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epithet that was ever applied to a man, though I believe I had never before seen that appellation. I have seen it in the views, and I have seen it in the views of the nobles of France sans culottes, and in the views of the nobles of Holland at the time of the French Revolution, to whom it was applied.

niciously active in the disaffected camp, I immolated it (or tried to do so) on the altars of law, religion, truth, loyalty, and the constitution. A judge who is merely criticised on the score of style has no great reason to complain, but he commits worse than a mere fault of style who makes antithesis his idol, and sacred truth its victim; or who makes statements such as some which have been attributed to me. I have been represented as laying it down, that law and justice were terms so completely convertible as to be synonymous. To hold such a doctrine would be to assert the infallibility of law-making.

RESISTANCE TO CHURCH

A very remarkable trial took place on Thursday. Three men and tumultuously obstructed for church-rates. It was a pig seized for an occasion, he was



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. IX.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

NO. 5

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE TENTH VOLUME OF

The Truth Teller.

This Journal was established in the early part of 1825, from which period to the present time, its success has been continually increasing. Its circulation is now very great, and it is widely distributed throughout the United States, British America, and the West Indies, numbers are taken in Ireland, France, England and Scotland—a few in the Mediterranean. The TENTH volume will commence with the first week of the year 1834.

The "TRUTH TELLER" is emphatically, an Irish paper, intended specially for the use of Irishmen, and devoted to the exaltation of the Irish character, the confutation of the numerous slanders which have been heaped upon it, to the advocacy of Ireland, her rights, her interests, and above all, her release from the despotic and galling oppression under which she has so long suffered. On every occasion and at all times, the "TRUTH TELLER" has aimed to meliorate the condition of Ireland, and Irishmen; to advance the progress of liberal principles; to hurl the tyrant from his throne; to forward the measures of the illustrious O'CONNELL in his endeavours to emancipate his country; and to send across the Atlantic and through this Union, the sentiments, the feelings, and the sympathies of Irishmen who appreciate the blessings of liberty, and regret that their native land does not enjoy them. It has also in its columns made manifest the interest which the American people feel in the welfare of Ireland. It has proved to those who knew it not before, that she is the victim of tyranny and oppression, and has afforded her sons in a foreign land the consolation of knowing that struggles are every day making to secure her the unalienable rights of liberty and a high place among the nations of the earth. Every line of the Truth Teller has had in view the welfare of Ireland; all its Correspondents have written to adorn her literature and defend her religion.

Such being the objects for which this Journal has been established its columns are principally occupied with domestic and local intelligence of Ireland, still embracing the most important and interesting items of news from England, Scotland, France, and the entire continent of Europe. The miscellaneous department consists of American news, the *on dits* of the day; moral, religious and literary essays; historical discussions; light and pleasing communications; literary and dramatic critiques; the fine arts; Biographical memoirs &c. Several of the most talented and patriotic Irishmen and Americans in this city and the Union contribute to its columns.

The Religious department has always been, and will continue to be the vehicle of information from the pens of the most able, distinguished and talented Roman Catholic Clergymen of this State and the Union.

The politics of the TRUTH TELLER it is well known, are purely Democratic Republican, but it has not intermeddled with the political contests of the country, except in case of exigency or emergency, when the characters and interests of of naturalised Irishmen have been called into question. By its intrinsic merit, and the assistance of numerous friends, in spite of the opposition and obstacles placed in its way by treachery, enmity, envy and jealousy, the TRUTH TELLER has attained the station which it now occupies. Like that which is past, its future course shall be uniformly firm, honest and useful: advocating the same principles, bestowing the same attention to Ireland and Irishmen, and always keeping in view the gratification and amusement of his readers, the Editor fervently expects for the TRUTH TELLER increased success. He has always pursued, and will continue to pursue, the plan laid down by our present dignified and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, "to ask nothing but what is clearly right, to submit to nothing that is wrong."

The TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday, at No. 58 Franklin-street, within one door of Broadway, N. Y. at four dollars

per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Persons desirous of giving it their patronage will oblige us by forwarding their names as early as convenient, in order that arrangements be made for publishing on the first of January next, the necessary number of papers. Our numerous agents will please use their exertions in forwarding the object of this Prospectus.

IRELAND.

GRAND DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

This entertainment, for which extensive preparations have been made for several weeks back, took place yesterday, in the Chamber of Commerce; and it is but justice to Mr. Downing the proprietor of the establishment, to state that on no former occasion was there a more general expression of perfect satisfaction given for the arrangements, attendance, and comfort of the company. The viands, wines, and confectionary, which were in full abundance, were of the first order, and the regularity preserved during the night, elicited the marked approval of all present.

About two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner—amongst whom we observed many characters from the neighboring districts, whom we have ever found foremost in the espousal of liberal institutions: and in the maintenance of good order. It would be a needless task to enumerate the leading personages who were indiscriminately scattered throughout the room; but in the neighbourhood of the Chairman, besides the distinguished guest, we perceived the members for the county and city; Mr. Galway, the representative for Waterford; Mr. J. O'Connell, member for Youghal; the Messrs. Coppinger; the Messrs. O'Connell, brothers and nephews of the honorable member for Dublin; the Messrs. Crawford, Beamish, &c., and a host of other gentlemen, whose enumeration would occupy too much of our limited space.

WILLIAM FAGAN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Merchants of Cork, presided on the occasion.—and more than justified the honourable distinction which had been thus conferred upon him, by his fellow citizens, by the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of president at this almost national banquet, and by the happy union of tact and taste which he displayed in the introduction of the several toasts.

Mr. O'Connell, who sat at the right hand of the chair, looked well, and was in high spirits.

The Vice-presidents were, Samuel Perrott, Esq., of Fermoy Thomas Stephen Coppinger, Esq., of Middleton, Dan. Clancy, Esq., of Charleville, and Daniel Meagher, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The cloth being removed—
The Chairman rose and said—Gentlemen—It used to be the practice on all occasions of this description, to give as the first toast, "The People." (Loud cheers.) It was then as it should be, for the people were deprived of their rights, and shut out from the benefits of the constitution. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) It was then right that public demonstration of this great truth, should be given, namely—that power proceeds from the people, and is held for their benefit and advantage. Times, however, are altered; reform has placed the people in their natural position, and given them some controul over the government of the country. (Cheers.) We have been assisted by the throne which has contributed to the regeneration of this country, and though he that fills it has been surrounded with those unfriendly to the people—with men who have no sympathy with the subject, yet that monarch has lent his aid to the advancement of constitutional liberty. I, therefore, ask you, not merely from a feeling of courtesy, but as an act of gratitude, to drink the toast which I am about to give. It is this—
"The King, God bless him."

(Loud cheers.)

The Chairman—prefacing the next toast, said—Gentlemen, I know you are all impatient to the toast announced which is placed next on the list, and I call on you, therefore, to fill a high bumper. The subject of this toast reminds me of a metaphor which has been somewhat differently applied; it is this, that the waters of the ocean may be thrown back and scattered by the rocks and the shore; still the great tide bears its course onwards, and ultimately overcomes all opposing barriers. So it is with the people; their powers may be trampled upon, and their dignity insulted for a time by such measures as the coercion bill, which was enacted by the injustice of our rulers, and the pusillanimity of our representatives; but nothing can prevent the final and decisive triumph of the people. (Cheers.) The people are beginning to think; mind is exhibiting itself amongst them; education is producing knowledge, and knowledge is power, and with that powerful instrument on the part of the people, it would be as idle in their governors to prevent

them from attaining their rights, as to attempt to check the winds of heaven. (Cheers.)

I give you—
"The People, the only source of legitimate power." (Loud Cheers.)

The Chairman after a short time, called for another bumper, and said—

I am now Gentlemen, about to ask you to drink a toast, that has, in a very great degree, become obsolete, and fallen into disuse, because the people of the country were so filled with indignation at coercion bills, gagging bills, and proclamations.—and every other source of annoyance and oppression, that if such a toast as I am now about to give, were pronounced from the chair of such a company as that over which I have now the honor to preside, harmony would be frightened from the room, and conviviality leave the festive board. I am glad that we have now the opportunity afforded us of reviving that toast. I am not, I must confess, a person to take public men altogether upon trust, or to rely implicitly upon their professions; but, gentlemen, we surely all know something of the Marquis of Anglesey—

Several voices—Not Anglesey, but Wellesley!

The Chairman—Yes, indeed Gentlemen, it was a sad mistake. [Great cheering.] I need not hardly say that I did not allude to the Marquis of Anglesey; but this we all know, that the Marquis of Wellesley, when he was before with us, proved that he possessed an Irish heart and feelings; but that his good intentions were repressed or thwarted by a bigoted and narrow-minded secretary. [Hear and cheers.] He comes now, however, amongst us with full powers, unshackled and unrestrained, and he is accompanied by a secretary who is most anxious to assist in the regeneration of the country. [Loud cheers.]—This I will say, that if he accomplish one-half of the promises, which he has given, he will deserve, and, I am sure, will obtain the lasting gratitude of the people of this country. [Hear, and cheers.]

I give you—
"The Marquis Wellesley. May his pledge to raise Ireland into National Independence, be speedily redeemed." [Loud cheering.]

The Chairman—The next toast on the list is—

"Old Ireland as she ought to be, great glorious and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

[Cheers.]

Does not every man feel a deep sensation palpitate at his heart on the announcement of that toast? For my own part, I confess to you, that I never yet heard that toast announced from the chair of a public dinner, that a certain degree of sadness did not come over me, and even now, joyous and happy which I must feel, placed as I am near our distinguished guest, and elevated as I have been upon this occasion, so unmeritedly, still an irresistible melancholy steals over my feelings at the recollections which that toast excites in my mind, "Old Ireland." Yes, indeed, she is old in misfortune, [hear, hear,] her whole history, I might also say, is but one dread waste, except where it has been rendered remarkable by the traces of blood, or the marks which tyranny has left behind. [Cheers.] When shall we drink New Ireland? When shall she be known as happy, prosperous, and independent? When shall she be, in the words of Curran, "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled,"—or when—to borrow a beautiful sentiment from you, Sir, [turning to Mr. O'Connell]—"will Providence permit you to sound the trumpet of her resurrection?" (Loud cheers.) It is not necessary to finish the quotation. Let us not dwell upon the past; let us rather look forward to the future, and in that spirit I give you—

"Old Ireland, as she ought to be."

[Loud cheering.]

