State, without permission of the Lord Lieutenant, which was to be asked for ten days previously to the time of meeting.

Any person who disposed of a seditious paper, in a proclaimed district, was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment, unless he discovered by whom he was employed.

The Lord Lieutenant was to be empowered to suppress the meeting of any assembly, deemed by him to be dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of law. Persons present at any such assembly were to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; and any two justices might, if refused admission, break open the door of a house or a room in which such meeting was held.

Perfect indemnity was to be given to the Military Tribunals, in the event of any ulterior proceedings in Courts of Law. A Serjeant at law, or King's Council, was to be appointed Judge-Advocate, to act at them; and the decision of a majority of its members was to have the same force as the decision of the whole Court.

These Military Tribunals were to be invested with the same powers as Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and to take cognizance of, and punish, all offences against the Act, although such offences should have been committed before the issuing of the proclamation.

The Courts Martial were to consist of not more than nine, nor less than seven, officers, not under twenty-one years of age, or who had not held a commission in the army for two years; and any charges that might be brought against them, if deemed worthy of investigation, were to be submitted to higher military courts, and tried according to the Articles of War.

Such were the outlines of the measure proposed for restoring tranquility in Ireland. It was admitted by its framers to be one of unexampled severity, repugnant to the principles of the constitution, and not to be defended on other ground, than that of imperative necessity.

The rapidity with which the Lords disposed of the Bill was compensated for by the firmness and perseverance with which every clause was contested and opposed in the Commons, not only by the popular representatives of Ireland, but by a goodly number of English and Scottish members. Five entire evenings were spent in debating the entrance of the bill over the threshold of the House, and it was six weeks before the third reading took place. Mr. O'Connell fought this great battle for his country with singular skill, patience, temper and perseverance. Nor were his efforts without effect; although too feeble to beat back the combined forces of Whigs and Tories, against whom he took the field. Some important modifications were yielded to Mr. O'Connell and his coadjutors, and the more despotic features of the bill underwent, in its progress through the House, some considerable changes.

The principal alterations were the following:— No officer below the rank of a captain to be allowed to sit upon a court-martial.

A majority in a court-martial not to be sufficient to determine a verdict. When a court consists of more than seven members, then seven must agree in the verdict; when only of five, then there must be unanimity.

Political offences to be exempted from trial by courts-martial, though committed in a proclaimed district.

Persons refusing to disperse from an illegal meeting, upon the order of two or more justices of the peace, to be left for punishment with the ordinary jury tribunal. In the original the justices had the power to inflict summary punishment.

No persons found from their homes at night are to be liable to be captured by the police or soldiery, unless found under suspicious circumstances; and then to be bailable.

Instead of domiciliary visits to dwelling houses, by the police and soldiery, the names of the inmates to be posted on the outside of the door; and in the event of no answer being made to a call, the party called for to be held as absent.

The courts-martial, instead of being secret tribunals, to be held with open doors, the counsel for the accused being allowed to take notes and cross-examine witnesses, as in ordinary courts of justice.

The corporation magistrates, notorious for their corruption and ignorance, to have no authority under the act.

There were other alterations made, and additional clauses appended to the bill before it was read a third time; and though it retained enough of its original character to render it hateful and execrable, it re-entered the House of Peers a very different measure to what it was when their sweet voices formerly affirmed its provisions. The Lords assented to the amendments of the Commons on the 1st of April, and on the following day the bill received the royal assent.

THE CHANCE OF VENUE BILL.

Formed an accompanying measure to that last noticed. Its object is to remove persons accused of legal offences to Dublin, or to a neighbouring county for trial; the removal to take place either at the instance of the public prosecutor or of the accused. The bill passed both Houses, with little opposition.

GRAND JURIES IN IRELAND.

Ireland continued to be the chief topic of discussion for several weeks after the assembling of Parliament. One of the earliest measures introduced by Ministers for the alleged purpose of pacifying the population, and redressing the grievances of that country, was a bill for amending the grand jury laws, long the source of corrupt and expensive jobbing and intolerable oppression.

It may be necessary to state, that the grand jury laws in Ireland, in addition to their criminal functions, have the whole administration of the civil affairs in the country entrusted them. They fix the salaries of public officers; they regulate prisons, and houses of correction; they levy funds for the support of hospitals; they make and repair roads and bridges; and frame accounts of the expenses incurred in these matters. They have, in fact, not only to transact the business usually performed by an English Grand Jury, but they exercise at the same time many of the functions of the English legislature. They determine what public works shall be undertaken, what price shall be paid for them, and be responsible for their completion.

They declare the amount of the local taxation of the country, and under their direction it is levied on the occupiers of the land. When to this we add, that they exercise a controul which is not subject to public opinion—that their deliberations are carried on in private, and not under the eye of the public—that their reasons for what they do are not made known—that their presentments are in like manner secrets—that no check whatever can be placed upon them—that they are able to divide themselves into individual committees—looking into each particular object which they wish to carry into effect, and the management of which is entirely entrusted to them by the Grand Jury, on account of their superior local knowledge, we shall have said quite enough to show that the law under which they act imperatively called for revision.

On the 19th of February, Mr. Stanley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the existing laws.

The following are the chief points embraced in the bill proposed by Mr. Stanley:—

The High Sheriff to be compelled to put upon the Grand Jury one gentleman from each barony in the county.

Every presentment to be discussed in open court at the Quarter Sessions, previously to its being laid before the Grand Jury; so that a presentment negatived by this court shall not be laid before a Grand Jury at all.

Tenders to be received for all works to be undertaken, and with few and peculiar exceptions, the person making the lowest tender to have the contract.

An engineer, approved by the Board of Engineers, and similar to county surveyor, to attend every session of the Grand Jury, and report upon the expediency and probable cost of every undertaking.

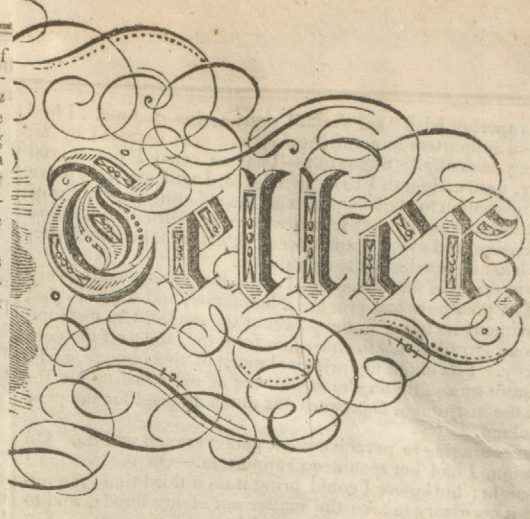
Five cess payers in every county to be added to the magistrates at Quarter Sessions, when considering the subjects to be brought before the Grand Juries.

The announcement of this measure was cordially received by the Irish members, as tending to deprive the grand juries of much of their jobbing patronage and thus to purify the local judicatures, although they regretted that it stopped far short of removing all the evils of the existing system. The Bill almost lingered for a month in the House, and did not ultimately pass without considerable opposition. It partook of the character of almost every other ministerial measure, proposing too much innovation on the existing system to be palatable to the conservatives, and too little to satisfy the liberals. Its chief defect, is, that it perpetuates the system of compulsory assessment, the assessors being altogether independent of, and irresponsible to, the assessed; a practice in utter violation of the great and constitutional principle, that no man shall be taxed but by his own consent.

IRISH TITHES.

On the 12th of June, Lord Althorp brought forward his plan for what he called, "the extinction of tithes" in Ireland. By an act passed in the preceding session, for the composition of tithes in Ireland, tenants of land were to be relieved from this impost, from and after the month of November in the present year. The effect of this measure would have been, that after the tithes of this year had been paid, the occupying tenants would no longer be called upon to pay them. The opposition to these payments, however, in almost every part of Ireland, the heavy costs that had been incurred by the Crown in recovering a portion of those arrears which had been advanced from the Exchequer to the Irish clergy (a cost of twenty thousand pound, in the recovery of twelve thousand pound,) and the immense waste of human life that had been attendant upon the





attempts to enforce the payment of this impost in some of the provinces of Ireland, convinced the Ministers that all further payments from the Irish tenantry were hopeless, and that unless they were satisfied to subject the laws to the grossest indignities and dissolve all the bonds of society, they must bring forward another measure, for relieving the occupiers of land from all payment of tithes, from the present time. Lord Althorp proposed the following resolution:—

"That a certain sum of money should be voted to the clergy, on receiving which they should give a receipt in full for the arrears of tithes in 1831, 1832 and 1833; and that the money should be repaid by a land tax, imposed upon land liable to the payment of tithes, upon which tithes had not been paid during those three years."

It was subsequently resolved by the Ministers, to extend the measure to lay as well as ecclesiastical tithes.

The sum that would be required in virtue of this resolution, was estimated at one million pounds the re-payment of which, as intimated in the resolution, was to be secured by a tax upon the land, prospective in its operation, of course, where the tithes had been duly paid up. The measure furnished a topic of discussion for several weeks. It was highly lauded by Mr. O'Connell and several of the Irish members, who hailed it as the commencement of a better system of policy for their country; but it was stoutly opposed by the English liberals, on the ground that no security was offered for the re-payment of the money to be advanced, which would fall as an additional tax on the country at large. On the 15th of August, Mr. Littleton obtained the sanction of the House, however, by a vote of 57 to 81 to a grant of a million sterling, to be appropriated as already stated, and to be repaid by half-yearly instalments, in the course of five years, out of the tithes composition fund. A Bill founded upon this resolution was subsequently brought in, and ultimately carried through both Houses, though not without renewed opposition in the Commons. On the motion for its being read a third time, Mr. Hume proposed the following resolution, by way of rider to the Bill:—

"That if the sum to be granted and advanced under authority of this Act shall not be repaid from the sources provided, and within the period specified in the Act, any balance then remaining unpaid, and due to the public, shall become chargeable on the funds arising from the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, and directed to be placed at the disposal of the commissioners appointed under an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act to alter and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland,' and that the said commissioners shall annually pay the charge accruing to the public for interest on such balance, till the principal sum remaining be repaid."

This was strenuously and successfully, opposed by Ministers who negatived it by a majority of 27; the number being for the resolution, 42; against it 69.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

On the 17th of April, Mr. R. Grant, in a committee of the whole House, carried the following resolution, and subsequently introduced a bill in conformity with it, which passed through the Commons, opposed only by some two or three high church and kings men, led on by Sir R. Inglis. It was thrown out by the Lords, however, and the law of intolerance still continues in force.

That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing, affecting his Majesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with the like exceptions as are provided with reference to his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion.

THE CHRISTIAN PARTY IN POLITICS.

The following extract which we make from a well written article in the North American Magazine for the present month, will be found to sustain the views which we have taken of the "Christian" party in politics. Those of our readers who have been sceptical on this subject, will meet further evidence of the vast power and designs of this firmly united combination:—

A man, who conscientiously differs from this powerful combination in his understanding of these fundamental doctrines is unhesitatingly denounced as unsound in the faith, and is too often stigmatized with the epithet of a deist or an infidel. No matter how pure his moral character, no matter how exalted his benevolence, he is pointed at as a man dangerous to the best interests of society, and unsafe as a guardian in the affairs of his fellow-citizens. He is unworthy a public trust, because he is unsound on fundamental points of the Christian faith. This kind of Christianity we say is sectarianism and that of the most dangerous kind.