The Chairman—Gentlemen, after this toast I promise you a respite. You must fill for this toast an overflowing bumper.—In giving this toast, I know not whether I should accompany it with any remarks; and I almost think it would be prudent on my part, and satisfactory to you, if I introduced it without even a single remark. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I feel myself incompetent to do it justice, and I must naturally ask myself, a-I proceed, why it is I have undertaken the task? Is it necessary for me to call on you to fill an overflowing bumper to our great and distinguished guest, Daniel O'Connell? (Cheering.) Is it unnecessary to make such a request of you, who know him so well, who have traced his glorious career through all its stages who have watched his political conduct from the earliest period of his appearance in public life; you, who have always found him ready to devote his great talents and capabilities to the benefit of his country, and who have never been backward in testifying your sense of the services which he has rendered that country. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, here he is,—the "best man in Europe"—[laughter and cheers]—and yet I ask you, does he not in spite of the efforts of a malignant and a de-

signing press, re-
and affections of the pe-
Surely and simply because
could imagine a man with ten
the grasp of mind which he has exhib-
the same honesty and rectitude of inten-
Connell has given us many striking proofs,
serve, as he has done, the affections of the people of
(Loud and continued cheering) Gentlemen, if I could re-
quire impossibilities of you, I would ask you to forget emanci-
pation, I would ask you to forget a whole life devoted to his
country, and I would confine your attention to the last session
of parliament, and I would appeal to the members of parliament
whom I see around me, who witnessed his efforts, and who, by
coming here, have identified themselves with the best cause of
the country, for a confirmation of the answer which I am sure I
should receive to such an appeal. (Cheers.) Yes, I appeal
to the members of Parliament who are here present, and I ask
them, and you who have seen, through the newspapers, the
subject which engrossed the attention of the house during the
period I allude to, and I put it to you whether he has ever
ceased to demand from the British minister those measures of
amelioration which have been so scantily doled forth to this
country? (Loud cheering, and cries of "never.") It was
not, however, that he demanded measures for the benefit of his
own country, exclusively; he was, on all occasions, the ready
advocate and fearless champion of the rights and liberties of
the universal inhabitants of the globe, without distinction of
clime or country. (Cheers.) Who was it I ask you, who
forced Stanley from Ireland, and put Anglesey upon the shelf?
[Hear, hear, hear.] Who was it, that by his ardent and spirit-
stirring eloquence, awoke the feelings of the apathetic people
of England to a sense of the wrongs about to be inflicted upon
Ireland, and so affrighted the House of Commons, that some
of the worst clauses in that odious measure, the coercion bill,
was abandoned. [Cheers.] Was it not his giant grasp that
unerved and wrested from the arms of the British Government
the ready tool which was to give the last deadly blow to the
liberties and independence of Ireland, and caused the poisoned
instrument to fall to the ground, where it now remains a strik-
ing memorial of English injustice and Irish oppression? [Loud
and long continued cheering.] Yes it was O'Connell did all
this. Yes, I will say it; he is present: "My tongue must
utter what my heart demands." He is, indeed, an illustrious
man—not illustrious through courtesy, not through birth nor
time, nor through rank or office, because, happily for the coun-
try, he despises office. [Loud cheers.] He has not been
raised to an illustrious pre-eminence by the blood of thousands'
or the liberties of millions. No; his pre-eminence is acquired
by more noble means, by endeavouring to make that country
happy and prosperous which gave him birth. He will not live
in the memory of posterity as a Wellington, a Napoleon, or a
Cæsar, the blood-stained conqueror of the battle field, whose
title to fame is founded on the number of men he has oppress-
ed for a country which he despised. No, Sir, you will live in
the memory of posterity as a man, whose every effort was for
the national improvement, and every thought for the good and
benefit of your country. I give you, therefore, in the words
of the toast.

"Our distinguished guest, O'Connell, the liberator of his
own country, and the eloquent asserter of universal liberty in
every clime without distinction of class, colour, or creed [tre-
mendous cheering.]

The toast being drunk with nine times nine—

Mr. O'Connell stood up and was received with the most en-
thusiastic shouts of applause, which were continued, peal after
peal for several minutes. The hon. gentleman was apparent-
ly much affected, and after the cheering had in some degree
ceased he commenced. How have I deserved this? How can
I have merited this overflow of your kindness? I have not,
as has been stated by your eloquent chairman—any claim upon
your approbation by the accidents of birth or fortune, not
more than the equal of all of you, in one, and exceeded by
many of you in the other. I have no title on account of any
talent for this reception. My only capability consists in the
ardour of my zeal, and the sincerity of my devotion for our
common country. It cannot be by reason of the services which
I have rendered that country, for I have wished they were ten
thousand times greater than it would be possible for any indi-
vidual to accomplish. It is from the genuine overflow of
your kindness; it is because your hearts run beyond your judg-
ments, and because you are anxious to bestow that acclama-
tion as the reward of my exertions to encourage others to
pursue the same course, and thus secure future servants for
"Old Ireland." (Cheers.) I am proud, I own, at finding
such a congregation assembled; I acknowledge that my heart
beats high at the sight; and though my eye may be suffused
for an instant by a tear, because I feel the magnitude of the
compliment which has been paid me, yet my natural elasticity
quickly returns. It delights me to have such an opportunity
to send forth my voice in words which will be heard from the
Giant's Causway to Cape Clear—which will be borne across
the waters of the Western channel—which reach the British
minister at Westminster, and will announce to him who dared
to trample upon Ireland, that we bore it once—we will bear it
never again. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I am not the man to re-
commend physical force—I am not the apostle of armed resis-
tance; but this I say, that when the coercion bill once ceases
to continue in existence, my heart's blood shall be upon the
bayonet's point of him who shall endeavor to carry it again
into execution. (Loud and long continued cheering.) Yet, I
almost rejoice that it has passed, because, though I feel that
we are all slaves, still it has afforded us an opportunity of affix-
ing a brand as lasting as that of iron on the authors of our de-
gradation and oppression. How durst they pass it? It was to
gratify the insolence of Stanley, and the obstinacy and pride
of Anglesey. Oh, I wish he received another lecture from your
city representative. (Laughter.) This is my first exhibition,
with the exceptions of some meetings for a peculiar purpose in
Dulinn ever since the last session of parliament; and I con-
ceive that I would be unworthy of the name of Irishman, if I
did not proclaim my opinion, that that measure was exact-
ed without the slightest cause, and that it was only made ne-
cessary in order to gratify the insolence of one man, and the
absurd vanity of another, that a nation's right should be tram-

political lives,
previously impeached. Lo-
on the first Algerine act; Lord Althorpe forgot his votes, and
Lord J. Russell rattled; every one of them supported every
provision of that cruel and tyrannical bill, which they had here-
tofore, in principle, invariably opposed. (Cheers.) I am glad
I have given expression to that burst of indignation; I could
not speak of such a measure with temper, and I say this, that
as the attempt was made in 1688, and successfully resisted, if it
were now attempted to pass a coercion bill with regard to Eng-
land, the English nation would oppose resolutely and deter-
minedly, and again shake the throne, rather than allow such a
law to be passed. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Falvey here said, that in consequence of a
band which was playing in the street, Mr. O'Connell could not
be distinctly heard. ¶

Mr. O'Connell—Let the people make their noise. (Great laugh-
ter.) My reverend friend, I am sure, is incapable of broaching or
encouraging unsound doctrines. (Laughter) But let me return to
the coercion bill. Why is it that we have met here to-night? Per-
haps you think that your city members have a right to be here, and
there is no one more delighted than I am at seeing them on such an
occasion? (Cheers.) Perhaps you think your county members and
the other members by whom I am surrounded, have a privilege to be
present at this dinner? 'Tis no such thing. They are here only by
the sufferance of the Lord Lieutenant. (Hear, hear.) Now, as this
coercion bill will expire on the 1st August, 1834, I hope that when
this period has arrived, we will no longer endure that we should
meet only by permission or sufferance; that we will prove that we
would much prefer to meet quietly and coolly in any way upon
which we shall ourselves determine; that we wish to enjoy the
privilege of walking when we please, and how we please, and that we
shall not breathe the free air at the option or under the control of any
Lord Lieutenant whatever. (Loud Cheers.) Yet I am told that I
am to get into office under those Whigs. (Hear, hear, and laughter)
When I went to enjoy the mountainous air of my native country;
when I went to recover my energies and to recruit my physical
strength, the papers paid me the compliment of saying that I could
not be quiet unless I were in treaty with the government. (A laugh.)
They were never more mistaken; I never was less quiet. (A
laugh) If they knew how many bustling scenes of delight I have
gone through since I retired to my native home; if they could have
seen me struggling up, with all my flesh about me, to the mountain
tops, and enjoying the breeze that came across the Atlantic from the
shores of the United States, from which, as it were, I inhaled liberty
and health in one draught—they would, at least, have done me
the justice to admit, though I might have been politically tranquil, I
was not personally over quiet. (Laughter, and long continued cheer-
ing.) But if I have been absent from the busy scene of strife and
political contention, was there nothing doing for Ireland in the mean
time? Would they not allow me to witness the effects produced by
the double-pronged probe which the wily and sagacious ministers
placed at the disposal of my acute friend Sergeant Perrin, by which
the whole corrupted mass of the corporations of Ireland have been
examined and exposed? (Hear, hear.) Would they not allow me
the gratification of hearing, day after day, some new instance of pe-
culation brought home to and proved against them? Would they
want me at such a time to revive topics for political disputation?—
Ah! no, the draught was too good; I would not even shake the bot-
tle; I left them to swallow it even to the very dregs. [Laughter
and cheers.] I may safely say that there never was medicine more
required or more useful, or a more necessary purgation than that of
the corporation; and I believe the dose was never better adminis-
tered, nor could the pestle and mortar be better stirred up than it
was amongst you. [Here the hon. and learned member looked to
the part of the room where Mr. Hayes was sitting, with a significance
which produced much laughter and cheering.] Now it may be said
that I am triumphing over a fallen dog. Heaven knows they are
fallen, and blessed be God for it. (Laughter and cheers.) The con-
dition of Julius Cæsar, Bernard, or Henry Holmes Gobbins, or what-
ever their names are, dont so much affect us; or if the Marquis of
Wellesley had a passion for making knights, he may indulge it to
his heart's content. I would not waste a breath upon it; but it is
some advantage that we have gained a triumph over the system; that
we have triumphed over that monopoly of political and religious power
which has begotten, as it were, out of its own belly another mon-
opoly, called the Friendly Club, and from this double womb has
arisen the foul and fetid offspring called a Court of Conscience and
a police office, which has a direct interest in promoting litigation
amongst, and feeding upon the earnings of the poor of the country.
(Cheers.) This is not a victory over a corporation or over individu-
als, but it is a victory which will teach the fact that has so long
ruled Ireland that their domination is at an end—it will take from
those who so long held them those funds which are derived for local
purposes for the people, and which were intended for their benefit.
It will teach many, too, to look with forgiveness and compassion on
bye-gone times, and there will be found some old sinners amongst
them, who, if they repent of their misdeeds, may obtain a plenary in-
dulgence of all their former offences. (Laughter and loud cheers.)—
Though I speak in levity while the horrors of the coercion bill stare
us in the face, the very name of which represses every feeling of joy
or gladness; still I must impress in seriousness this important fact
upon your minds, that the corporation inquiry will be the means of
extinguishing a class which had extensive municipal and provincial
privileges, and if it will not restore a numerous body of individuals to
the ranks of their countrymen, it will at least prevent them from be-
ing linked and bodied against the country itself. (Cheers.) I speak
of the coercion bill as it is at present; but what was it when it pass-
ed the House of Lords? According to that bill as it passed the
House of Lords every political offence could be tried by a jury of offi-
cers. (Hear.) We are in the habit of praising our excellent army
and noble navy, but officers are the worst politicians possible. They
are most unfit for political—I was going to say discrimination and
judgment, but I thought of Baron Smith, and I have altered my opi-
nion. (Laughter.) But military men are the most unfit that can be
employed on political purposes. Why, who is it, in your own coun-
try, that has deserted the standard of his country, that has forfeited his
pledge; and disgraced himself?—he is a military man; it is Col.
Stawell. (Cheers.) He it was who in his addresses to his constitu-
ents gave expression to a full flow of patriotism, and yet there I saw
him abjuring his addresses, falsifying the sentiments contained in
them, and voting for every corrupt majority of ministers. (Cheers.)
I give you him as an instance of military men being likely to abuse
power when they get possession of it; and this was the brother of one
of the purest creatures, one of the noblest spirits that ever sympa-
thized with the misfortunes of country—a man for whom I had an af-
fection as strong and as ardent as for a brother—a man whose loss
rent my heart, and over whose grave I have shed tears of affection