It relies for its support and influence, not on a single sect, who may be divided from the rest of Christians upon some unimportant peculiarities in their opinions, but on pictures, by celebrated artists, such as Salvator Rosa, Raphael, Rubens, Gerido, &c. &c. which are now placed for exhibition in the bona fide "Gallery of the Louvre."

This painting represents the interior of the Gallery graced by visitors, some of whom are engaged in drawing. The figures, however, are not excellent: the female sitting at the table is entirely out of drawing, as must be discovered by observing the position of her feet under the table. The copies seem to be admirably executed, and form a rich treat for the Artist and Amateur, especially such as do not wish, and cannot afford to visit Europe, and examine the originals. We certainly consider, that much praise is due to Mr. Morse, for undertaking so difficult a task; and much more for accomplishing it in so able a manner. Persons visiting the exhibition, should purchase a season ticket, as the many beauties of the painting cannot be duly appreciated after one examination.

We think that the general style of the painting is unexceptionable, and perceive in each picture a striking difference in style. We would offer some remarks on defects in drawing, apparent in the copied pictures, but do not feel authorised to do so, inasmuch as the faults may have existed in the originals: We must confess, however, that in our opinion, the blue in the back ground of all the pictures, is by far too deep and bright, so much so as to render it unnatural.— This is a fault apparent in the pictures exhibited by Mr. Morse at the National Academy of design, and arises, in our opinion, from a too servile imitation of the Italian Masters, who have many extraordinary beauties, but still some faults.

No. 304—Vernet.—A Marine View by Moonlight, is very fine and well executed. No. 1214—Salvator Rosa is also beautiful. No. 438—Van Dyke, is a strong and well delineated countenance.

But it is needless to enumerate those which secured our approbation. The reader should take the earliest opportunity to visit "The

"I propose fellow-citizens," says he, "a new sort of union or, if you please, a Christian party in politics, which I am exceedingly desirous all good men in our country should join; not by subscribing a constitution, and the formation of a new society, to be added to the score which now exist—but, by adopting, avowing, and determining to act, upon truly religious principles in all civil matters. I am aware that the true Christians of our country are divided into many different denominations; who have, alas! too many points of jealousy and collision; still a union to a very great extent, and for the most valuable purposes, is not impracticable."

And who are the true Christians who are to be admitted into this holy alliance, who are to govern our elections, and to extend a religious care over the institutions and laws of our country? What does this scheme in religious politics say upon this head?

"If three or four of the numerous denominations of Christians in the United States, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Methodists and the Congregationalists, for instance, should act upon this principle, our country would never be dishonored with an avowed infidel in her national cabinet or capitol. The Presbyterians alone could bring half a million of electors into the field in opposition to any known advocate of Deism, Socinianism, or any species of avowed hostility to the truth of Christianity. If, to the denominations above named, we add the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in our country, the electors of these five classes of true Christians, united in the sole requisition of apparent friendship to Christianity in every candidate for the office whom they will support, could govern every public election in our country, without infringing in the least upon the charter of our public liberties."

Although we have no idea that all the respectable denominations named by this political religionist would consider themselves honored by being associated in his contemplated league, yet we consider this development as an important index to the views and plans of one of the most influential and unscrupulous leaders of the party who is a most intimate friend of the Queen of England, and until this new appointment of her noble partner, had apartments in the palace. I believe that she was a very large contributor to a fund which was obtained for the erection of a hospital in New York for the special benefit of Catholics. This fund was raised by Dr. Dubois, the Catholic Prelate in your city, who was very active in London, Paris, and Portugal, and who I believe obtained a very large sum of money. Has the hospital, or any such building been erected?

LITERARY NOTICES.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE GENERAL TRADES' UNION, of the City of New York and its vicinity, with an Address, to the Mechanics of the City of New York, and throughout the United States, By John Finch; copy-right secured. James Ormond, printer, pp. 24.

The above work is principally designed, for the use and benefit of the Journeymen Mechanics. It embraces a brief, but comprehensive view, of the rise and progress of the General Trades' Union of this City; the circular which led to an organization, and the proceedings thereat; also, the Constitution, Bye-laws, Rules of Order, and Officers of the Trades' Union, and the names of the Delegates of the several Societies, that assembled, to form the Union: followed by an address to the Mechanics in the City of New York, and throughout the United States. On the perusal of this publication, we cannot withhold our approval of the plan proposed, nor of the elements, employed and about to be employed to carry it into complete effect. The work is well got up, and the address is a well written and eloquent appeal to the Mechanical classes; embracing many important facts; much sound reasoning, and calculated to instruct and to persuade. We commend it to be public, that they may examine it; and judge for themselves.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, or New-York Monthly Magazine for November. New-York—Peabody & Co. Broadway.

We have received the last number of this periodical, and take this early opportunity to express our opinion of its contents. A publication of this kind, must succeed only in proportion to its intrinsic merit, and it therefore becomes its conductor or Editor, to act with alacrity and wait with patience for public opinion, not to assume an arrogant bearing and defy it. We are called upon to make these observations, from a perusal of the "Editor's Table," annexed to the present number of the "Knickerbocker," in which the Editor makes use of the following pompous language:—

"We have taken our stand—many to reproach, many to commend—We are thankful to the latter. What avails the wrath of the former? Our destiny is like others in this world, our success will provoke malignancy or ill-will, and excite bitterness of feeling towards us—what matters it? Who has not seen a stately Coach, proceeding as fast as four fleet horses can gallop, with it often assailed towards its hinder wheel by some ignominious cur, yelp, yelping as the proud vehicle rolls majestically along? Such is the Knickerbocker. Such in effect, such in power, its assailants. Supported by a generous patronage, cheered by a liberal public, and strong in the consciousness of eminent success, we will proceed on our way rejoicing, the most fearless, the most daring, the most resolute in the field."

Mr. Flint should have added, the most haughty and imperious.

Now, this is any thing but modest,—this is very different from the course which a young and dawning periodical should pursue. The Editor feels fully authorised to write a diffuse, verbose, and hypercritical notice of Dr. Bowring, the conductor of the "Westminster Review;" considers himself qualified to criticise all new publications, and yet proclaims himself independent of his contemporaries, and compares those, who have the hardihood to expose the defects and point out the faults of the "Knickerbocker," to "ignominious curs." This is really flattering to us of the daily and weekly journals; we, who cannot style ourselves the authors of any voluminous works, should lie down like Spaniels under the all-powerful "Knickerbocker," and lick the foot that kicks us. The Editor is entirely mistaken, in supposing that we will thus quietly submit. When an individual proclaims himself or his works perfect, we are allowed to hypercritical, and to expose even the most trifling defects in either, to show him that he has assumed a character which he does not deserve.

The "Knickerbocker" is certainly calculated, under proper management, to become a very useful and entertaining publication, but in order to ensure such a result, the Editor should, at least, preserve

Addressing my constituents on my parliamentary conduct as a member of parliament, I feel justified in introducing next

THE IRISH DISTILLERY TRADE.

And upon this head, also, I claim some parliamentary merit. The frauds committed to an enormous extent in Scotland by means, principally, of the "malt drawback," enabled the Scotch distillers to undersell the Irish manufacturers of spirits in the Irish market. Labor, and all materials, except coals, were dearer in Scotland than in Ireland; the difference in the price of coals was but small in parts of Ireland—in some places they were as cheap as in Scotland. How, then, could the Scotch distillers with dearer materials sell cheaper in Ireland, and that after paying freight, shipping charges, and insurance, than the Irish distillers who had none of these latter items to pay? It struck me at once that it could be accounted for only in one way—by the frauds on the revenue connived at in Scotland, and the excessive rigor of the excise officers in Ireland. I was one of the most active on the committee that brought these matters to light, and obtained some relief.

Had I not more than enough of topics to address you upon, I could relate some facts which came out on this investigation, highly illustrative of the total want of protection which the Legislative Union has occasioned to the Irish distillers. But the truth is, that the Irish distillers are the class of men most grossly injured and defrauded by the direct and palpable violation of the Union, exclusive of the indirect operation of that nation-degrading measure—that Union which we now are told is to be preserved "inviolable"—bless the drivellers who tell us so!! The articles of that Union have been for years most grossly violated in the articles of Irish spirits, simply and singly because it was for the advantage of the Scotch and English distillers that it should be so. In nothing has the injustice towards Ireland of the Imperial Parliament been more frequently or more clearly demonstrated than in their conduct to the Irish distillers for many years. I repeat, that the terms of the Union have been grossly, palpably, and directly violated.

I next proceed to the

SUBLETTERING ACT.

The history of this act is curious. It was actually stolen through the House of Commons during the time of circuit. Whilst we who would have endeavoured to prevent its passing by exposing its horrid and indeed murderous provisions, had our attention taken off from the Parliament, it was ingeniously contrived to get it through the House of Commons, and it passed the Lords *sub silentio*, and as a matter of course. Thus, like a thief in the night, it was stolen upon the Irish people, and for near six years it exercised its malign influence over them.

From the moment I discovered that such an act had passed I assailed it with all my might and main, as a law calculated for the gratification of the sordid avarice of the rich, by entailing the greatest distress and misery upon the poor—I denounced it as a law rendering poverty more destitute, and depriving the labouring classes of the very means of existence.

It was denounced also by one of those men of transcendent talent and unaffected piety, with whom it pleases God occasionally to bless his church and people—a man who, I fervently pray, may be long spared in renovated health and accustomed vigor to that church and people—need I name the Right Rev. Doctor Doyle? He denounced the emaciating and murderous cruelty of the sublettering act, and exposed all its frightful effects in producing poverty, nakedness, and actual starvation. His evidence before the committee of the House of Commons demonstrated all these horrors.

And see how his evidence has been confirmed by the facts that appear on the late parliamentary returns. The population of Great Britain increased, between the years 1821 and 1831, at the rate of more than 15 per cent. The population of Ireland during the same period augmented only about eight per cent. Under the natural circumstances of both islands, the increase in Britain being 15 per cent., that in Ireland ought to have been fully 30 per cent. It was in fact, only eight per cent. Account for the difference. It is easy to do it: The sublettering act counteracted the natural augmentation of a country capable of supporting four times its present number of people. The desolating sublettering act actually consigned to the grave its hundreds of thousands; and by that, and that alone, can the strange and unexpected phenomenon of the greater increase in Britain be accounted for.

Again, another confirmation of Dr. Doyle's evidence is to be found in the comparative estimate, printed for the House of Commons, of the population of the county of Carlow in the years I have mentioned—1821 and 1831. In forty-two parishes which I have enumerated, there were but 15 in which the population increased, whereas there were 27 out of the 42 in which it had actually diminished!!! Mark, in 27 out of 42 parishes the population within ten years became considerably less. How little is Ireland known to the English people!—How unfit it is to trust the legislation for Ireland to those who know little of us, and, in general, care less.

Again, I recollect distinctly, that there was one village in the county of Carlow—I do not at present recollect its name, but I pledge myself to prove it from the population return—there was one village in that county, which was returned in 1821 as containing more than six hundred inhabitants. In the population return of 1831 there is a distinct statement that the village had ceased to be—that there was not one single house, nor one single inhabitant on the lands occupied by the village—they had all disappeared. Such was the desolating massacre of the poor inflicted by the sublettering act.

One great reason why I desired to be in Parliament was to urge incessantly the repeal of that most destructive act. Accordingly, I moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal it. I was opposed by most of the Tories, and nearly all the Whigs. Spring Rice, with his usual hatred of Ireland, opposed me—so did Sir Henry Parnell. It is instructive to add these two things: First—That in the first division I took upon this subject, I had but seventeen members to support me.

(From the Dublin Register)

PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

There is a compilation which is printed annually for the use of certain members of the Corporation, and in which there is a statement of the annual receipts of income and the disbursements made by the City Treasurer.

There are four denominations of Rents:— "The Ancient Revenue," "St. George's Rents," "All Hallow's Rents," and "St. Mary's Rents."

The whole income of the year consisted of the following number of items:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Net amount rent and arrears (13,902 2 5), Capon money, Receivers Fees, Minister's Money and Church Cess (509 0 6), Shippage and anchorage, and a sum of 15l. received for repairs of the Marshalsea (1,436 9 3), Casual Revenue (598 0 8), Fines (61 0 0), Rent for Court of Conscience (46 3 1), Sundry Rents (496 8 1), Fines on Leases (130 0 0), Pipe-water receipts (12,116 4 0), Per centage for watering streets (300 0 0), Water supplied to fountains (138 9 2), Amount borrowed of Treasurer 6000l. of which there remains due, 28th Sept., 1832 (4,012 3 0).

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Balance due Sir K. James, Treasurer (1,949 0 11), Cash paid the Lord Mayor for Capons (92 2 3), Interest and Tontine (10,868 11 2), Shippage and Anchorage (1,436 9 3), For City Debentures (623 0 4), Rent and taxes, city account (391 15 3), Salaries Ditto (1,061 18 7), Green and Archer, on account of sundries (61 0 0), Casual expenses and Tradesmen's Bills (1,561 2 1), Interest on deferred warrants (264 7 5), Principal and interest on ditto (2,031 17 8), Interest on pipe-water account (4,879 2 4), Rent and Taxes, pipe-water account (169 10 2), Salaries ditto (2,081 17 8), Grand Canal per centage (1,544 8 5), Royal Canal, ditto (787 11 3).

£33,635 0 4

It appears from the above that there is as much debt due as requires an annual outlay of 16,077l. 14s. 6d., and the actual receipts on accounts of that which may be considered as permanent income were, in the last year, only 14,902l. 2s. 5d., leaving a deficit of 2,175l. 12s. 10d.

Under the head of "Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills," payable out of pipe-water receipts, we find the following items:— Treasurers' expenses to London (£71 8 0), J. Whitford, 20 tons of coals (19 14 0), James Scarlett, for valuation of houses (62 15 0), Paid into bank on an account of suit, agreeably to order of the Master of Rolls (3,678 18 0).

The Salaries charged to the Pipe water account are 2,031l. 17s. 8d. Of this sum 461l. 10s. 8d. is paid to the Lord Mayor and 300l. to the Treasurer.

Under the head of "City Account," expenses of riding the boundaries are set down at 10l. 8s. We suppose they will be less this year, for we are informed by the keepers of the Newcomen-bridge turnpike, that the civic cavalcade forced their way through their gates a few days ago, without paying a farthing.

Who would have thought that "DRAIN" gathers into its all-devouring maw a considerable portion of the revenue which the Corporation of Dublin realizes in ways so ingenious and diversified as to include at last the sharking of a turnpike man? Of the dividends payable out of the City account, almost a third part goes into the pockets of persons residing in England, and is annually remitted for their use to London.

THE IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND. No. I.

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable."—Adam Smith.

"Very low wages, by rendering it impossible for any increased exertions to obtain any considerable increase of comforts and enjoyments, effectually hinder them from being made."—M'Culloch.

There is a desolating poverty which pervades the mass of the Irish population, and, therefore, according to the profound Adam Smith, society cannot be flourishing and happy.

Whence this poverty? Is it because of the exportation of food—of absenteeism—high rents—and the successful rivalry of English manufactures? To these causes it is commonly attributed. Let us, then, briefly investigate the origin and tendency of each.

The exportation of food? If it were not exported, would the peasantry get it? It is raised by the farmer, and sold with all other farm produce to provide for his family, his outlay, and his rent. He could not raise it, if it did not provide for these objects. If it were cheaper, it could not provide for them; and if food were not exported it would not be cheaper, unless the quantity raised were to be diminished to the quantity now consumed at home—this is plain; abundant markets make low prices.

The peasantry cannot have a plentiful subsistence as they are now employed and remunerated, unless prices be lower; and lower prices would, under the present system and means of the farmers, disenable them to pay rent and go on.

There are 567,441 agricultural laborers in Ireland, [census of 1831], and 6d. a day in addition to each, in advance of the present wages, would be in the working year [360 days] 4,255,300l.

How could the farmers provide for such an additional outlay? They should raise an additional produce, obtain higher prices, or withhold rent. The first only is possible. The se-

being personally acquainted with him, but feel sure that I am not mistaken. JUVERNA.

TO DR. BROWNLEE,

A Preacher in the Middle Dutch Church; late Editor of the late "PROTESTANT;" President of the New-York Protestant Association, &c. &c. &c.

REV. SIR—Circumstances beyond my control will prevent me from continuing my review of the "Controversy" for the present. This is a subject of regret to me, and I trust you will attribute my silence to the proper motive. As soon as I conveniently can, I shall take great pleasure in renewing my letters to you. Your obliged servant, C. S. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &C.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c in the lower part of the city, will be found at CRONLY'S (late O'CONNELL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham-street,—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348 Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S City Hall House, 156 Nassau st.; Mr. MICHAEL TOOHEY corner of Barclay and West st.; Mr. A. BRITTON, 150 Nassau st.; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre sts.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON corner of John & Nassau sts.; Mr. CHARLES DENNY, 412 1-2 Broadway; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY, York st. Brooklyn and at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin street.

FIRST SESSION OF THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

We continue this subject from last week's paper, and proceed to the next question brought forward, viz:—

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

Immediately upon the heels of the measure of "conciliation and reform," came one of the sternest and most coercive description. It was appropriately originated in the House of Lords, and passed through that august assembly with unexampled celerity, being introduced on the 15th of January, and finally passing to the Commons on the 22d, a period of only 7 days! The leading features of this extraordinary severe and most avowedly unconstitutional measure, were the following:—

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland might proclaim any district or county to be in a state of disturbance, and suspend therein the Habeas Corpus Act; notice of such proclamation, in the Dublin Gazette only, being conclusive evidence of the issuing of it.

Under this proclamation and suspension, the ordinary legal tribunals were to be closed, the functions of the magistrate to be suspended, and military tribunals to be established, with power to take cognizance of all offences. These tribunals, if authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, were to have the power of life and death; and all police constables, commissioned officers of the line, and other persons duly authorised for the purpose, might search for, arrest, and bring to trial, such offenders as were to be subsequently defined.

Any person having a warrant of justice, and accompanied by a commissioned officer or chief constable, might from one hour after sunset to sunrise, demand admission into any house in a proclaimed district, and if entrance were refused, might enter by force any house from which he suspected the inhabitants to be absent. All persons absent were to be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, unless they proved some lawful occasion of absence. It was declared felony for any person to be found from home, or out of his house, from sunset to sunrise, without satisfactory cause—the punishment being transportation.

It was further declared to be felony for any number of persons to meet for any political purpose, to discuss any alleged grievance, or any matter in Church or State, without permission of the Lord Lieutenant, which was to be asked for ten days previously to the time of meeting.

Any person who disposed of a seditious paper, in a proclaimed district, was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment, unless he discovered by whom he was employed.

The Lord Lieutenant was to be empowered to suppress the meeting of any assembly, deemed by him to be dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of law. Persons present at any such assembly were to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; and any two justices might, if refused admission, break open the door of a house or a room in which such meeting was held.

Perfect indemnity was to be given to the Military Tribunals, in the event of any ulterior proceedings in Courts of Law. A Serjeant at law, or King's Council, was to be appointed Judge-Advocate, to act at them; and the decision of a majority of its members was to have the same force as the decision of the whole Court.

These Military Tribunals were to be invested with the same powers as Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and to take cognizance of, and punish, all offences against the Act, although such offences should have been committed before the issuing of the proclamation.

The Courts Martial were to consist of not more than nine, nor less than seven, officers, not under twenty-one years of age, or who had not held a commission in the army for two years; and any charges that might be brought against them, if deemed worthy of investigation, were to be submitted to higher military courts, and tried according to the Articles of War.

Such were the outlines of the measure proposed for restoring tranquility in Ireland. It was admitted by its framers to be one of unexampled severity, repugnant to the principles of the constitution, and not to be defended on other ground, than that of imperative necessity.

The rapidity with which the Lords disposed of the Bill was compensated for by the firmness and perseverance with which every clause was contested and opposed in the Commons, not only by the popular representatives of Ireland, but by a goodly number of English and Scottish members. Five entire evenings were spent in debating the entrance of the bill over the threshold of the House, and it was six weeks before the third reading took place. Mr. O'Connell fought this great battle for his country with singular skill, patience, temper and perseverance. Nor were his efforts without effect; although too feeble to beat back the combined forces of Whigs and Tories, against whom he took the field. Some important modifications were yielded to Mr. O'Connell and his coadjutors, and the more despotic features of the bill underwent, in its progress through the House, some considerable changes.

The principal alterations were the following:— No officer below the rank of a captain to be allowed to sit upon a court-martial.

A majority in a court-martial not to be sufficient to determine a verdict. When a court consists of more than seven members, then seven must agree in the verdict; when only of five, then there must be unanimity.

largely quoted by some papers in this city, urges the clergy to reject the pecuniary advances of government, and by no means to forego the pleasure of legal oppression which the law puts in to their hands. This very charitable and christian counsel some of the clergy are mad enough to accept. "In the county of Wicklow, one reverend gentleman has already commenced the crusade. In the county of Tipperary upwards of forty writs have been issued against the same number of farmers, at the instance of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cavendish, Rector of Caher, for the tithes of 1832. The farmers involved in these suits have fled from their homes, leaving their harvest business unattended to, and some of them lie out at night in the corfield to avoid arrest." Tantene animis caestibus iræ? Can such factious fury dwell in the breasts of those who should be messengers of peace? Government was severely censured for the Tithe Arrear Bill. What possible motive could it have for advancing seven hundred thousand pounds in times like these, but to avert disturbance, and rescue the clergy from what their advocates declared to be a state of absolute destitution. Well, the deed is done, the blame is incurred; and here are some of the men for whom the sacrifice was generally made, spurning the boon, and preferring to wring a precarious subsistence from the peasant by the terror of the law; apparently for no other reason than that they may defeat the attempt of Government to tranquilize the country! Can such a spirit be generally prevalent among a body of well educated men? If it is then, most certainly the Church by law established, is ripe for destruction; and the day that terminates her corruption and her oppressions is close at hand.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Congregation of this Church were on Sunday forenoon last, during divine service, thrown into a panic, in consequence of an apprehension, that the building was falling. At the very moment the officiating clergyman was administering the sacrament to some communicants, the noise of broken glass from one of the Galleries was heard, followed by a cry that the Church was falling, struck consternation into the minds of the congregation assembled, who immediately started on their feet, looking wildly round to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the danger. The scene at this time, as represented by our correspondent, whose communication we cannot from want of space, insert entire, was truly awful. "Crash followed crash; the windows were dashed to the ground in an instant, by the terrified people endeavouring to make their escape. The greater part rushed towards the door, the half of which only being open, rendered their egress still more difficult. Those who could not get down stairs, threw themselves from the upper windows, incurring a risk nearly as great as that from which they were endeavouring to escape. One gentleman, a Spaniard, in his anxiety to succour a young lady, in the body of the Church, actually leaped from the choir; before, however, he had time to extricate himself from the pew into which he had fallen, the lady was out of the reach of danger. It was curious to witness the different effects produced on different individuals by fear. The majority endeavoured to escape by the doors and windows; some stood stupefied with horror, others fainted, some shrieked, but none, our correspondent observes, cried; sudden terror does not seem to produce tears. It was a strange fact, and we blush to own it, that the females exhibited much more presence of mind and composure than the men. The communicants who knelt round the altar, evidenced by their conduct the confidence to be derived from sincere piety in the hour of danger; they never moved, never raised their heads to ascertain their danger, they were resigned to the dispensation of the Almighty; they were prepared for death and they cared not whence or when it came. The clergymen too exhibited similar fortitude. The scene, however awful, was not without a species of the ludicrous. A large fat man, after scampering over some ladies, reached a side window, from which he endeavoured to leap, but his coat being caught by the window, held him dangling in the air, to the terror of those underneath, who dreaded the descent of this incubus of fat more than the roof of the Church. Other incidents equally ludicrous occurred, but fortunately no lives were lost, although it is with regret we have to state that one individual had her leg broken.