and cheers.) He trampled upon his bro-
ne assistance in his power to the enemies
me, shame! there could be no blush left in
ome the instrument of oppressing his distract-
may be called intemperate language; it is the
and it is therefore that I use it. I don't wish to
feelings or to raise the resentments of my brethren of
or religious sect; I am the institutor of a new political
is founded upon the principle, that great reforms and ame-
ions can never be brought about by physical force and violence
—that blood, instead of being the proper instrument and ingredient
of popular achievements, only increase the evil which may have be-
fore existed, sows the seeds of worse consequences, and instead of
producing liberty, begets strife, and contention, and oppression.—
(Cheers.) Therefore it is that I pronounce military rule and ex-
ecrable despotism. (Hear.) Sir Richard Keane, too, came forward
and pledged himself to Repeal. I saw a letter the other day saying
that Sir Richard was making amends for his conduct on the repeal
question by his serving mass at the Abbey of Mellary. (A laugh.)
All I can say is, that he may serve mass, but he has not served Ire-
land—(hear and laughter)—but I hope that the Waterford boys, at
the next election, will give Sir Richard not only time to serve mass,
but that they will also afford him leisure to dig in the fields for the re-
mainder of his life. (Laughter.) Let me return to the coercion bill.
See what it was before it left the House of Lords. Under it a libel
could be tried before seven young officers. That was not all. You
don't forget the Stanley smoke clause. By that clause a man may
be called on this day and indicted before seven officers, for making
a signal by smoke three months before. Well, you will naturally
enough say, what proof could there be that he had an evil design in
allowing the smoke to pass off through the chimney. Oh! yes; but
the bill gave him the liberty not to demand what proof may be against
him, but it called upon him to disprove the charge. There was only
one way, therefore, that he could have no smoke, and not be liable
to the charge, and that was, by not either having potatoes, or turf to
boil them; but if he should happen to have either of those luxuries, a
police constable could bring him before the officers on the charge of
giving a signal by smoke, and have him convicted at once. [Hear.]
Now, that bill was passed in that form by the House of Lords and
approved of, of course, by Lord Grey, Lord Brodgham, and by Lord
Brougham too. Although he may now speak with great liberality a
Gateshead, I think it is, yet he gave his vote in favor of the clause
making the Irish peasant guilty of the offence, of his innocence of
which he could not possibly give any proof. There was another
clause in it, too, giving the power to establish a local black hole in
every parish of those districts which were proclaimed. And it was
for this ministry that I found Sir Richard Keane, and those like him,
voting. But, why do I here inveigh so strongly against this mea-
sure? Because this is the place where I first had an opportunity of
making my political proclamation. But it is said that this measure
is now practically repealed. When agrarian disturbances unhappily
prevailed in this country, we deplored them as much as any Brit-
ish minister; we regretted that the flag of mischief had been un-
furled just as much as Lords Brougham and Russell—we were ready
to punish the offenders, and we pointed out to the government the
instance of Clare where these disturbances had been repressed.—
They refused to comply with our request. But is that all? A con-
siderable time before the introduction of that measure, Stanley pass-
ed his tithe arrears coercion bill and thus placed an irritating blister
on the whole of Ireland and they were then astonished that distur-
bances continued.—(Hear, hear.) These are the ministers who thus
ruled the country, and whose humble slave I am not much disposed
to be! (A laugh and cheers.) Now, no one supposes that when the
feelings of a man differ from mine on the point of religion, I would
be capable of aspersing his religion, for if I thought myself capable
of tarnishing the character of a Protestant who was a sincere Chris-
tian, I should consider myself unworthy of standing before you for
one instant, but the feeling will not prevent me from stating that the
pretence under which the clergy got Stanley's bill was, that they
were in the greatest distress, and that if they got five per cent, on the
tithes due to them they would be the happiest men living, and we
were told in the most plaintive tones of one reverend doctor, who
was obliged to get rid of his coach and four, and another, whose
wife and thirteen children were compelled to go to Cheltenham.
When Mr. Shaw with a good deal of blubbering told us of such
facts as these, when he came forward with a bundle of letters, and
petitions and grievances alleged to be suffered by the clergy, I
really believed that there were good grounds for these complaints,
I had scarcely a doubt that the men were in great distress, and I there-
fore consented to, and voted for, the grant of a million of money mo-
ney, which was given to them. As soon however, as they received
this sum, their monitor advised them not to abate one farthing of the
amount of tithes which was due to them, and to collect them if they
were driven to it, at the point of the bayonet. I feel it my duty,
therefore, in now addressing you for the first time after the last ses-
sion of parliament, to retract an opinion which I was frequently in
the habit of advancing, and that was, that the establishment should be
cut down to the wants of the clergy, but that the existing interests
of the Protestant clergy should not be interfered with for their lives.
I have altered that opinion, and now think that not a single one of
these men who have so little claim to humanity and benevolence,
and who appear so ready to sound a second time the fœsin of distur-
bance and contention, should be allowed to retain a life interest in
the livings. (Hear, hear, hear.) There is one thing, however which
I must congratulate you on, and that is, the departure of the Mar-
quis of Anglesey from Ireland. He is gone to consult some celebrated
dentist in Paris; and now that he has left us, I will say that he
never was a Lord Lieutenant who had left a legacy of so much mis-
chief to Ireland. I never knew a man whom the Irish nation ought
to execrate so much. He had a character when he came among us
he used it not for but against Ireland. (Hear.) There never was a man
who instituted so many prosecutions. Lord Durham brought for-
ward a prosecution the other day for a libel of a perfectly private na-
ture, and when he announced his intention of following up the pro-
secution, the English press bristled up like hedge-hogs with indig-
nation. (Hear.) But where were the denunciations of that press
when the Marquis of Anglesey instituted so many prosecutions in
Ireland—where was their indignation when my friend Hodnett,
whom I see here to-night, was incarcerated for twelve months in a
dungeon? (Cheers.) Liberal and democratic principles are, however,
spreading in spite of all their efforts; we are getting many converts
in the steady North, and I recollect that when I was urging the re-
publican doctrine of representation with respect to the jury bill, I
received a petition from Sir Robert Ferguson, of Derry, nine-tenths
of the individuals who signed which were Orangemen, and they ad-
vocated the democratic principle that no grand Jury should be allow-
ed to tax those persons who had not a vote in its appointment?
(Cheers.) There were also contained in that petition much stronger
republican doctrine than any that I have ever broached. (Hear, and
cheers.) I am for a moral movement; the principle which directs my
political conduct is, that there should be no revolution until absolute
necessity requires it; I am not, Sir, for depressing any rank; I am
for raising society to the highest station, by giving to all men the
power of protecting themselves, their lives, and their properties.
(Cheers.) It is not however, in Derry alone, that the converts to demo-
cratic principles are increasing; no there is S. Crawford, who is a son
—I understand, to Col. Sharman, to whom the Duke of Richmond
addressed his celebrated works. Here is a man who has stepped
forward at the head of the Repealers of the North. Would to God
that he were the general leader; how readily would I fight under his
banners and become one of the "tail."

That tail has been the most successful epithet that was ever applied to me. I was once called a briefless barrister, though I believe I had more practice at the bar than those who gave me that appellation. I was then called a factious agitator with ulterior views, and I acknowledge that I was an agitator with ulterior views. It had been the practice to call a certain description of people in France *sans culottes*, though these were the men who achieved some of the noblest exploits for which that nation is so remarkable, and in Holland at the time of the Duke of Alva, there were persons in Holland to whom a name was applied which signified blackguards, but the blackguards beat the Duke and freed their country. Conway, of the Post, has certainly well earned any money which he may have got from the government, by reiterating the phrase of the "tail," as applicable to the members who act in accordance with my views; but if Mr. Sharman Crawford will only proclaim himself the leader of the Repeal question, I never will ask an honest man to vote for me, if I don't announce myself one of his tail.

BARON SMITH'S CHARGE.

The Grand Juries being sworn, Baron SMITH proceeded to address them as follows:—

"Gentlemen of both Grand Juries,—When the state of the Calendar, or the situation of the country seemed to call for admonition from the bench, I gave utterance to what appeared to be requisite or useful. On the other hand, when no such necessity existed, I did not consider it as incumbent on me to go through the mere ceremonial of a charge. Of the application of those rules a consequence has been, that I have seldom charged Grand Juries during the 30 years for which I have had a seat upon the bench. To this silence there have been exceptions occasional but rare. For example in the last two years I scarcely lost an opportunity for making some monitorial observations from the bench. When the critical and lawless situation of the country did not seem to be generally and fully understood, I sounded the tocsin, and pointed out the ambulance. The audacity of factious leaders increased from the seeming impunity which was allowed them. The progress of that sedition, which they encouraged, augmented in the same proportion: till on this state of things came, at length, the coercion bill, at once to arrest the mischief, and consummate the proof of its existence and extent. Two years ago I very unequivocally pronounced that tithes-resistance was but one of three Cerberian heads, of which rent and tax-resistance formed the other two; that law, property, and the constitution, were, in fact, what this triple monster bayed, and would, if placed within its reach, devour. Conscience could only tell me that my observations were well intended; but a constitutional public has pronounced them to have been requisite and useful. These felt the laws and constitution to be tottering; and while so many hands combined to precipitate their fall, they rejoiced to find them propped by the judges of the land. In approbation such as I have referred to, exertions beyond mine might have found an adequate reward; but I was destined to obtain a greater, for I add the censures of the factious as part of my remuneration. Like an incomparably greater man than I—who obeyed the laws, and defended the constitution of his country against the inroads of an instigated, despotic, and barbarian multitude—like him I have 'fought in the shade' of innumerable missiles discharged at me by the forces of sedition, enraged to find their secret quarters beaten up, and their projects somewhat marred, by being detected and exposed. Their abuse I consider as part of my testimonial and reward. One resistance I had to encounter, which I should have been glad to avoid, but by which I could not be surprised—the resistance of those who, without being intentional evil-doers, were inadvertent accomplices in the work of mischief, and were provoked with me for warning them and others that they were so. Their prejudices blinded them to effects hourly recurring and increasing—effects refuting their rash theories, and staring them in the face. Mistaking obstinacy for independence, they repelled the strength of a friendly argument as if it were the outrage of a gross assault. While they meant, with a giant arm, merely to clap a generous people on the back, they were shaking the sacred edifice of the law to its foundation; while I, whose duty it was to guard it, to no purpose cried 'Hold! hold! you know not what you do.' I would avoid such conflicts, because I wish to be on good terms with all but those who intend ill. But these are amongst the rubs which a public man, in pursuing his line of duty, must expect. These persons taxed with change of principle. I do not impute to such a charge that it was slanderous or malignant. It did not, whatever other accusations may have done, represent me to the public as having stained my ermine, which I trust in God I have never typically done, nor, through His grace and divine assistance, will ever be induced to do.

Praise of my style has been made a stalking horse, from behind which to disparage the matter which my words conveyed. From theatrical pomp and embroideries of style my taste, under any circumstances, would recoil; while on grounds distinct from any consideration of more taste, I would banish everything frivolous or affected from the bench. But I trust a man does not disentitle himself to a hearing by using 'proper words in proper places'; and this I have heard offered as the definition of a good style. If a speaker be convicted of pure language and perspicuous expression, I hope it may be admitted, in mitigation, that he was not undertaking to address a mob, and therefore was not talking in an unknown tongue. If I do not read, I have read, classic authors in my day and have been conversing with educated persons, male and female, all my life. From such an atmosphere I have imbibed habits that are become a second nature. In the mean time, I take my style to be the language of a gentleman, and to be met with in every circle of a class which is not yet quite exploded and obsolete; though I admit that specimens of it, which once were to be seen at every turn, are now scattered very sparingly through our social mass; and those rare natures not unlikely very speedily disappear in the fluctuating and tumultuous waste which roars furiously to overwhelm them.

Antithesis, as a trick, conceit, and point, I quite despise; though it involved the concentrated refutation of a flimsy mischief, I might condescend to turn it to such a use. But it so happens, that instead of sacrificing truth to antitheses, what I did was the reverse. Having captured (in the words of Dryden) 'a vile antithesis,' called passive resistance, which was per-

niciously active in the disaffected camp, I immolated it (or tried to do so) on the altars of law, religion, truth, loyalty, and the constitution. A judge who is merely criticised on the score of style has no great reason to complain, but he commits worse than a mere fault of style who makes antithesis his idol, and sacred truth its victim; or who makes statements such as some which have been attributed to me. I have been represented as laying it down, that law and justice were terms so completely convertible as to be synonymous. To hold such a doctrine would be to assert the infallibility of law-makers, and virtually to maintain that our code should be as immutable as that of [I think] the Persians. I, on the contrary, recognize the right of the subject to petition, and of the Legislature to repeal. But, I said, and say, that the injustice of a law can be no otherwise constitutionally demonstrated than by its repeal; that in the mean time no subject can hold an inquest on it; and, with or without the finding of a jury of malcontents, concurring in his disapprobation, pronounce it an unrighteous ordinance, and ought not to be obeyed. In effect, I merely said that Ireland does not contain 7,000,000 of Legislators, each individual forming one, and entitled to legislate for himself.

I certainly recollect that a grand argument for the union, resorted to in 1799, was—that the alternative before the countries was union or separation; and a member of our Legislature, now connected with this country, is reported to have said, that 'the proposition of the repeal would be entitled to the most strenuous exertions to defeat it, if it were not that it was in itself so extremely absurd, so utterly devoid of common sense, that this absurdity alone would insure its signal and triumphant defeat.' It appears that they think differently in Maryland and Galway; and that in the latter place two Roman Catholic clergymen were amongst the most strenuous reprobaters of the Union. But I do not wish to take Americans for my guides to the true interests of Ireland, nor submit those of the church established to the ministers of a rival church. Nay, I might scruple to submit them to such of the laity of that persuasion as I found expressing the sentiments which I beg to quote. They are represented as having been uttered at a numerous attended public and political dinner, by a Roman Catholic member of the present House of Commons. His reported words are these—'The Church Bill I do not value as any advantage to this country: it partially abolishes church cess, but in lieu of this it strengthens and fortifies that establishment, to which the people have been so long and so justly opposed; which has been the destruction of the tranquility of Ireland; and which, though professing peace and good will, has been the cause of shedding so much innocent blood. The Tithe Bill gives 1,000,000l. to support the very same system, to which we have been always opposed, and which must be entirely abrogated before complete tranquillity can be restored.' The above is extracted from a newspaper report; but the doctrine of the day is, that popular opinion is the appellate jurisdiction and dernier resort of the constitution; and that of this despotic opinion the press is the authentic organ and gazette. At the same meeting, a 'Repeal of the Union' being toasted, and received with 'fervid acclamation,' thanks were returned by a clergyman of the Roman Catholic persuasion; while another of the guests described 'Catholicity as having arisen in triumphant majesty amongst us.' Without arguing the question whether a proposition to repeal the Union is 'so absurd as to be devoid of common sense,' assuming it to be so, I would inquire, does it follow that the attempt may not be made at the expense of the law, and to the great detriment of the public peace?—or that, if made, it must, on the intrinsic grounds of its absurdity, be signally defeated? My experience (I had almost said my recent experience) has informed me that there is, if not a sublime daring, an imposing mock heroic in turbulent absurdity and nonsense, that, on the contrary, is too often triumphantly successful. The view taken of the coercion bill by some of the advocates of repeal I admit is a minor topic, on which I will therefore merely say—first, that it is asserted that no man is a friend to Ireland who can forgive that bill; secondly, that its enactment was preceded by frightful tumult, and, in fact, revolutionary and law upsetting insurrection; thirdly, that its coercions have produced a *ralat quantum* calm; and therefore, fourthly, that to refuse forgiveness to this strong measure is to pronounce that it was unpardonable to repress tumult, support the laws, defend the invaded constitution, and restore tranquillity to Ireland; and that if the Union were dissolved, 'no such atrocity towards Ireland would recur,' that no Parliament assembled in college green would attempt such an infringement on the Irish right of revelling in revolutionary and subversive tumult. Far am I, however, from so disparaging the superior orders of my country as to suppose that those who constituted its separate Parliament would be found to be so culpably neglectful of its peace. Why am I found an enemy to sudden and total innovation? Because I am a lawyer; and *ne quia moras* is an injunction of the law; because innovation is generally a positive evil, though it may be occasionally and relatively a good; because innovation partakes of the unsettling qualities of disturbance, and there is too close an affinity between precipitate and sudden. Lastly, because I have, in a pretty long experience, found such innovation the favourite manufacture of shallow minds. Is a fabric so prepared likely to be serviceable, or very lasting? We all acknowledge that

'Fools rush in, where angels fear to tread.'

But we know not, or forget, the extent to which this assurance operates. It is not the mere idiot class that is thus forward and assuming. Unfortunately for society, men are too often confident in the inverse ratio of their intellectual pretensions. While modest wisdom hesitates, presumptuous mediocrity steps forward, and cries,

"Let me do the thing; I will settle it out of hand."

But why are such adventurous bunglers accepted as directors? Alas! because their judges are often as mediocre as themselves. "Precipitation they hail as promptitude; while they sneer at provident caution as weak and lingering indecision. They take the vaunting word of presumption for its own powers, mistaking arrogance for capacity, and the unpretending modesty of intellect for a confession of unfitness. Your thorough-bred innovator is a mighty hunter after abuses. If this were all, such keen pursuits might accomplish good, for abuses are a proper subject for correction, provided we do not pluck up the good produce with the tares—provided we do not make too great a work about those faults

—quas aut incuria fudit,

Aut humana parum cavit natura.

Where I find a venerable institution, sound upon the whole—

—non ego paucis

Offendar maculis.

Not so those innovators of whom I have had experience, but against whose tribe, and whose design, our Crown and Legislature will be on their guard. The beams in their own eyes seemed but to make them the more quick-sighted to the moles of the constitution, and of every establishment which it contained. The rule was—to argue from abuse against the use. With them every bad custom, in an ancient constitution, was a pretext for a *coup de main*, which should remove the blemish, by virtually demolishing the body that contained it. The Lord preserve our laws and constitution from such innovative speculations! and make King, Lords, and Commons—and, under them, all sober subjects—our safeguard against their revolutionary schemes!

RESISTANCE TO CHURCH RATES.

A very remarkable trial took place at the Kent quarter sessions on Thursday. Three men were indicted for riotously and tumultuously obstructing parish officers in levying distress for church-rates. It appeared that the prisoners had rescued a pig seized for those rates, and the crowd assembled on the occasion, hooted and hissed the churchwarden and constables. The prisoners who did not deny the charge, made a temperate and manly defence. They said that they looked upon a law which enabled one man to take another's goods in support of a religion which he could not enjoy, was as bad as a law would be which authorised one man to rob another on the high-road. This is bold and fearless, but true and honest language; and so thought the jury, for they immediately acquitted the prisoners. The same individuals were subsequently indicted for riotously obstructing the sale of another pig, which the parish officers contrived to seize; but they were also acquitted upon this charge. *Irish Paper.*

RESISTANCE TO THE ASSESSED TAXES.