On the 12th of June, Lord Althorp brought forward his plan for what he called, "the extinction of tithes" in Ireland. By an act passed in the preceding session, for the composition of tithe in Ireland, tenants of land were to be relieved from this impost, from and after the month of November in the present year. The effect of this measure would have been, that after the tithes of this year had been paid, the occupying tenants would no longer be called upon to pay them. The opposition to these payments, however, in almost every part of Ireland, the heavy costs that had been incurred by the Crown in recovering a portion of those arrears which had been advanced from the Exchequer to the Irish clergy (a cost of twenty thousand pound, in the recovery of twelve thousand pound,) and the immense waste of human life that had been attendant upon the



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the learned Editors of the Journal of Commerce that there is not an "ignorant and degraded" Irishman in America, who does not know, and could inform them that no Religion, fixed and established as the Religion of Americans, ever did, or does now exist. Some Frenchman, we forget his name, once said that there were as many Protestant Religions as there were French Saucers. Now how many are there in America, among Americans differing fundamentally in both principle and practice? Crebillon said there were in his day seventy two different kinds of Protestants in France; where is the American Crebillon to tell us how many different kinds there are in America? But—yet, the Journal of Commerce questions free-born Americans as to "surrendering their religion" to the "low Irish," to the "ignorant and degraded," and those rendered so—not by the villainy of the British Church and State party—(O No!)—but "by the influence of Popery." Where does the "low Irish" and "ignorant and degraded" come from? JOHN POWER.

We have received a portrait of the Very Rev. John Power, V. G. published by Mr. Robert W. Bowyer, and engraved in Mezzotinto, by Stephen H. Gimber, from an original painting by Geo. W. Twiss, Jr. The engraving is very well executed, presents a very striking likeness, and need only to be seen to be warmly admired. Mr. Power is so well known to the public, not only as a highly respected dignitary of the church, but also as a gentleman of great literary attainments, that we feel confident this publication will be universally approved of. As the picture was published by subscription no copies can be had, except by application to the publisher, at 261 William street.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN THE U. S.

We extract the following from that ably conducted and talented paper, "the Jesuit," of Boston. When we wrote our article in last Saturday's Truth Teller, we had no idea the city of Boston could boast of a population of fourteen thousand Catholics. We heartily rejoice to find such rapid progress making in the Eastern States, and great credit is due to Bishop Fenwick, and his Clergy, for the unceasing efforts they are making in such a holy cause.

In our last number we inserted an article "on the progress of the Roman Catholic religion in the United States." The calculation of the number of Catholics falls immensely short of the truth. In Boston alone there are fourteen thousand Catholics. We are quite sure that memory serves us faithfully, when we assert that the greater part of the article in question was written so far back as 1817, by the Procurator General of the Jesuits. We will not anticipate the statement on this head which will be exhibited in one of the concluding numbers of this year's Jesuit.

In the mean time we subjoin the following article from Thursday's Morning Post.

In speaking of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, the Editor of the Nations Gazette very justly remarks, "this denomination of Christians is numerous throughout the United States, and particularly so, in New York. As individuals and citizens their general conduct, condition and character, entitle them to as much respect and toleration as can be claimed by others. Wanton sneers at the discipline and creed of any Church denote illiberality and bigotry, and the reverse of social refinement. There are irritating topics enough for the newspapers, without resorting to those which do not affect any common public interest; but which if unkindly handled, produce the worst soreness and provoke retaliation that may become a wide and unappeasable warfare."

We learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, has accepted the Professorship tendered him by the faculty of the South Carolina University. As a gentleman highly valued for his literary attainments, and as an eminent member of the profession to which he is attached, we cannot but regret his departure from amongst us. We anticipate for him a warm welcome in the Southern city.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE "GALLERY OF THE LOUVRE,"

A Painting by Samuel T. B. Morse, P. A. A.

This painting is decidedly one of the finest we have seen in some time. It is the more worthy of inspection, from the fact, that it contains perfect copies of thirty-seven pictures, by celebrated masters, such as Salvator Rosa, Raphael, Rubens, Gerido, &c. &c. which are now placed for exhibition in the bona fide "Gallery of the Louvre." This painting represents the interior of the Gallery graced by visitors, some of whom are engaged in drawing. The figures, however, are not excellent: the female sitting at the table is entirely out of drawing, as must be discovered by observing the position of her feet under the table. The copies seem to be admirably executed, and form a rich treat for the Artist and Amateur, especially such as do not wish, and cannot afford to visit Europe, and examine the originals. We certainly consider, that much praise is due to Mr. Morse, for undertaking so difficult a task; and much more for accomplishing it in so able a manner. Persons visiting the exhibition, should purchase a season ticket, as the many beauties of the painting cannot be duly appreciated after one examination.

We think that the general style of the painting is unexceptionable, and perceive in each picture a striking difference in style. We would offer some remarks on defects in drawing, apparent in the copied pictures, but do not feel authorised to do so, inasmuch as the faults may have existed in the originals: We must confess, however, that in our opinion, the blue in the back ground of all the pictures, is by far too deep and bright, so much so as to render it unnatural.—This is a fault apparent in the pictures exhibited by Mr. Morse at the National Academy of design, and arises, in our opinion, from a too servile imitation of the Italian Masters, who have many extraordinary beauties, but still some faults.

No. 304—Vernet.—A Marine View by Moonlight, is very fine and well executed. No. 1214—Salvator Rosa is also beautiful. No. 438—Van Dyke, is a strong and well delineated countenance.

But it is needless to enumerate those which secured our approbation. The reader should take the earliest opportunity to visit "The

whose spiritual interest they watch, or are said to watch: of the religious system of which they are the propounders and guardians, is wholly inoperative upon the hearts of their flock. The solution of the question, on which side the truth lies may be left to the clergy themselves.

There could be no better commentary on the illiberality of the editor of the Journal of Commerce, than the following extract from the letter of his correspondent in London. Has this editor imitated the christian kindness and charitable feelings, not confining his benevolence to sect or party," as has the professor of the creed who here spoken of? It is instances like those that exhibit the purity and benignity of the Catholic faith. We ask the religious journals without regard to sect or parties, to publish this extract for the sake of example—for the cause of truth;—

"Matters of domestic news are few, and your English contemporaries find it somewhat difficult to fill up their columns. The appointment of the Marquis of Wellesley as Viceroy of Ireland has given great umbrage to the conservatives, and they accuse him of wishing to overturn the altar and the throne. All this acrimonious display arises entirely from the fact, that his Lordship is the husband of a lady who professes the Roman Catholic creed, and that as a matter of consequence a few papists are found frequently at his table. The noble Marquis is very liberal in his politics, and is generally esteemed among the friends of the present administration. His wife was a Mrs. Pattison, the widow of a New York merchant, and if I mistake not, the noble Marchioness is a grand-daughter of the late Charles Carroll of Carrollton. She is much esteemed in this country, exceedingly kind to all her old trans-atlantic acquaintance, and particularly charitable, not confining her benevolence to any sect or party. She is a most intimate friend of the Queen of England, and until this new appointment of her noble partner, had apartments in the palace. I believe that she was a very large contributor to a fund which was obtained for the erection of a hospital in New York for the special benefit of Catholics. This fund was raised by Dr. Dubois, the Catholic Prelate in your city, who was very active in London, Paris, and Portugal, and who I believe obtained a very large sum of money. Has the hospital, or any such building been erected?"

LITERARY NOTICES.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE GENERAL TRADES' UNION, of the City of New York and its vicinity, with an Address, to the Mechanics of the City of New York, and throughout the United States, By John Finch; copy-right secured. James Ormond, printer, pp. 24.

The above work is principally designed, for the use and benefit of the Journeymen Mechanics. It embraces a brief, but comprehensive view, of the rise and progress of the General Trades' Union of this City; the circular which led to an organization, and the proceedings thereat; also, the Constitution, Bye-laws, Rules of Order, and Officers of the Trades' Union, and the names of the Delegates of the several Societies, that assembled, to form the Union: followed by an address to the Mechanics in the City of New York, and throughout the United States. On the perusal of this publication, we cannot withhold our approval of the plan proposed, nor of the elements, employed and about to be employed to carry it into complete effect. The work is well got up, and the address is a well written and eloquent appeal to the Mechanical classes; embracing many important facts; much sound reasoning, and calculated to instruct and to persuade. We commend it to be public, that they may examine it; and judge for themselves.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, or New-York Monthly Magazine for November. New-York—Peabody & Co. Broadway.

We have received the last number of this periodical, and take this early opportunity to express our opinion of its contents. A publication of this kind, must succeed only in proportion to its intrinsic merit, and it therefore becomes its conductor or Editor, to act with all modesty and wait with patience for public opinion, not to assume an arrogant bearing and defy it. We are called upon to make these observations, from a perusal of the "Editor's Table," annexed to the present number of the "Knickerbocker," in which the Editor makes use of the following pompous language:—

"We have taken our stand—many to reproach, many to commend—We are thankful to the latter. What availeth the wrath of the former? Our destiny is like others in this world, our success will provoke malignancy or ill-will, and excite bitterness of feeling towards us—what matters it? Who has not seen a stately Coach, proceeding as fast as four fleet horses can gallop, with it often assailed towards its hinder wheel by some ignominious cur, yelp, yelping as the proud vehicle rolls majestically along? Such is the Knickerbocker. Such in effect, such in power, its assailants. Supported by a generous patronage, cheered by a liberal public, and strong in the consciousness of eminent success, we will proceed on our way rejoicing, the most fearless, the most daring, the most resolute in the field."

Mr. Flint should have added, the most haughty and imperious.

Now, this is any thing but modest,—this is very different from the course which a young and dawning periodical should pursue. The Editor feels fully authorised to write a diffuse, verbose, and hypercritical notice of Dr. Bowring, the conductor of the "Westminster Review;" considers himself qualified to criticise all new publications, and yet proclaims himself independent of his contemporaries, and compares those, who have the hardihood to expose the defects and point out the faults of the "Knickerbocker," to "ignominious curs." This is really flattering to us of the daily and weekly journals; we, who cannot style ourselves the authors of any voluminous works, should lie down like Spaniels under the all-powerful "Knickerbocker," and lick the foot that kicks us. The Editor is entirely mistaken, in supposing that we will thus quietly submit. When an individual proclaims himself or his works perfect, we are allowed to hypercritical, and to expose even the most trifling defects in either, to shew him that he has assumed a character which he does not deserve.

The "Knickerbocker" is certainly calculated, under proper management, to become a very useful and entertaining publication, but in order to ensure such a result, the Editor should, at least, preserve

Addressing my constituents on my parliamentary conduct as a member of parliament, I feel justified in introducing next

THE IRISH DISTILLERY TRADE.

And upon this head, also, I claim some parliamentary merit. The frauds committed to an enormous extent in Scotland by means, principally, of the "malt drawback," enabled the Scotch distillers to undersell the Irish manufacturers of spirits in the Irish market. Labor, and all materials, except coals, were dearer in Scotland than in Ireland; the difference in the price of coals was but small in parts of Ireland—in some places they were as cheap as in Scotland. How, then, could the Scotch distillers with dearer materials sell cheaper in Ireland, and that after paying freight, shipping charges, and insurance, than the Irish distillers who had none of these latter items to pay? It struck me at once that it could be accounted for only in one way—by the frauds on the revenue connived at in Scotland, and the excessive rigor of the excise officers in Ireland. I was one of the most active on the committee that brought these matters to light, and obtained some relief.

Had I not more than enough of topics to address you upon, I could relate some facts which came out on this investigation, highly illustrative of the total want of protection which the Legislative Union has occasioned to the Irish distillers. But the truth is, that the Irish distillers are the class of men most grossly injured and defrauded by the direct and palpable violation of the Union, exclusive of the indirect operation of that nation-degrading measure—that Union which we now are told is to be preserved "inviolable"—bless the drivellers who tell us so!! The articles of that Union have been for years most grossly violated in the articles of Irish spirits, simply and singly because it was for the advantage of the Scotch and English distillers that it should be so. In nothing has the injustice towards Ireland of the Imperial Parliament been more frequently or more clearly demonstrated than in their conduct to the Irish distillers for many years. I repeat, that the terms of the Union have been grossly, palpably, and directly violated.

I next proceed to the

SUBLETING ACT.

The history of this act is curious. It was actually stolen through the House of Commons during the time of circuit. Whilst we who would have endeavoured to prevent its passing by exposing its horrid and indeed murderous provisions, had our attention taken off from the Parliament, it was ingeniously contrived to get it through the House of Commons, and it passed the Lords sub silentio, and as a matter of course. Thus, like a thief in the night, it was stolen upon the Irish people, and for near six years it exercised its malign influence over them.

From the moment I discovered that such an act had passed I assailed it with all my might and main, as a law calculated for the gratification of the sordid avarice of the rich, by entailing the greatest distress and misery upon the poor—I denounced it as a law rendering poverty more destitute, and depriving the labouring classes of the very means of existence.

It was denounced also by one of those men of transcendent talent and unaffected piety, with whom it pleases God occasionally to bless his church and people—a man who, I fervently pray, may be long spared in renovated health and accustomed vigor to that church and people—need I name the Right Rev. Doctor Doyle? He denounced the emaciating and murderous cruelty of the subletting act, and exposed all its frightful effects in producing poverty, nakedness, and actual starvation. His evidence before the committee of the House of Commons demonstrated all these horrors.

And see how his evidence has been confirmed by the facts that appear on the late parliamentary returns. The population of Great Britain increased, between the years 1821 and 1831, at the rate of more than 15 per cent. The population of Ireland during the same period augmented only about eight per cent. Under the natural circumstances of both islands, the increase in Britain being 15 per cent., that in Ireland ought to have been fully 30 per cent. It was in fact, only eight per cent. Account for the difference. It is easy to do it. The subletting act counteracted the natural augmentation of a country capable of supporting four times its present number of people. The desolating subletting act actually consigned to the grave its hundreds of thousands; and by that, and that alone, can the strange and unexpected phenomenon of the greater increase in Britain be accounted for.

Again, another confirmation of Dr. Doyle's evidence is to be found in the comparative estimate, printed for the House of Commons, of the population of the county of Carlow in the years I have mentioned—1821 and 1831. In forty-two parishes which I have enumerated, there were but 15 in which the population increased, whereas there were 27 out of the 42 in which it had actually diminished!!! Mark, in 27 out of 42 parishes the population within ten years became considerably less. How little is Ireland known to the English people!—How unfit it is to trust the legislation for Ireland to those who know little of us, and, in general, care less.

Again, I recollect distinctly, that there was one village in the county of Carlow—I do not at present recollect its name, but I pledge myself to prove it from the population return—there was one village in that county, which was returned in 1821 as containing more than six hundred inhabitants. In the population return of 1831 there is a distinct statement that the village had ceased to be—that there was not one single house, nor one single inhabitant on the lands occupied by the village—they had all disappeared. Such was the desolating massacre of the poor inflicted by the subletting act.

One great reason why I desired to be in Parliament was to urge incessantly the repeal of that most destructive act. Accordingly, I moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal it. I was opposed by most of the Tories, and nearly all the Whigs. Spring Rice, with his usual hatred of Ireland, opposed me—so did Sir Henry Parnell. It is instructive to add these two things: First—That in the first division I took upon this subject, I had but seventeen members to support me.

(From the Dublin Register)

PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

There is a compilation which is printed annually for the use of certain members of the Corporation, and in which there is a statement of the annual receipts of income and the disbursements made by the City Treasurer. We have a copy of the last which has been distributed, and shall give an abstract of its contents, for the information of our fellow-citizens.

There are four denominations of Rents:— "The Ancient Revenue," "St. George's Rents," "All Hallow's Rents," and "St. Mary's Rents." Of these, it appears there were collected in the last year 13,902l. 2s. 5d. There were arrears to the amount of 3,770l. 2s. 8d., which with the sums received, make a total of 17,672l. 5s. 2d.

The whole income of the year consisted of the following number of items:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Net amount rent and arrears (13,902 2 5), Capon money, Receivers Fees, Minister's Money and Church Cess (509 0 6), Shippage and anchorage, and a sum of 15l. received for repairs of the Marshalsea (1,436 9 3), Casual Revenue (598 0 8), Fines (61 0 0), Rent for Court of Conscience (46 3 1), Sundry Rents (495 8 1), Fines on Leases (130 0 0), Pipe-water receipts (12,116 4 0), Per centage for watering streets (300 0 0), Water supplied to fountains (133 9 2), Amount borrowed of Treasurer 6000l. of which there remains due, 28th Sept., 1832 (4,012 3 0).

This was the income and it was appropriated as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes Balance due Sir K. James, Treasurer (1,949 0 11), Cash paid the Lord Mayor for Capons (92 2 3), Interest and Tontine (10,868 11 2), Shippage and Anchorage (1,436 9 3), For City Debentures (623 0 4), Rent and taxes, city account (391 15 3), Salaries Ditto (1,061 18 7), Green and Archer, on account of sundries (61 0 0), Casual expenses and Tradesmen's Bills (1,561 2 1), Interest on deferred warrants (264 7 5), Principal and interest on ditto (2,081 17 8), Interest on pipe-water account (4,879 2 4), Rent and Taxes, pipe-water account (169 10 2), Salaries ditto (2,081 17 8), Grand Canal per centage (1,544 8 5), Royal Canal, ditto (787 11 3).

It appears from the above that there is as much debt due as requires an annual outlay of 16,077l. 14s. 6d., and the actual receipts on accounts of that which may be considered as permanent income were, in the last year, only 14,902l. 2s. 5d., leaving a deficit of 2,175l. 12s. 10d. We suppose it was on this ground that a worthy alderman declared the Corporation, at a late meeting at the Corn Exchange to be actually insolvent.

Under the head of "Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills," payable out of pipe-water receipts, we find the following items:— Treasurers expenses to London (171 8 0), J. Whitford, 20 tons of coals (19 14 0), James Scarlett, for valuation of houses (62 15 0), Paid into bank on account of suit, agreeably to order of the Master of Rolls (3,678 18 0).

The Salaries charged to the Pipe water account are 2,031l. 17s. 8d. Of this sum 461l. 10s. 8d. is paid to the Lord Mayor and 300l. to the Treasurer.

Under the head of "City Account," expenses of riding the boundaries are set down at 10l. 8s. We suppose they will be less this year, for we are informed by the keepers of the Newcomen-bridge turnpike, that the civic cavalcade forced their way through their gates a few days ago, without paying a farthing. The act of parliament certainly did not warrant this, and it was, besides, contrary to all former precedent. We know not whether the lessee of the turnpike will resort to "the tribunals" for reparation. If he do not the city, according to our estimation, will have to count on a clear saving of three shillings and seven pence farthing.

Who would have thought that "DRAIN" gathers into its all-devouring maw a considerable portion of the revenue which the Corporation of Dublin realizes in ways so ingenious and diversified as to include at last the sharking of a turnpike man? Of the dividends payable out of the City account, almost a third part goes into the pockets of persons residing in England, and is annually remitted for their use to London.

THE IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND. No. I.

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable."—Adam Smith.

"Very low wages, by rendering it impossible for any increased exertions to obtain any considerable increase of comforts and enjoyments, effectually hinder them from being made."—M. Culloch.

There is a desolating poverty which pervades the mass of the Irish population, and, therefore, according to the profound Adam Smith, society cannot be flourishing and happy.

Whence this poverty? Is it because of the exportation of food—of absenteeism—high rents—and the successful rivalry of English manufactures? To these causes it is commonly attributed. Let us, then, briefly investigate the origin and tendency of each.

The exportation of food? If it were not exported, would the peasantry get it? It is raised by the farmer, and sold with all other farm produce to provide for his family, his outlay, and his rent. He could not raise it, if it did not provide for these objects. If it were cheaper, it could not provide for them; and if food were not exported it would not be cheaper, unless the quantity raised were to be diminished to the quantity now consumed at home—this is plain; abundant markets make low prices.

The peasantry cannot have a plentiful subsistence as they are now employed and remunerated, unless prices be lower; and lower prices would, under the present system and means of the farmers, disenable them to pay rent and go on.

There are 567,411 agricultural laborers in Ireland, [census of 1831], and 6d. a day in addition to each, in advance of the present wages, would be in the working year [300 days] 4,255,800l.

How could the farmers provide for such an additional outlay? They should raise an additional produce, obtain higher prices, or withhold rent. The first only is possible. The se-

being personally acquainted with him, but feel sure that I am not mistaken. JUVERNA.

TO DR. BROWNLEE,

A Preacher in the Middle Dutch Church; late Editor of the late "PROTESTANT;" President of the New-York Protestant Association, &c. &c. &c.

REV. SIR—Circumstances beyond my control will prevent from continuing my review of the "Controversy" for the present. This is a subject of regret to me, and I trust you will attribute my silence to the proper motive. As soon as I conveniently can, I shall take great pleasure in renewing my letters to you. Your obliged servant, C. S. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c in the lower part of the city, will be found at CRONLY'S (late O'CONNELL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham-street.—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348 Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S City Hall House, 156 Nassau st.; Mr. MICHAEL TOOHEY corner of Barclay and West st.; Mr. A. BRITTON, 150 Nassau st.; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre sts.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON corner of John & Nassau sts.; Mr. CHARLES DENNY, 412 1-2 Broadway; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY, York st. Brooklyn and at the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin street.

FIRST SESSION OF THE REFORMED PARLIAMENT.

We continue this subject from last week's paper, and proceed to the next question brought forward, viz:—

THE IRISH COERCION BILL.