We have copied from the London papers a report of a general meeting of the deputations from all the metropolitan associations, organized to effect the repeal of the house and window duties. The resolutions adopted on the occasion, and the bold and fearless language of the speakers, evince the determined spirit of the citizens of London no longer to submit to those taxes. The *Times* of Thursday, in advertising to the meeting, says—We regard the assessed taxes imposed upon houses and windows as already repealed. We are convinced that Lord Althorp will redeem his conditional, though tardy and reluctant pledge, and we venture to hope that there will no longer be occasion or excuse for the continuance or the spread of these anti-tax associations, which, though now aiming at the attainment of a defensible object by legal means, may, if perpetuated and extended, in the same spirit of hostility to the existing ways and means of the treasury, embrace the abolition of other taxes as well as those which are now the subject of complaint. We observe by a late return presented to the House of Commons, that in the year ending the 5th of Jan. last, the amount of duty levied on inhabited houses was 1,380,984l. and that on windows, 1,202,931l., making together the sum of 2,582,915l. The erasure of this item from the revenue of next year, would certainly create a considerable blank in the Chancellor's budget, and it is difficult to say what direct imposts would become favorites with the people to supply its place; but when we consider that the obnoxious assessments which are now agitating the country with discontent from one end to the other, and which are engendering associations against the enforcement of the law on the dreaded Whitefoot model, do not amount to nearly the sum levied on that filthy and poisonous drug tobacco, and do not exceed a third of the duty collected from the more deleterious use of ardent spirits, we need scarcely despair of finding some substitute among the multitudinous list of articles in the excise and customs calculated to fill up the void which would be left by the emancipation of our household divinities from the surveillance of the King's surveyor, and the intrusion of the tax-collector.—*Id.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

At West Bromwich, near Birmingham, a bull was baited on the 12th of August last, at a wake established to commemorate the consecration of the new church.—*London Examiner.*

William Roche, Esq. M. P. is one of the requisitionists in Limerick, for the collection of the O'Connell tribute.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—With feelings of great sorrow we announce the premature and untimely death of the Hon. Randal Plunkett, son of the late, and brother to the present Lord Leath. This distressing event took place on Tuesday morning. Mr. Plunkett was enjoying the sport of hunting on Monday, and in the course of the chase, had a severe fall from his horse. He was immediately removed to Manning's house, and had every aid that medicine and skill could administer, under the direction of Doctor Monkattell, of Ardee; and was apparently so far recovered in the course of the evening that the family retired to rest, quite unprepared for the melancholy event. It was supposed that a rupture of a blood vessel in the head had taken place, the effects of which no human caution could avert. Mr. Plunkett was in his 23d year.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Mr. James Martin, the timber merchant, was one of the witnesses examined before the select committee on the Dublin and Kingstown Canal. He described the trade of Dublin as generally declining.—The committee asked him whether he attributed "the great falling off of the trade to the cargoes upon vessels." His answer was, to the charges and the state of the country. I recollect fifteen years ago, when there was in the port of Dublin, at one time, discharging, 15 to 20 American ships, 20 to 30 cargoes from Norway, 15 to 20 cargoes from the Baltic. For those cargoes there was generally given in exchange some of the produce of the country. Now the trade in Norway is brought down to two or three cargoes, and the trade of Prussia has diminished one half."

AN EXAMPLE TO IRISH LANDLORDS.—The following communication, dated Bellmount, Nov. 1, appears in the *Kilkenny Journal*:—"I lately applied to N. A. Vigers, Esq., M.P., on the part of the widow and orphans of the late Henry Rainsford, of Loughlin-bridge, for the lease of a farm, which lease had been promised to said Rainsford, previous to his death. Mr. Vigers not only complied with my request, but made a reduction on the farm of half a guinea per acre. But his liberality to the widow and orphans did not stop here. He allowed her half a guinea per acre on the farm for the last three or four years—and all this without being solicited by the widow's or orphans' friends.

The new rector of Letterkenny, the Rev. Charles Boyton, so well known by his high Conservative politics, has appointed a Catholic gentleman as his law agent. We always thought the reverend gentlemen to be better than he said he was.

There was a most extraordinary chase in this county on Wednesday last. Mr. Quinn, of Redmondstown, having seen a buck in his lawn after breakfast, fired at him with shot, which had no effect, as was proved afterwards, it not having penetrated further than the skin; he then had his horse saddled, and, by the time he was mounted, the buck was at least half a mile off; he immediately rode after him, swam the Anner at Mr. Mandeville's, from that to Ballynockin, with the buck in view all through, from which the buck made a wildness to the Gammonfield Chapel, where Mr. Quinn came up with him, and pressed him to the Waterford road, which he was unable to cross, and then took him. This was the most brilliant burst heard of for many years, nor do we think the *Sporting Magazine* will equal it. The distance being eight miles, with the buck in view all through, rode by a single gentleman, over a cross country, proving his horse and horsemanship not to be surpassed.—*Clonmel A.vertiser.*

"THE NATIONAL DEBT" OF IRELAND.

"The National Debt to Daniel O'Connell,"—"Sordid Traffic"—"Filling his Pockets," &c.—[Two different names given to the same thing by the men of Enniscorthy, and the *Courier* newspaper.]
 "But in general one tyrant stood prominently forward and called himself THE PEOPLE."—[Luttrell Lambert.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

O'Connell Mountains, 29th Oct. 1833.

MEN OF IRELAND—I have once before addressed you from those mountains—from those mountains of Clare, which, at my request, you have chosen as the terrestrial monument to the name of the Father of his country.

The suggestion which I then gave was immediately adopted.—When the press of London abandoned its duty to England as well as Ireland, by becoming, as I then called it, "the suppress of London," in omitting the reports of some of the Liberator's most important speeches, and one in particular—that one in which he fell like an avalanche on Gower, and North, and Doherty, when the object of the ministers was to crush him if they could—I recommended that reporters should be immediately sent over from Ireland, to be paid by Ireland—and it was done accordingly.

The London press then found that, though potent, it was not omnipotent, and that it had only tried an experiment, like making use of a pitch-fork to keep out the tide. Ireland got O'Connell's speeches from her own reporters directly, and England got them indirectly through the Irish and "American" newspapers.!!!

The Repeal question was, of course, immensely strengthened by the conduct of "the suppress of London," which showed itself the accomplice of the government in want of justice to Ireland.

I thank the editors of the "suppress of London," for their co-operation with us then as repealers. The press of London knows now right well what I then told it—viz., that, though potent, it was not omnipotent. "We are eight millions," and O'Connell is our leader. England, in the present state of Europe, will insist upon being made acquainted by its press with the sentiments of the leader of millions, in organization, of the people of this empire. The London press has found its level.

While persons who are but imperfectly acquainted with me imagine that I am merely a kind of gander-winged, wild Irishman—"a ranting, roaring Heiland-man," of these mountains, and reckless of all distinction of subjects, provided I can make them topics of public declamation or public writing—those, on the contrary, who do know me thoroughly, know very well that I recoil with almost morbid sensitiveness from interposition in any concerns, either public or private, which do not come within the scope of my legitimate function, & in which it would be imprudent or indelicate for me to intermeddle. A principle which I early adopted, and on which I have ever endeavored to act in my department with society is, that

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
 As modest stillness and humility,"

and, therefore, in the same proportion in which I am one of the "hot spirits, sons of thunder," of Ireland, a turbulent and volcanic demagogue, as a matter of public duty to the cause which I think the right one, just in the same degree do I endeavor to deport myself with modest stillness and humility in the peace of private society, and on all occasions which interdict the tempestuous exercise of my public character.

My friend, Richard Barrett, knows this, for he knows me well; and must know me, as I have continual recourse to him for advice, when there is an opportunity of consulting him, in order that I may obtain the advantage of his inestimable "Pilotage."

I glory in the name of a fervid Irish Protestant agitator; but I would repudiate, with loathing, the character of a troublesome professor of speechification, obtruding himself into matters either private or public, in which his interference would be unwarrantable, impertinent, and intermeddling.

It is not, I am sure, necessary for me to go—"extra flammantia munda mundi,"—beyond the flaming boundaries of the world of agitation. The topics—the legitimate topics of Irish agitation, unfortunately, give ample scope to me, without my trying to go beyond them.

Now, one of those subjects from which I have abstained with the most undeviating steadiness, and from which, of course, I will abstain, has been anything like incitement to Ireland either by public speaking or writing, on the subject of what the men of Enniscorthy have named "the national debt to Daniel O'Connell," and which words have been printed in capitals in the *Wexford Independent*.

But although I have abstained, do abstain, and will abstain from this, as a matter highly indelicate for me to write or speak on—it is a matter of arrangement between O'Connell and the people of Ireland, between the father of his country and his manumitted children—and I have no right to interfere in it, any more than in the domestic arrangements of Darynane Abbey, or Merrion-square, or Albemarle-street; but, although I abstain from this, as highly improper, there is a matter interwoven with it, viz.—"the designation of the fund," on which, if I were to be silent at this time, I should be most evidently guilty of an omission of public duty, since the base *Courier* and other papers are endeavoring to weaken O'Connell's influence in England, by premeditated misrepresentation.

My theme shall be in the juxta position of two passages. The high-spirited men of Enniscorthy call the fund to be raised "the National Debt to Daniel O'Connell" and Ireland "filling his pocket," "sordid traffic," &c. Now, I shall rigidly analyze the subject, and consequently refute this stupid and malignant falsehood of the editor of the *Courier*, whose object is plain enough to any one who gives himself the trouble of giving the matter eleven seconds consideration. O'Connell's influence with the people of England is becoming too powerful to be digested by the enemies of liberty. My countrymen, remember Mr. Aitwood's letter to me, and the distinction which he drew in it between the feelings of the people of England and the government of England towards Ireland. Never forget this, ye men of Ireland!

As a basis of my argument, not a theoretical basis, but one taken from history, showing what ought to be from what ought not to be, from "philosophy teaching by example," I say that with the greatest possible respect and veneration for the memory of Henry Grattan—in my opinion, although he did it, he ought not to have accepted the parliamentary grant of £50,000, or any grant at all to be raised upon Ireland, because he had only done the duty which he undertook to do when elected and had not made any pecuniary sacrifice more than any other private gentleman, by attending his parliamentary duties.

Now, O'Connell did make an actual unequivocal pecuniary sacrifice, viz., of what he annually made of his profession before he took Ireland as his sole client in the supreme court of the empire—the parliament, whether, indeed, that be a court of justice for his client or not, I am not sufficiently acquainted with legal learning to decide, and, therefore, will not venture to give an opinion—it might not be quite prudent.

But this is not the whole case—that sacrifice was not and is not all—for in addition to the actual loss of what he *did* make of his profession, there is the virtual loss of another sum, viz., the difference between what "Counsellor O'Connell" made, and what "the Liberator O'Connell" would make, if he had retired from public politics, and devoted himself to his profession the day the royal assent, wrung by his moral and intellectual organization of Ireland, was given by George the Fourth to the Emancipation Bill.

But would Ireland, Catholic Ireland, (for what proportion do we the Protestants bear to the Catholics?) would the millions of Irish Catholics be now on equal terms with their former oppressors, without a direful contest in Ireland, and horrible and appalling consequences of it in England, which would paralyse England, the power of England, commercial England through the world, if O'Connell had not been "Counsellor O'Connell"—THE COUNSELLOR, a lawyer of transcendent powers, not in one department alone, but in every branch of his profession.

Who but a lawyer of transcendent powers could have inspired confidence in a people paralysed by the heart-freezing atrocities of the anarchical government of George the Third, a King on whose "crest sat horror-plumed"—a government that drove Ireland into rebellion, for the purpose of perpetrating that perfidious political rape called the Union—that union of the two countries, like the ghastly union of Tarquinius Superbus at midnight with Lucretia; who, I say, but a lawyer of transcendent genius in his profession, could have kept his constitutional forces together for many years, and organised them for ultimate victory, when their conduct was an incessant running fight with the accursed law?

In plain terms, the essence of the question is this—I state it distinctly, that no one may be deluded by the alike stupid, shallow, and malevolent blackguardism of the *Courier*—shallow as a shallow sink, of which one can see at a glance the putrid deposit at the bottom.

The moral compact between O'Connell and his family is positive and explicit, and has imposed on him certain sanctimonious duties to them, which cannot be dispensed with, and which it would be a heinous offence in the eyes of God and man to violate, by leaving them unfulfilled. The compact between him and Ireland is only tacit and implied, and if he had never taken a part in politics at all, and had left Ireland as he found her, betrayed, terror-struck, and deserted by the world—"lone as a cove within its shroud"—almost festering in her shroud, he would be no more guilty of any actual, positive, moral criminality than any one of those tens of thousands of amiable and honorable but retiring Irishmen in every part of the empire, who, being unfitted by temperament for public life, shrink almost with shuddering from embroiling themselves in political turmoil, however they might deplore the bitter destiny of their country.

In one of the languages of the north of Europe the word which signifies "to die" is a compound of exquisite pathetic beauty; literally translated, after its de-composition, "to die" would be "to pass over sorrow." Now, I am a good deal inclined to think that the high-minded men of Enniscorthy will not differ from my opinion if I affirm that although this beautiful verb shows in its analysis a short way of providing that a family shall not endure sorrow, or even exist under the endurance of the slightest inconvenience from utter deprivation of property, O'Connell would not be justified in putting his daughters in easy circumstances for ever, and causing them "to pass over sorrow" by taking them by the tresses and ringlets of their hair, laying his knee on their bosoms, and affectionately cutting through their windpipes with a highly-tempered and fine-toothed, Epicurean, voluptuous, *La Sylphide* Taglion-like, sweet-moving, not skreeking, but zephyr-like, lover-like, soft-sighing hand-saw!—Neither, I am persuaded, do these Wexford men believe that O'Connell would be right, in the presence of their mother, to provide the avoidance of sorrow for ever for his sons by "Burking" them and sending their bodies as a present to the College (of course the *Irish College*) of Surgeons, for dissection, even although it be evident that he might, to a certain extent, promote the progress of physiological science in Ireland by this "free-gratis-for-nothing" anatomical donation.

Now, I affirm that his positive duty to take care of his family (which he cannot do without an income) is quite as well defined, and as sanctified, as his negative duty is well defined; not to perpetrate the enormous horrors I have just ironically described.

The word "Tribute" is a bad, a very bad word—it does not define the nature of the thing with sufficient precision—"The National Debt to O'Connell" is the form of expression which ought henceforward to be adopted—FOR WHAT IS IT BUT JUST A REPAYMENT BY IRELAND, AT THE END OF THE YEAR, OF THAT SUM, WHICH, BY NOT TAKING FROM CLIENTS, (WHO WOULD GIVE IT WITH EAGERNESS) O'CONNELL HAS VIRTUALLY, DURING THAT YEAR, GIVEN AS A LOAN TO IRELAND—and the amount of that "Debt," I again repeat it, is not the mere amount of what he did make before Emancipation, but by every principle of honor and gratitude ought to be calculated according to the amount of what he would make after a political triumph, ethereal, and sublime, and original, in its nature and essence, which has rendered him beyond measure the most universally celebrated man now existing in the world, and which he could not have obtained had he not been "Counsellor O'Connell," and "THE COUNSELLOR."

There is a topic, which, although not in absolute direct connection with the subject, suggested by the article in the *Wexford Independent*, I yet beg permission to introduce here, ye men of Ireland, before I conclude.

Sir John Herschell, in his *Astronomy*, with exquisite felicity of expression, describes "the aberration of light" as "distorting the aspect of the heavens;" and assuredly the aberration of the holy light of Christianity into religious persecution and Orange ascendancy, produced in Ireland an appalling distortion of the aspect of the moral Empyrean of Ireland.

That I do not give to Kings, and their representatives, what Cobbett with inimitable force and justice once called "puke-giving adulation," given to George IV., will, I think, be readily acknowledged; but I should be very unfit for my function, as a constitutional agitator, working for a bloodless regeneration of my country, were I not, as a Protestant seeking common justice for the Catholics, to express my gratitude to the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Littleton for the removal of Colonel Blacker, "the roaring lion" of Orangeism in Ireland.

The Colonel will now (because he must do so) "roar you as gently as a 'twere a Nightingale;" or even will roar you as sweetly as a 'twere

"The ouzel cock, so black of hue,
 "With Orange tawny bill."

Indeed the roaring Orange lion does now look very like an Ouzel. The power of the Orange faction is shattered, and has been long broken for ever. Nothing but the high and mighty powers of the Rev. Mr. Boynton's intellect, and his energy, and the aid of a most potent evening paper, kept it together until now. But the victory of O'Connell is the more noble, that he had triumphed over a powerful and splendid antagonist.

I conclude—O'Connell is under a two-fold compact, one to his family, express and positive, the second to Ireland, implicit and tacit, and which though not less sacro-sanctified in its essence than the former, yet, of course, derives moral modification from the existence of that other.

Now, therefore, from these mountains, which you have, at the suggestion of my voice, named the O'Connell Mountains and from whence I called on you to treat the press of London with derision when it became a suppress, I call upon you, ye men of "Green Erin of the streams" to discontinue as ambiguous, and consequently affording a basis of malevolent misrepresentation, the term "Tribute," and adopt from henceforward the term of designation used by the high-spirited men of Enniscorthy.

Men of the city of "The Stone of Storrow," on which was signed the still perfidiously violated treaty, still perfidiously violated, as long as your hierarchy are insulted, by the deprivation of their

titles, and as long as tithes continue to be by compulsion of law, wrenched and riven from Irish Catholic—men of ancient and venerable Limerick, who have adopted him as one of yourselves—the president of your Chapter of Liberators, sitting amidst rocks and cataracts, and clouds and eagles cleaving through them, looks down from those mountain wilds upon your lovely city and bright-gleaming river, and calls on you to pass a vote of thanks to the men of Enniscorthy, and to set an example to the rest of Ireland of the alteration of the name of the National Debt of Ireland to the august father of his country.

I am confident that those most respectable and respected gentlemen who act as treasurers will not be adverse to the change of name which I recommend.

When there was only one way of obtaining the independence of Ireland—that of Greece, and Belgium, and Paris, and England in 1832—the men of Wexford poured the tide of their heart's gore into the conflict as freely as the flow of the Slaney's flood. But moral light has since that time flown through Ireland with a rapidity, as if it had taken to itself "the wings of the morning;" and how delightful is it to find that they now not only comprehend the better mode of regeneration of Ireland, but give example by the mode of expression they have adopted, how sensible they are of the superior power of the magic warfare of the Pacifator—a warfare peaceful, bloodless, and irresistible—and irresistible just because it is peaceful and without blood.

Men of Ireland, I disdain to acknowledge any superiority over me of any other living man, be he who he may—but I do acknowledge the superiority of O'Connell. I repeat what Lord Raw-head-and-bloody-bones Grey in Pandæmonium, and what the puppy Stanley read in the House of Commons—"I give the Liberator voluntary moral allegiance"—"I am his liegeman" in working for the civil and religious liberty of Ireland, of England, and the world.

Countrymen, I am your ever devoted friend,

THOMAS STEELE,

A Member of the Glorious Birmingham Political Union.

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

We are glad to see that the people of Ireland are preparing to make some compensation to their great Parliamentary advocate for his continued and augmented exertions in their behalf. If ever citizen deserved the gratitude of his countrymen, O'Connell has done so, and we sincerely hope that no part of the island he has served with such unexampled industry and zeal, will be wanting to its duty on this occasion. Mr. O'Connell, it has very often been said, has given up, to serve his country, the immense income which his profession brought him, but this is by no means the greatest of the sacrifices he has made for her advantage. O'Connell has not through life been one of those sunshiny patriots, who do no more for the people, than may enable them to stand well with the aristocracy, and in their most democratical harangues to the oppressed endanger their standing in the drawing-rooms of the oppressor. No—what Mr. O'Connell has been, he has been heartily and wholly—and heartily should the people meet and sustain him. The vulgar-minded and the heartless, and the stranded political opponent, who is run aground for some matter of abuse, to hurl at the head of the great leader, have made it a practice to sneer (like Sir Robert Peel) at receiving what in point of fact (while it confers honor on his country to bestow) is no gratuity to him but a well earned right. But this feeling has not been shared by any whose opinions are worth regarding.—They felt that Mr. O'Connell could not do otherwise, than accept without a manifest injury to the cause in which he was embarked, so his receiving it, so far from furnishing ground of sarcasm or ridicule, added weight to the sacrifices which he had already made, and that O'Connell never showed himself a truer nor more sterling patriot than when he gave up his independence itself to promote his country's welfare.

The following is from a Dublin print:

Haye's Hotel, 13, Dawson-street, Dublin,
 October 19, 1833.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Fellow Countrymen.—The fitting period of the year has now arrived for the Collection of the National Annuity, established by grateful Ireland to indemnify for his pecuniary losses in her cause, her patriotic and powerful advocate, DANIEL O'CONNELL, M.P. By virtue, therefore, of our honorable trust, and in deference to your anxious wish, expressed from so many quarters, we beg leave to recommend Sunday, the 10th November next, as the O'Connell Tribute Day, for the present year, 1833.

The claim has now assumed the character of a National Debt, incurred by us—the People—to this distinguished man, who, in devoting wholly to our service his eminent talents and "time that might be sold," sacrifices thereby his private interests to an extent as unexampled as his public utility is inestimable. To the liquidation of this Debt, we are justified in saying every Parish in Ireland will eagerly contribute.

Our purpose, then, is to urge you to business, and at once. Active Collectors being of primary importance, we earnestly request the friends of the measure to form committees in their respective parishes, from whence indispensable officers may be supplied, and other requisite arrangements effected; and thus, fellow-countrymen, will your zeal, directed by system, render this year's Tribute worthy of the nation from whose justice and gratitude it is derived.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your faithful servants, John Power, Andrew Ennis, David Lynch, Cornelius MacLoughlin, Trustees of the O'Connell Tribute. P. V. Fitzpatrick, Secretary.