Immediately upon the heels of the measure of "conciliation and reform," came one of the sternest and most coercive description. It was appropriately originated in the House of Lords, and passed through that august assembly with unexampled celerity, being introduced on the 15th of January, and finally passing to the Commons on the 22d, a period of only 7 days! The leading features of this extraordinary severe and most avowedly unconstitutional measure, were the following:—

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland might proclaim any district or county to be in a state of disturbance, and suspend therein the Habeas Corpus Act; notice of such proclamation, in the Dublin Gazette only, being conclusive evidence of the issuing of it.

Under this proclamation and suspension, the ordinary legal tribunals were to be closed, the functions of the magistrate to be suspended, and military tribunals to be established, with power to take cognizance of all offences. These tribunals, if authorised by the Lord Lieutenant, were to have the power of life and death; and all police constables, commissioned officers of the line, and other persons duly authorised for the purpose, might search for, arrest, and bring to trial, such offenders as were to be subsequently defined.

Any person having a warrant of justice, and accompanied by a commissioned officer or chief constable, might from one hour after sunset to sunrise, demand admission into any house in a proclaimed district, and if entrance were refused, might enter by force any house from which he suspected the inhabitants to be absent. All persons absent were to be deemed guilty of misdemeanour, unless they proved some lawful occasion of absence. It was declared felony for any person to be found from home, or out of his house, from sunset to sunrise, without satisfactory cause—the punishment being transportation.

It was further declared to be felony for any number of persons to meet for any political purpose, to discuss any alleged grievance, or any matter in Church or State, without permission of the Lord Lieutenant, which was to be asked for ten days previously to the time of meeting.

Any person who disposed of a seditious paper, in a proclaimed district, was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment, unless he discovered by whom he was employed.

The Lord Lieutenant was to be empowered to suppress the meeting of any assembly, deemed by him to be dangerous to the public safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of law. Persons present at any such assembly were to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour; and any two justices might, if refused admission, break open the door of a house or a room in which such meeting was held.

Perfect indemnity was to be given to the Military Tribunals, in the event of any ulterior proceedings in Courts of Law. A Sergeant at law, or King's Council, was to be appointed Judge-Advocate, to act at them; and the decision of a majority of its members was to have the same force as the decision of the whole Court.

These Military Tribunals were to be invested with the same powers as Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and to take cognizance of, and punish, all offences against the Act, although such offences should have been committed before the issuing of the proclamation.

The Courts Martial were to consist of not more than nine, nor less than seven, officers, not under twenty-one years of age, or who had not held a commission in the army for two years; and any charges that might be brought against them, if deemed worthy of investigation, were to be submitted to higher military courts, and tried according to the Articles of War.

Such were the outlines of the measure proposed for restoring tranquility in Ireland. It was admitted by its framers to be one of unexampled severity, repugnant to the principles of the constitution, and not to be defended on other ground, than that of imperative necessity.

The rapidity with which the Lords disposed of the Bill was compensated for by the firmness and perseverance with which every clause was contested and opposed in the Commons, not only by the popular representatives of Ireland, but by a goodly number of English and Scottish members. Five entire evenings were spent in debating the entrance of the bill over the threshold of the House, and it was six weeks before the third reading took place. Mr. O'Connell fought this great battle for his country with singular skill, patience, temper and perseverance. Nor were his efforts without effect; although too feeble to beat back the combined forces of Whigs and Tories, against whom he took the field. Some important modifications were yielded to Mr. O'Connell and his coadjutors, and the more despotic features of the bill underwent, in its progress through the House, some considerable changes.

The principal alterations were the following:— No officer below the rank of a captain to be allowed to sit upon a court-martial.

A majority in a court-martial not to be sufficient to determine a verdict. When a court consists of more than seven members, then seven must agree in the verdict; when only of five, then there must be unanimity.

largely quoted by some papers in this city, urges the clergy to reject the pecuniary advances of government, and by no means to forego the pleasure of legal oppression which the law puts in to their hands. This very charitable and christian counsel some of the clergy are mad enough to accept. "In the county of Wicklow, one reverend gentleman has already commenced the crusade. In the county of Tipperary upwards of forty writs have been issued against the same number of farmers, at the instance of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cavendish, Rector of Caher, for the tithes of 1832. The farmers involved in these suits have fled from thfir homes, leaving their harvest business unattended to, and some of them lie out at night in the corfield to avoid arrest." Tantene animis cæstibus iræ? Can such factious fury dwell in the breasts of those who should be messengers of peace? Government was severely censured for the Tithe Arrear Bill. What possible motive could it have for advancing seven hundred thousand pounds in times like these, but to avert disturbance, and rescue the clergy from what their advocates declared to be a state of absolute destitution. Well, the deed is done, the blame is incurred; and here are some of the men for whom the sacrifice was generally made, spurning the boon, and preferring to wring a precarious subsistence from the peasant by the terror of the law; apparently for no other reason than that they may defeat the attempt of Government to tranquilize the country! Can such a spirit be generally prevalent among a body of well educated men? If it is then, most certainly the Church by law established, is ripe for destruction; and the day that terminates her corruption and her oppressions is close at hand.

CHRIST CHURCH.

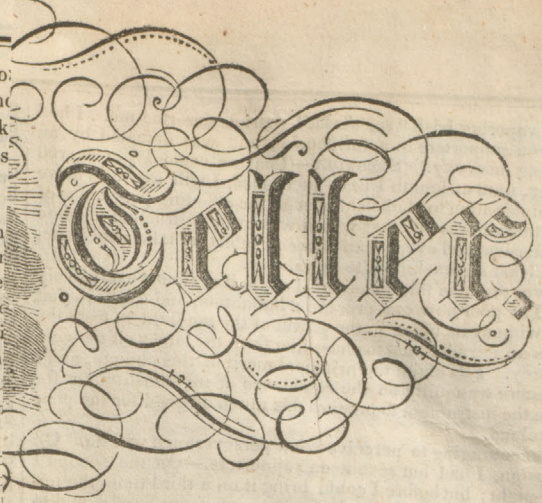
The Congregation of this Church were on Sunday forenoon last, during divine service, thrown into a panic, in consequence of an apprehension, that the building was falling. At the very moment the officiating clergyman was administering the sacrament to some communicants, the noise of broken glass from one of the Galleries was heard, followed by a cry that the Church was falling, struck consternation into the minds of the congregation assembled, who immediately started on their feet, looking wildly round to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the danger. The scene at this time, as represented by our correspondent, whose communication we cannot from want of space, insert entire, was truly awful. "Crash followed crash; the windows were dashed to the ground in an instant, by the terrified people endeavouring to make their escape. The greater part rushed towards the door, the half of which only being open, rendered their egress still more difficult. Those who could not get down stairs, threw themselves from the upper windows, incurring a risk nearly as great as that from which they were endeavouring to escape. One gentleman, a Spaniard, in his anxiety to succour a young lady, in the body of the Church, actually leaped from the choir; before, however, he had time to extricate himself from the pew into which he had fallen, the lady was out of the reach of danger. It was curious to witness the different effects produced on different individuals by fear. The majority endeavoured to escape by the doors and windows; some stood stupefied with horror, others fainted, some shrieked, but none, our correspondent observes, cried; sudden terror does not seem to produce tears. It was a strange fact, and we blush to own it, that the females exhibited much more presence of mind and composure than the men. The communicants who knelt round the altar, evidenced by their conduct the confidence to be derived from sincere piety in the hour of danger; they never moved, never raised their heads to ascertain their danger, they were resigned to the dispensation of the Almighty; they were prepared for death and they cared not whence or when it came. The clergymen too exhibited similar fortitude. The scene, however awful, was not without a species of the ludicrous. A large fat man, after scampering over some ladies, reached a side window, from which he endeavoured to leap, but his coat being caught by the window, held him dangling in the air, to the terror of those underneath, who dreaded the descent of this incubus of fat more than the roof of the Church. Other incidents equally ludicrous occurred, but fortunately no lives were lost, although it is with regret we have to state that one individual had her leg broken.

Quarter Sessions, when considering the subjects to be brought before the Grand Juries.

The announcement of this measure was cordially received by the Irish members, as tending to deprive the grand juries of much of their jobbing patronage and thus to purify the local judicatures, although they regretted that it stopped far short of removing all the evils of the existing system. The Bill almost lingered for a month in the House, and did not ultimately pass without considerable opposition. It partook of the character of almost every other ministerial measure, proposing too much innovation on the existing system to be palatable to the conservatives, and too little to satisfy the liberals. Its chief defect, is, that it perpetuates the system of compulsory assessment, the assessors being altogether independent of, and irresponsible to, the assessed; a practice in utter violation of the great and constitutional principle, that no man shall be taxed but by his own consent.

IRISH TITHES.

On the 12th of June, Lord Althorp brought forward his plan for what he called, "the extinction of tithes" in Ireland. By an act passed in the preceding session, for the composition of tithe in Ireland, tenants of land were to be relieved from this impost, from and after the month of November in the present year. The effect of this measure would have been, that after the tithes of this year had been paid, the occupying tenants would no longer be called upon to pay them. The opposition to these payments, however, in almost every part of Ireland, the heavy costs that had been incurred by the Crown in recovering a portion of those arrears which had been advanced from the Exchequer to the Irish clergy (a cost of twenty thousand pound, in the recovery of twelve thousand pound,) and the immense waste of human life that had been attendant upon the



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the learned Editors of the Journal of Commerce that there is not an "ignorant and degraded" Irishman in America, who does not know, and could inform them that no Religion, fixed and established as the Religion of Americans, ever did, or does now exist. Some Frenchman, we forget his name, once said that there were as many Protestant Religions as there were French Sauces. Now how many are there in America, among Americans differing fundamentally in both principle and practice? Crebillon said there were in his day seventy two different kinds of Protestants in France; where is the American Crebillon to tell us how many different kinds there are in America? But—yet, the Journal of Commerce questions free-born Americans as to "surrendering their religion" to the "low Irish," to the "ignorant and degraded," and those rendered so—not by the villainy of the British Church and State party—(O No!)—but "by the influence of Popery." Where is the Journal of Commerce to ignorance? But—

...ten times worse de-  
 ...O! what a sage  
 ...ashamed to wear the  
 ...his forehead, and who  
 ...his Apostles with un-  
 ...the anchor of his every  
 ...with being ten times  
 ...Popery." Take their  
 ...commerce be kind enough  
 ...greater depth of both  
 ...the Irish had been plun-  
 ...to the days of Martin  
 ...centuries—and that too  
 ...they do us a special  
 ...how speedily, apostate  
 ...pure) Calvin, rose up  
 ...from the sixteenth  
 ...speak of ignorance, and  
 ...and the light of infor-  
 ...although they pretend  
 ...! Where is their  
 ...very life-blood of the  
 ...tomb of worse than  
 ...ism are hovering a-

...graph, and feel plea-  
 ...infamy which every  
 ...to be its deserts. We  
 ...that

...Ireland appear to be dis-  
 ...ced in borrowing from  
 ...England can very ill spare,  
 ...give the English black  
 ...able as they grasp the  
 ...unreasonable to expect,  
 ...ulate upon good man-  
 ...that the Irish clergy  
 ...and a quiet decency of  
 ...to at all, and scarce-  
 ...case is otherwise. The  
 ...the relief is stigmatised  
 ...upon those who receive  
 ...letter. No term is bad  
 ...bitterly. There are  
 ...why the liberality should  
 ...chief of them probably is,  
 ...money under the act can-  
 ...sum due." This is cer-  
 ...ent. They cannot get  
 ...cannot get their tenth-  
 ...tithes. It is the re-  
 ...the clergy to gall; that  
 ...ate with fear, or works

...land are complaining of  
 ...ests who are solely de-  
 ...their flocks, are daily  
 ...their affectionate attach-

...one of the Irish pa-

...the many instances of  
 ...the habit of manifest-  
 ...to notice that of the  
 ...wicklow), who have vo-  
 ...subscriptions to pay off  
 ...so and concerns, in or-  
 ...subject to them. The  
 ...occasion, not only from  
 ...ate of the respect and  
 ...resent reverend pastor,

...of the two churches  
 ...ment? For this there  
 ...the Protestant clergy  
 ...of the people over

whose spiritual interest they watch, or are said to watch: of the religious system of which they are the propounders and guardians, is wholly inoperative upon the hearts of their flock. The solution of the question, on which side the truth lies, may be left to the clergy themselves.