CORK POLICE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

Eysaht Pennecfather, Esq. a young gentleman of interesting appearance and most gentlemanly demeanour, whose person was decorated with the ribbon of the order of "Liberators," was brought up from the Bridewell, charged with having committed a violent assault on Mr. Harvey, a member of the fraternity of Quakers between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. He stated that about 12 o'clock last night, he and some friends went to the Cigar Divan, in Prince-street, to see a new table, where he met with the prisoner, who had been for some time playing cards with another gentleman, between whom some difference having arisen, he upset the table, flung the candles and cards into the fire, and kicked up a tremendous row. Complainant then took him by the hand, seeing that he had a large parcel of notes about him, and that there was apparently a personal hostility towards him in the room and was about conducting him out of the house when he struck him; then finding that it was better to avoid



him, as he was in a state of intoxication, he and a friend went towards home, and had reached Turkey-street, when they were pursued by Mr. Pennefather, who again attacked them. Complainant then gave him in custody to the watchman, who conveyed him to Bridewell.

Mr. Pennefather—Now, your Worships, I'll give you the other side of the question. Come, Mr. Quaker, what made you go to this Cigar divan, or rather this hell, for hell it is made at 12 o'clock at night?

Complainant—To see a new table.

Mr. Pennefather—Well, then, I'll turn the tables on you.

Complainant—You turned one at all events last night.

Your Worships, I'll state my case, and then you will judge from the consequences that I have a right to be discharged, I trust as a stranger, I shall meet with your protection, and that you will receive my information against him.

Court—Most certainly, Mr. Pennefather.

Then gentlemen, I was something elevated last night, and between 11 and 12 o'clock went to the Prince's-street, to procure a cigar, having heard of this Divan, and having got two or three, the proprietors, who are Frenchmen, I believe, for I pledge my honor from their very chops I would swear that they are not Irishmen, accosted me very civilly, and invited me up stairs, and when there I was asked to play, with which I complied. I knew during play that I was cheated, though I could not say in what manner. This member of a gentle fraternity most inconsistently caught hold of me so mildly by the arm, that it was nearly dislocated, and pushed me violently down stairs.—I called out for the watch in the street, when, like cowards, they ran, and would not even afford the manly satisfaction of standing before my face to face. I pursued them some distance, when I was arrested and carried to Bridewell. I have been, your Worships, five months in confinement before, because I dared, and had the manliness to state my opinions on a political question before the public.—

But, gentlemen, I feel more for this one night's confinement at the suit of this inconsistent Quaker, whose doctrine it is to preach peace and good will, but whose practice is to frequent hells, and kick up midnight broils. I have a respect for his fraternity, and still, despite of his conduct, shall respect them, believing them to be the honestest sect of Christians we have; but he ought to be expelled the body.—Am I discharged gentlemen?

Court—You are, indeed, Mr. Pennefather; and do not consider Mr. Harvey authorised by any means in committing you to Bridewell.

Mr. Pennefather—Your Worships, I shall lodge information in the course of the day, not only against the "gentle" Quaker, but against that inestimable shop, the Cigar Divan.

He accordingly withdrew.—Cork Reporter.

MALLOW.

An interesting and truly affecting spectacle was exhibited in the town of Mallow, on the evening of Monday last, by which the feelings of disgust and indignation entertained by the inhabitants on account of the existing persecution of the independent electors, were manifested in the strongest manner.—A few old men who had been for sometime incarcerated because of the independent exercise of their right of franchise on the popular side, were on their return home, met outside the town by almost the entire population bearing torches and lighted tar-barrels, and carried in triumphant procession through the streets. The shouts of applause proceeding from the assembled multitudes, and their wild joy at the liberation of these last victims of a ruthless persecution, exceeded any scene of the kind ever witnessed by the writer of this communication, while the satisfaction depicted on the countenances of the poor liberated showed they felt themselves indemnified by that moment of triumph for their sufferings and privations in confinement. The commiseration excited by the scene resolved itself into an unanimous determination on the part of the honest and independent inhabitants to avenge such oppression at the next election.

LEIXLIP NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The dedication of this handsome edifice took place on Monday last, the 1st Nov., being the festival of the saint who is the patron of the parish. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Savage, P. P., assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Laphan and Meagher, of Marlborough-street. A very appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woods, which was listened to with that attention which the eloquence of this gentleman fully merited. The choir was most affective, and great thanks indeed, are due to the professional ladies and gentlemen from town, who gave their services gratis. Many of the Dublin Clergy were present, and the attendance of all creeds was most respectable.

After the ceremony, Mr. Cogan, a most efficient member of the Committee, entertained his Dublin friends, whose avocations called them immediately to town, with an excellent *dejeuner a la fourchette*; and at half past four, a party of the clergy sat down to dinner, at Mr. McNaghten's hospitable table, at the distillery, where the evening was spent in the most cheerful and happy manner. We understand that Mr. Savage intends, with the approbation of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, to fix the consecration for some day in June next.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN BALTIMORE.

We extract the following from the Dublin Register:—

Dear Sir,—I request the favor of your giving this letter a place in your next publication.

Yours truly,

EDWARD DWYER.

Michael Staunton, Esq.

Baltimore, 28th Sept., 1833.

Sir,—By the late resolution of the "Associated Friends of Ireland in the city of Baltimore," I am authorised to transmit to you 307 dollars 66 cents, to be handed to Mr. O'Connell, to be appropriated to such purposes as he may deem conducive to the political amelioration of Ireland. Inclosed you will find a bill of exchange on London for £63 7s 11d., exchange at 7 1/2 per cent., 60 dollars interest at 1 per cent.

The persecution of Mr. O'Connell, by the corrupt portion of the London press, and a vile slander lately invented by the tools of a tottering ministry to lessen the admiration and respect with which he is universally regarded in this great and happy country, will have, when the truth comes to be known, the very opposite effect. Although, like us all, he condemns slavery in the abstract, no man can believe Mr. O'Connell is ignorant of the institutions of this country and its history—of the peculiar circumstances of our situation on this subject, and of the untiring efforts which have been and are still making to remedy the evil, as to cast unmerited censure on a people who were the first among the nations to raise their voice for the abolition of the slave trade. But although those who are acquainted with Mr. O'Connell's feelings and sentiments in regard to the people of this

country, do not believe the slander, still he owes it to Ireland—he owes it to America—he owes it to his own imperishable name and elevated character, to explain the circumstances and refute the libel.

I know it will be gratifying to you to learn that the same generous sympathy for Ireland which spread through this great republic when she contended for emancipation, is again awaked in the cause of "Repeal," without which it is now evident that Ireland can never be prosperous.

I am, Sir, with sentiments of high respect, your obedient servant,
BERNARD M. BYRNE.

Edward Dwyer, Esq. Corn-Exchange, Dublin.
P. S. Please to direct to Dr. B. M. Byrne, North Charles-street Baltimore.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

MR. EDITOR.

The arguments of "Talbot Wexford" in regard to an independent parliament, are subtle and specious, but by no means logical or correct. "How, [says he,] can we say a parliament existed before such a assembly was called by that name? How can we say that Columbus discovered America, for America was not then called by that name?" These questions are of the assentive kind, and are intended to prove, that a parliament existed, before it received its name. This is the same doctrine which has been advanced by many writers. They have asserted that nothing has been created by man. The triangle, so frequently used in metaphysics, according to their reasoning always existed, though probably it had never been in use until within a certain time. The circle has always existed, man merely expressed it. Such argument does not in this case apply. The councils of men are the creations of men, composed of mortals, and often altered by them to suit their convenience. "Talbot Wexford's" attempt to shew analogy between the existence of parliament, and the discovery of America is a failure. The former received its existence at the hands of men, and received a name at the time of its formation. America has endured since the commencement of the world, created as a component part thereof by the Almighty. There is, therefore no analogy between the two. I neither said, hinted, or insinuated that "there can be no Senate unless one founded by Romulus," and no person can infer it from my remarks. [See Truth Teller, p. 363.] The quotation from Plowden, p. 118, in "Talbot Wexford's" last communication, is the only one which goes to support his argument. I will shew that what it asserts is incorrect. It seems to state positively that Ireland had an independent parliament now to my proof.

In the year book, 1 Hen. VII. 3. We find the following reasoning to establish the fact of Ireland's dependency on England, notwithstanding her parliament. "The general-run of laws enacted by the superior senate, are supposed to be calculated for its own internal government and do not extend to its distant dependent countries, which, bearing no part in the legislature, are not therefore in its ordinary and daily contemplation. But, when the sovereign legislative power sees it necessary to extend its care to any of its subordinate dominions, and mentions them expressly by name, or includes them under general words, there can be no doubt but then they are bound by its laws." This is the principle which has always influenced England, and as I have shewn, before, even in the time of 12th John, Ireland was bound by any English statute when she was specifically named therein, or generally included. [20 Hen. VI. 8. 2 Ric. III. 3. 12.] Now the unjust and oppressive laws entitled, "Poynning's Laws," which effectually disrobed the Irish parliament of every thing like power or independence, were enacted in the 19. Hen. VII. Their provisions I have set forth in my second communication, (See T. Teller.) Now, I repeat—If Ireland's parliament as I have shewn, were under the power of the English parliament; if the latter, as I have also shewn, could pass laws to bind Ireland, and the Irish parliament could not pass any acts unless they first received the sanction of the King of England, as was decreed by Poynning's laws, how can any one assert that it was "powerful or independent." Again, we all know, and as I have said before, the members of the Irish parliament were Englishmen or the emissaries of England; how can we say that it was a parliament representing the Irish nation? We know farther, that the so called "Irish Parliament" resigned all its authority, and consented to the accursed legislative union with England? "Talbot Wexford" thinks that he has sustained his argument. I feel sure that I have indisputably established mine. He invites the public to judge; I do the same.

I do not know whether I will again argue on this point, as I can say little or nothing more to substantiate my assertion.—Fact can derive no aid from diffuse argument; when stated it should be acknowledged. I have during this amicable dispute, always kept in view truth and ingenuousness. I have, always been willing to acknowledge my error, and above all, I have endeavoured to give Ireland and Irishmen their due.—Whatever may be the result of my labours, I will solace myself with the pleasing consciousness that those who read these effusions, will entertain the same opinion of my feelings, and sentiments, which "Talbot Wexford" has been kind enough to express in his last communication.

Since I last addressed you, I have been informed that two or

ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Friday next 3d January, 1834 at 7 o'clock P. M. on business of importance.
WM. JAS. MACNEVEN.
EBER WHEATON, Sec'y.

800 barrels winesap Cider for sale by Wm. Flinn, at the old establishment corner of Duane and Augusta streets. Southern tier chants will do well by giving the above article a trial. Dec 25

TO BE SOLD.

THE MAN OF WAR HOUSE, Stable, Shed, and a lot of land 100 feet on the Bloomingdale road, by 200 feet deep, being on the corner of Fourth st. On the premises is an excellent Pump of water. The Man of War is well known as a first rate stand for business.—Title indisputable; if not previously disposed of, will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House on Wednesday next the 15th of Jan. 1833.—For further particulars, apply to
EDWARD M'GLOIN.
d23

No. 4 Benson-street.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in America, in ships at reasonable and moderate rates. Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expense in the months March, April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robert Rapier, Queen Adelaide Steamers—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool. The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient.—No detention takes place as the vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can engage their passage on good terms, in a First Class Coppered and Copper-fastened Vessel, to sail direct from Dublin for this port, in the month of March or April next, apply to
Dec. 28, 1 month. GEO. M'BRIDE, Jr. 3, Cedar st.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway.