There could be no better commentary on the illiberality of the editor of the Journal of Commerce, than the following extract from the letter of his correspondent in London. Has this editor imitated the christian kindness and charitable feelings, not confining his benevolence to sect or party," as has the professor of the creed who here spoken of? It is instances like those that exhibit the purity and benignity of the Catholic faith. We ask the religious journals without regard to sect or parties, to publish this extract for the sake of example—for the cause of truth;—

"Matters of domestic news are few, and your English contemporaries find it somewhat difficult to fill up their columns. The appointment of the Marquis of Wellesley as Viceroy of Ireland has given great umbrage to the conservatives, and they accuse him of wishing to overturn the altar and the throne. All this acrimonious display arises entirely from the fact, that his Lordship is the husband of a lady who professes the Roman Catholic creed, and that as a matter of consequence a few papists are found frequently at his table. The noble Marquis is very liberal in his politics, and is generally esteemed among the friends of the present administration. His wife was a Mrs. Patison, the widow of a New York merchant, and if I mistake not, the noble Marchioness is a grand-daughter of the late Charles Carrol of Carrolton. She is much esteemed in this country, exceedingly kind to all her old trans-atlantic acquaintance, and particularly charitable, not confining her benevolence to any sect or party. She is a most intimate friend of the Queen of England, and until this new appointment of her noble partner, had apartments in the palace. I believe that she was a very large contributor to a fund which was obtained for the erection of a hospital in New York for the special benefit of Catholics. This fund was raised by Dr. Dubois, the Catholic Prelate in your city, who was very active in London, Paris, and Portugal, and who I believe obtained a very large sum of money. Has the hospital, or any such building been erected?"

LITERARY NOTICES.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE GENERAL TRADES' UNION, of the City of New York and its vicinity, with an Address, to the Mechanics of the City of New York, and throughout the United States, By John Finch; copy-right secured. James Ormond, printer, pp. 24.

The above work is principally designed, for the use and benefit of the Journeymen Mechanics. It embraces a brief, but comprehensive view, of the rise and progress of the General Trades' Union of this City; the circular which led to an organization, and the proceedings thereat; also, the Constitution, Bye-laws, Rules of Order, and Officers of the Trades' Union, and the names of the Delegates of the several Societies, that assembled, to form the Union: followed by an address to the Mechanics in the City of New York, and throughout the United States. On the perusal of this publication, we cannot withhold our approval of the plan proposed, nor of the elements, employed and about to be employed to carry it into complete effect. The work is well got up, and the address is a well written and eloquent appeal to the Mechanical classes; embracing many important facts; much sound reasoning, and calculated to instruct and to persuade. We commend it to be public, that they may examine it; and judge for themselves.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, or New-York Monthly Magazine for November. New-York—Peabody & Co. Broadway.

We have received the last number of this periodical, and take this early opportunity to express our opinion of its contents. A publication of this kind, must succeed only in proportion to its intrinsic merit, and it therefore becomes its conductor or Editor, to act with all modesty and wait with patience for public opinion, not to assume an arrogant bearing and defy it. We are called upon to make these observations, from a perusal of the "Editor's Table," annexed to the present number of the "Knickerbocker," in which the Editor makes use of the following pompous language:—

"We have taken our stand—many to reproach, many to commend—We are thankful to the latter. What avails the wrath of the former? Our destiny is like others in this world, our success will provoke malignancy or ill-will, and excite bitterness of feeling towards us—what matters it? Who has not seen a stately Coach, proceeding as fast as four fleet horses can gallop, with it often assailed towards its hinder wheel by some ignominious cur, yelp, yelping as the proud vehicle rolls majestically along? Such is the Knickerbocker. Such in effect, such in power, its assailants. Supported by a generous patronage, cheered by a liberal public, and strong in the consciousness of eminent success, we will proceed on our way rejoicing, the most fearless, the most daring, the most resolute in the field."

Mr. Flint should have added, the most haughty and imperious. Now, this is any thing but modest,—this is very different from the course which a young and dawning periodical should pursue. The Editor feels fully authorised to write a diffuse, verbose, and hypercritical notice of Dr. Bowring, the conductor of the "Westminster Review;" considers himself qualified to criticise all new publications, and yet proclaims himself independent of his contemporaries, and compares those, who have the hardihood to expose the defects and point out the faults of the "Knickerbocker," to "ignominious curs." This is really flattering to us of the daily and weekly journals; we, who cannot style ourselves the authors of any voluminous works, should lie down like Spaniels under the all-powerful "Knickerbocker," and lick the foot that kicks us. The Editor is entirely mistaken, in supposing that we will thus quietly submit. When an individual proclaims himself or his works perfect, we are allowed to hypercritical, and to expose even the most trifling defects in either, to shew him that he has assumed a character which he does not deserve.

The "Knickerbocker" is certainly calculated, under proper management, to become a very useful and entertaining publication, but in order to ensure such a result, the Editor should, at least, preserve

Addressing my constituents on my parliamentary conduct as a member of parliament, I feel justified in introducing next

THE IRISH DISTILLERY TRADE.

And upon this head, also, I claim some parliamentary merit. The frauds committed to an enormous extent in Scotland by means, principally, of the "malt drawback," enabled the Scotch distillers to undersell the Irish manufacturers of spirits in the Irish market. Labor, and all materials, except coals, were dearer in Scotland than in Ireland; the difference in the price of coals was but small in parts of Ireland—in some places they were as cheap as in Scotland. How, then, could the Scotch distillers with dearer materials sell cheaper in Ireland, and that after paying freight, shipping charges, and insurance, than the Irish distillers who had none of these latter items to pay? It struck me at once that it could be accounted for only in one way—by the frauds on the revenue connived at in Scotland, and the excessive rigor of the excise officers in Ireland. I was one of the most active on the committee that brought these matters to light, and obtained some relief.

Had I not more than enough of topics to address you upon, I could relate some facts which came out on this investigation, highly illustrative of the total want of protection which the Legislative Union has occasioned to the Irish distillers. But the truth is, that the Irish distillers are the class of men most grossly injured and defrauded by the direct and palpable violation of the Union, exclusive of the indirect operation of that nation-degrading measure—that Union which we now are told is to be preserved "inviolable"—bless the drivellers who tell us so! The articles of that Union have been for years most grossly violated in the articles of Irish spirits, simply and singly because it was for the advantage of the Scotch and English distillers that it should be so. In nothing has the injustice towards Ireland of the Imperial Parliament been more frequently or more clearly demonstrated than in their conduct to the Irish distillers for many years. I repeat, that the terms of the Union have been grossly, palpably, and directly violated.

SUBLETTING ACT.

The history of this act is curious. It was actually stolen through the House of Commons during the time of circuit. Whilst we who would have endeavoured to prevent its passing by exposing its horrid and indeed murderous provisions, had our attention taken off from the Parliament, it was ingeniously contrived to get it through the House of Commons, and it passed the Lords *sub silentio*, and as a matter of course. Thus, like a thief in the night, it was stolen upon the Irish people, and for near six years it exercised its malign influence over them.

From the moment I discovered that such an act had passed I assailed it with all my might and main, as a law calculated for the gratification of the sordid avarice of the rich, by entailing the greatest distress and misery upon the poor—I denounced it as a law rendering poverty more destitute, and depriving the labouring classes of the very means of existence.

It was denounced also by one of those men of transcendent talent and unaffected piety, with whom it pleases God occasionally to bless his church and people—a man who, I fervently pray, may be long spared in renovated health and accustomed vigor to that church and people—need I name the Right Rev. Doctor Doyle? He denounced the emaciating and murderous cruelty of the subletting act, and exposed all its frightful effects in producing poverty, nakedness, and actual starvation. His evidence before the committee of the House of Commons demonstrated all these horrors.

And see how his evidence has been confirmed by the facts that appear on the late parliamentary returns. The population of Great Britain increased, between the years 1821 and 1831, at the rate of more than 15 per cent. The population of Ireland during the same period augmented only about eight per cent. Under the natural circumstances of both islands, the increase in Britain being 15 per cent., that in Ireland ought to have been fully 30 per cent. It was in fact, only eight per cent. Account for the difference. It is easy to do it. The subletting act counteracted the natural augmentation of a country capable of supporting four times its present number of people. The desolating subletting act actually consigned to the grave its hundreds of thousands; and by that, and that alone, can the strange and unexpected phenomenon of the greater increase in Britain be accounted for.

Again, another confirmation of Dr. Doyle's evidence is to be found in the comparative estimate, printed for the House of Commons, of the population of the county of Carlow in the years I have mentioned—1821 and 1831. In forty-two parishes which I have enumerated, there were but 15 in which the population increased, whereas there were 27 out of the 42 in which it had actually diminished!!! Mark, in 27 out of 42 parishes the population within ten years became considerably less. How little is Ireland known to the English people!—How unfit it is to trust the legislation for Ireland to those who know little of us, and, in general, care less.

Again, I recollect distinctly, that there was one village in the county of Carlow—I do not at present recollect its name, but I pledge myself to prove it from the population return—there was one village in that county, which was returned in 1821 as containing more than six hundred inhabitants. In the population return of 1831 there is a distinct statement that the village had ceased to be—that there was not one single house, nor one single inhabitant on the lands occupied by the village—they had all disappeared. Such was the desolating massacre of the poor inflicted by the subletting act.

One great reason why I desired to be in Parliament was to urge incessantly the repeal of that most destructive act. Accordingly, I moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal it. I was opposed by most of the Tories, and nearly all the Whigs. Spring Rice, with his usual hatred of Ireland, opposed me—so did Sir Henry Parnell. It is instructive to add these two things: First—That in the first division I took upon this subject, I had but seventeen members to support me.

(From the Dublin Register)

PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

There is a compilation which is printed annually for the use of certain members of the Corporation, and in which there is a statement of the annual receipts of income and the disbursements made by the City Treasurer.

There are four denominations of Rents:— "The Ancient Revenue," "St. George's Rents," "All Hallow's Rents," and "St. Mary's Rents."

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Net amount rent and arrears (13,902 2 5), Capon money, Receivers Fees, Minister's Money and Church Cess (509 0 6), Shippage and anchorage, and a sum of 15l. received for repairs of the Marshalsea (1,436 9 3), Casual Revenue (598 0 8), Fines (61 0 0), Rent for Court of Conscience (46 3 1), Sundry Rents (496 8 1), Fines on Leases (130 0 0), Pipe-water receipts (12,116 4 0), Per centage for watering streets (300 0 0), Water supplied to fountains (138 9 2), Amount borrowed of Treasurer 6000l. of which there remains due, 28th Sept., 1832 (4,012 3 0).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Balance due Sir K. James, Treasurer (1,949 0 11), Cash paid the Lord Mayor for Capons (92 2 3), Interest and Tontine (10,868 11 2), Shippage and Anchorage (1,436 9 3), For City Debentures (623 0 4), Rent and taxes, city account (391 15 3), Salaries Ditto (1,061 18 7), Green and Archer, on account of sundries (61 0 0), Casual expenses and Tradesmen's Bills (1,561 2 1), Interest on deferred warrants (264 7 5), Principal and interest on ditto (2,081 17 8), Interest on pipe-water account (4,879 2 4), Rent and Taxes, pipe-water account (169 10 2), Salaries ditto (2,081 17 8), Grand Canal per centage (1,544 8 5), Royal Canal, ditto (787 11 3).

It appears from the above that there is as much debt due as requires an annual outlay of 16,077l. 14s. 6d., and the actual receipts on accounts of that which may be considered as permanent income were, in the last year, only 14,902l. 2s. 5d., leaving a deficit of 2,175l. 12s. 10d.

Under the head of "Casual Expenses and Tradesmen's Bills," payable out of pipe-water receipts, we find the following items:— Treasurers expenses to London (471 8 0), J. Whitford, 20 tons of coals (19 14 0), James Scarlett, for valuation of houses (62 15 0), Paid into bank on an account of suit, agreeably to order of the Master of Rolls (3,678 18 0).

The Salaries charged to the Pipe water account are 2,081l. 17s. 8d. Of this sum 461l. 10s. 8d. is paid to the Lord Mayor and 300l. to the Treasurer.

Under the head of "City Account," expenses of riding the boundaries are set down at 10l. 8s. We suppose they will be less this year, for we are informed by the keepers of the Newcomen-bridge turnpike, that the civic cavalcade forced their way through their gates a few days ago, without paying a farthing.

Who would have thought that "DRAIN" gathers into its all-devouring maw a considerable portion of the revenue which the Corporation of Dublin realizes in ways so ingenious and diversified as to include at last the sharking of a turnpike man? Of the dividends payable out of the City account, almost a third part goes into the pockets of persons residing in England, and is annually remitted for their use to London.

THE IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

No. I.

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable."—Adam Smith.

"Very low wages, by rendering it impossible for any increased exertions to obtain any considerable increase of comforts and enjoyments, effectually hinder them from being made."—M. Cullloch.

There is a desolating poverty which pervades the mass of the Irish population, and, therefore, according to the profound Adam Smith, society cannot be flourishing and happy.

Whence this poverty! Is it because of the exportation of food—of absenteeism—high rents—and the successful rivalry of English manufactures? To these causes it is commonly attributed. Let us, then, briefly investigate the origin and tendency of each.

The exportation of food? If it were not exported, would the peasantry get it? It is raised by the farmer, and sold with all other farm produce to provide for his family, his outlay, and his rent. He could not raise it, if it did not provide for these objects. If it were cheaper, it could not provide for them; and if food were not exported it would not be cheaper, unless the quantity raised were to be diminished to the quantity now consumed at home—this is plain; abundant markets make low prices.

The peasantry cannot have a plentiful subsistence as they are now employed and remunerated, unless prices be lower; and lower prices would, under the present system and means of the farmers, disenable them to pay rent and go on.

There are 567,441 agricultural laborers in Ireland, [census of 1831], and 6d. a day in addition to each, in advance of the present wages, would be in the working year [300 days] 4,255,200l.

How could the farmers provide for such an additional outlay? They should raise an additional produce, obtain higher prices, or withhold rent. The first only is possible. The se-

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEWARK, N. J. BY FRANCIS D. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is now open for the reception of a few additional pupils. The course of instruction shall be adapted to the wishes of the Parents or Guardians of each pupil, preparatory for an admission into the Counting House or College. The general course of Studies embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education; and also the Mathematics, Classics, and the French Language, if required.

From the healthy situation of the town, its local advantages, and moderate terms of Tuition, this Institution offers many inducements to those who prefer removing their children from the city. Patrons may be assured, that the strictest attention shall be paid to the improvement of pupils in every branch of Education; and also to their moral department.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, for Pupils under 9 years of age, \$20 per Quarter; from 9 to 12 years, \$23; from 12 years and upwards, \$25; per do. payable in advance. No extra charges, except for Books, Stationary, and the French Language.

REFERENCES.—Very Rev. J. Power; Denis M'Carthy, Esq.; Mr. James Clinton, 117 White-street; Mr. Wm. Flinn, Madison-street. Application for admission, may be made (by mail or otherwise,) to the Principal, at his residence, in Washington-street, near Academy-street, Newark.



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 street, 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 commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on 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 the 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, in forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on 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 Nov. 2 SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



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

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

In point of lightness, 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 necessary 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, or for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other safe purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

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

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl-street.

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL, Can be engaged in superior American Ships, sailing on the 16th, 17th, and 22d currents. Fare moderate.

PASSAGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, Can likewise be secured in first rate ships, sailing on the 20th and 25th currents, at cheap rates. Apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl-street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK PACKETS. To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New-York, arrangements have been made to despatch a first class American Ship from each port punctually at the above periods. These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers; and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America desirous of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detention or disappointment in Liverpool; and if the persons sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded. For passage either to New-York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my

AGENTS—Mr. John Carruthers, 29 South Front-street, Philadelphia; Mr. Geo. W. Frothingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore; Mr. Patrick Kearney, Rochester; Mr. E. D. Elmer, Buffalo; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Pitsburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Macdonald, Brent & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J.

JOHN M'KINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 54 1-2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising a great variety of fashionable striped and plain Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valenciennes, Velvets, &c. &c.

J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentlemen's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a share of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

C. & W. BANT, Wine and Liquor Dealers, have constantly on hand and for sale, French Brandy, Wines, Cordial, Jamaica Rum, and Hollands Gin of various brands. Also, Teas, Sugar, Spices, &c., 65 Chatham St. & 288 East-Broadway.

GEORGE RAMSAY, Grocery and Provision Stores, No. 114 Green-street, corner of Herkener, and corner of Lumber and Water streets, Albany, N. Y. Has always on hand, a constant supply of Groceries and provisions, at the lowest Cash prices.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, 71 James-Street.

THE Principal of this Seminary embraces the present opportunity of making his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for the very prompt and kind manner in which they have hitherto accorded him their support; and he feels proud of having it in his power to inform them, that he has succeeded in engaging the services of one of the most accomplished Scholars in this City. Having thus far succeeded, he feels no hesitation in setting forth his claims on further patronage, and in promising with confidence, that he will not relax in his future exertions and industry.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

TERMS PER QUARTER. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Grammar and Composition, \$5 00. The same, with the principles of Astronomy, Exercises on Globes, and Natural Philosophy, 6 00. The same, with the French and Spanish Languages, Needle Work, and Embroidery, 8 00.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, English Grammar, and English Composition, \$5 00. The same, with the principles of Astronomy, Exercises on Globes, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, together with Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, 6 00. The same, with Book Keeping, and Mathematics in general, 10 00. The same, with the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish Languages, 12 50. Fuel for the Season, 1 00.

GEORGE EVANS, Principal.

N. B. An Evening School will be opened at the Academy, on Monday the 30th instant, chiefly for the accommodation of young men, who are now filling confidential situations, and who, from the faithful discharge of their duties, are liable to be promoted by their respective employers, were they only well qualified.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Writing, English Grammar, and English Composition, Arithmetic Mensuration, Navigation, and Book-Keeping, \$5 00. No charge for fuel. G. E. Pr. sept 26

JOHN QUINN'S COAL YARD, No. 26 Hamilton street, near Catherine street.—The Subscriber having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors of the most approved Coal Mines, both Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna, is now ready to receive the orders of the consumers in the city and its vicinity.

Orders will be thankfully received at the following places, A. Bell & Co. 33 Pine st. L. Powers, 63 Wall st. 98 Merchants Exchange, A. R. Wash, Barclay & Church sts. P. Monholland, Madison and Gouverneur sts. John Miller, 24 Bleeker st. and at the office.

M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN, Wholesale Liquor, Wine, and Cordial Store, 472 Pearl-street, New-York, where will be found constantly on hand, a superior and general assortment of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, which they will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms. Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call above.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of JAMES CARROL, a native of Hurly Park, parish of Ballynary, co. of Tipperary, Ireland; who landed in Quebec in June, 1832. When last heard from, he was near Montreal, L. Canada. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his sister, Bridget Carrol, 192 South-Pearl street, Albany. nov 2

Of PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, who emigrated from Gowran, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, about 7 years ago; resided some time in Nassau-street, New-York, and latterly in Albany. Himself, or any other person, would confer a favor by dropping a line to the Subscriber, in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., stating his residence, whereby he might communicate with him, on a matter of some importance. nov 2 JAMES MILMO.

Of BRIDGET O'DONNELL, a native of the county Fermanagh, who sailed from Belfast in April, 1832, for Quebec; when last heard of, was living with a Mr. Jackson, Butcher, in Montreal. Any information of her, will be thankfully received by her brother, Daniel O'Donnell, at No. 173 Hester-street, New-York. nov 2

Of JAMES MURPHY and EDWARD MURPHY, Carpenters, Edward Powers and his wife Anne, who went from Albany to New Orleans, about twelve months ago. Any information concerning them will be most thankfully received by the disconsolate mother, by letter or published information, directed to Ellen Murphy, care of Patrick M'Quade, No. 48 Van Schaick-street, Albany.

Of SAMUEL TWADDLE and JAMES TWADDLE, brothers natives of the Parish of Balantoy, Ireland; who left Carramong about four or five years ago. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their cousin, Alexander Baird, No. 72 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, L. I. oct 26

Of MR. MICHAEL KEALING, a native of the county Tipperary, Ireland, who sailed from the city of Waterford, in the year 1814 or 15. When last heard of, was in some part of the state of New-York, and was married to Miss Arnold, a native of Cloheen, County Tipperary. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his nephew James O'Brien, Wolcottville, Litchfield county, Connecticut, or the Editor of the Truth Teller, New York.

Of JOHN DERVIN, a native of co. Roscommon, parish of Killglass, Ireland; who came to this country in May 1831—he worked on the Harlem rail-road last fall—it is supposed he is gone to Boston. Any information directed to his brother Hugh Dervin at No. 6 Maiden-Lane, Albany will be thankfully received. oct 19

If this should meet the eye of PATRICK SKELLY of Shanbally county of Tipperary, Ireland, he will please to come or write immediately to his brother John, who is in Boston, or to Mr. Michael Cullinan, Purchase-street, Boston. His brother will remain here until he hears from him.

Also, WILLIAM TIMMINS, whose brother James Timmins, sailed from Dublin along with James Kelly of Shadbally, Queen's County, Ireland, and bound for New York, in 1830. Any information respecting said James Timmins, will be thankfully received by his brother William, who now resides in Boston, Mass. oct 5th

Of PATRICK DALY, who emigrated from the county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1827, and when last heard from, was in Philadelphia. His sister, Jane Daly, now in Rochester, is anxious to hear from him. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received. Address to J. O'Donoghue, Rochester, N. Y., Auctioneer and Commission Merchant. oct 12

Of BRIDGET M'MURRAY, who sailed from Sligo in the ship Mount, for Quebec—Supposed to be either there or in Little York. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her mother, Abigail M'Murray, No. 7 Franklin-street, New-York. [oct 12]

THE TRUTH TELLER

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