An extensive collection of Pictures of Piety, plain and colored, suitable for distribution. Prayer Books, small Crucifixes, &c. &c. Also, the Catholic Calendar and Lay's Directory for 1834; Companion to the Sanctuary; Review of Pox's Book of Martyrs, &c.

DR. E. LEONARD, formerly resident Physician of the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, Accoucheur and Licentiate in Midwifery, No. 14 Dever st. nov. 16.

INFORMATION.

Of Joseph Johnson, from Ballycarry, County Antrim, Ireland. He worked for John Kelly, contractor on the Canal near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; whence he wrote in March 1832 to his wife in Ireland. It is supposed he left Huntingdon in the Autumn of 1832 for the Beaver or Delaware Canal, or for some part of Maryland. Any information respecting said Johnson will be thankfully received by his wife. Address R. v. P. Byrne, Charleston, Mass.

Of PETER EORLICK a native of the Parish of Drunslea, Co. of Leitrim, Ireland, who emigrated from the County of Sligo, in May 1827, and is now supposed to be in the Canadas. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father Patrick Eorlick, addressed to the care of Carson Coleman, Sandyhill, Washington Co. N. Y. 29, Dec. 31.

Of JAMES KENNY Harish of Ardagh, County of Longford, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin and landed in Quebec, 1825, when last heard of, was in Philadelphia; Boarded with James Garvey, South Eight st. No. 10.—Any information respecting him be thankfully received by his sister Rosanna M'Comick, now Purcell. Please to direct to Mr. Patrick Purcell, Troy, State of New York.

Of RICHARD CARBERRY, native of the parish of Clonard, two miles from Carrick on Suir, County of Waterford, when last heard of he was in the Bay of Quinte Lumbering on the River Trent, and went last summer to Montreal on a raft. Any information sent or given to his Brother (Patrick who lives in Auburn Cayuga Co. State of New York) would be gratefully received.

BY J. W. DAYMON.

Store No. 191 Chatham Square.

THIS DAY.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and Windsor Chairs; Ingrain Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venetian Blinds; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post beds; cots; andirons, shovels and tongs; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; washstands; watches; clothing; carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; crockery and glass ware, &c.

J. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his thanks to his patrons for the many favors conferred on him in his late 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 paid every attention to. Payments promptly made the day after sale.

COAL.—During the past season, the Subscribers have constructed a very convenient Wharf, and a commodious Yard, at the Dry Dock, E. R., and having received a good supply of Coal, are enabled to offer for sale the following descriptions, which they will deliver in any part of the city, in as nice order and at as low prices, as can be obtained from any other yard, viz:—

SCHUYLKILL.—From the mines of S. P. Wetherill, Esq.; Peach Orchard from Spohn's vein and East Primrose.

LIVERPOOL AND SYDNEY—Screened for the grate; also, fine, for Smith's use and for Steam Engines.

VIRGINIA, of the most approved kinds and from various pits. Also, for sale, 2,000 Tons Lehigh, which they will sell by the cargo, or at retail, on favorable terms.

TYLER, DIBBLEE & SON.

Orders left at the following places, will receive prompt attention. At the Coal Yard, Dry Dock; in their box, at the desk in the large Room, Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street; also, in their boxes at the following places:—Mr. Lecounts, junction of Division and Grand-streets; Mr. Holt's, next to the Park Theatre; Mr. Farrington's, corner First-street and Bowery; and Mr. Randol's Hotel, corner Bowdway and Bleeker-streets. nov 16 83

"THE NATIONAL DEBT" OF IRELAND.

"The National Debt to Daniel O'Connell,"—"Sordid Traffic" "Filling his Pockets," &c.—[Two different names given to the same thing by the men of Enniscorthy, and the Courier newspaper.]

"But in general one tyrant stood prominently forward and called himself THE PEOPLE."—[Luttrell Lambert.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

O'Connell Mountains, 29th Oct. 1833.

MEN OF IRELAND—I have once before addressed you from those mountains—from those mountains of Clare, which, at my request, you have chosen as the terrestrial monument to the name of the Father of his country.

The suggestion which I then gave was immediately adopted.—When the press of London abandoned its duty to England as well as Ireland, by becoming, as I then called it, "the suppress of London," in omitting the reports of some of the Liberator's most important speeches, and one in particular—that one in which he fell like an avalanche on Gower, and North, and Doherty, when the object of the ministers was to crush him if they could—I recommended that reports should be immediately sent over from Ireland, to be paid for—and it was done accordingly.

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, Spanish and German Languages. The Mathematics in general, with practical applications of the principles of Mensuration and Surveying, drawing Maps and Plots, and Geography, History, Poetry, Rhetoric and Oratory, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Botany.

Special care is taken to inculcate the principles and rules of Grammar in every language. The acquisition of the living languages is efficiently promoted by the union and constant intercourse of American, French and Spanish Students.

To excite a spirit of emulation, reports of their progress in the different languages are given every week in the presence of all the Professors, and frequent examinations take place during the year.

The commencement is held during the last week in June. The candidates for literary honors are then examined publicly: premiums are distributed to the meritorious and degrees conferred.—Those who receive degrees are required to deliver a discourse previously admitted to the Faculty.

BOARD AND TUITION, including the entire classical and scientific course, together with the modern languages, also, Doctor's salary, washing, mending, use of bed, bedding, &c payable half yearly in advance, one hundred and eighty two dollars.

Music and Drawing are extra charges. Medicines are furnished at the Apothecary's rate, and generally sold at little to the bill of expense.

Parents and Guardians, if they prefer it, can pay a sum which will be received in full for all the branches of education taught in the College, for boarding, clothing, and other expenses, pocket money excepted.

Every student must be supplied at entrance with four summer suits if he enter in the spring; three winter suits, if he enter in the fall; he must also have at least six shirts, six pair of stockings, six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, and three pair of shoes or boots.

No uniform is required for the students, but simplicity and economy are recommended to parents and observed at the College.

Bills of expenditure are sent at the close of every half year, either to the parents or guardians, if they live in the United States, or to their representatives within these states, who must be appointed by parents or guardians living in foreign countries. The persons so appointed must be answerable for the regular payment of the expenses, and board to receive the student, should it be necessary to dismiss him from the College.

Once a year, a printed bulletin will be sent to the parents, stating every thing that may interest them concerning the improvement, application, talents, morals, temper, behaviour and health of their children.

The vacation commences on the first of July, and ends on the fifteenth of August, when all the students must have returned to the College. A neglect of this rule would seriously impede their progress. Should the public be withdrawn from the College before the expiration of any quarter, no deduction can be made for that quarter, except in case of sickness; nor will any be made for the vacation during which parents are at liberty to leave their children at College, or take them home.

N. B. When parents wish their children to spend the vacation at home, it will be necessary to give previous notice and forward their travelling expenses.

For further information, apply by letter to Rev. F. B. Jamison President of the Institution, or to the Rev. A. L. Hitzelberger, Vice President.

REFERENCES.

Cincinnati—Rt. Rev. J. B. Purcell. New York—Rt. Rev. J. Dubois; Very Rev. Dr. Power; Gideon Lee and J. B. Lasala, Esqrs. Philadelphia—Rt. Rev. Dr. Kenrick; Rev. Dr. Hurley; Rev. J.

But the Pri Cathol of Engv had no lawyer every Who fidences an arch sat hor for the the Uni Tarqui lawyer constit ultima with th In p tinctly malev sink, Hughes; Rev. Frs. X. Gartland; P. S. Duponceau and P. Lajus, Baltimore—Fielding Lucas, Jr.; Geo. W. Read; Philip Lauren Washington—Very Rev. William Matthews; Rev. P. Schreiber. Bedford, Pa—Rev. Th. Heyden. Norfolk—Rev. C. Delany; Rev. J. Van Horsigh. Charleston S. C.— Rt. Rev. Dr. England; Hon. J. J. Evans; L. A. Pitry, Esq. New Orleans J. W. Wederstrandt. St. Francisville, La—Dr. Duer. Newbern, N. C.—Hon. Wm. Gaston. Fayetteville, N. C.—John Kelly, Esq. In the name of the Faculty, F. B. JAMISON, President.

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 deportment.

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.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms, in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, 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—almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

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

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

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—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.

FOR LIVERPOOL, AMERICAN SHIPS, SAILING ON THE 16th, 17th, and 22d CURRENTS.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, FAST RATE SHIPS, SAILING ON THE 20th and 25th CURRENTS.

Can likewise be secured at cheap rates. Apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl-street.

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, 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 steamboats, 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.

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 or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER Street, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH St., 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. Elner, Buffalo; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Pittsburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Macdonald, Brest & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts. Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality. Newcastle do do Scotch do do Nova Scotia do do ANTHRACITE COAL. Schuykill Coal warranted equal to any in the market. Lehigh do do Lackawana do do SMITH'S COAL. Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces, Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves. M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

PATRICK ELLIS, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business at the corner of Mott and Prince-sts. where he will have constantly on hand a choice assortment of liquors, wines, &c. which he will dispose of wholesale and retail at reasonable prices. Nov 16.

The Subscriber intends to open a School at No. 169 Mott-street, on Monday, the 4th of November next, for instruction in the English Language, and various other branches hereinafter enumerated. As he will only receive twenty-five pupils, and none under the age of six years, persons wishing to place their children under his care, 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. 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, Algebra, and Surveying, 10 00 The same, with English Composition, & Navigation, 12 00 Fuel for the Season, 1 00 JAMES N. COLLINS.

LOOK AT THIS.—THE BEST AND PUREST BREAD in the city, made at 48 Centre-street. In returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very flattering encouragement he has hitherto received, the subscriber assures them that he shall continue to have his Bread warranted as large as any in New-York—manufactured of the best Wheat Flour, in the cleanest manner and under his own particular inspection. JAMES HORAN. If you wish for good, substantial, clean and wholesome Bread, go to 48 Centre-street. Fresh Bread at 4 o'clock every afternoon.

CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, No. 128 Walker-street, corner of Orange-street. WALTER FALLON respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened the above Store, where may be had a choice assortment of Teas, Wines, and Family Groceries, at unusually low prices. [110]

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 gentleman'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.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF CHARLES O'BRIAN, a native of the Parish of Drumcorr, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this Country in the year 1827. The last account we had, that he was in Philadelphia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Philip O'Brian, at No. 173 Hester Street, New York, to the Philip O'Brian.

OF CHRISTOPHER BYRNES, who left his residence, 181 Mott-street, at about dusk on Wednesday evening, since which he has not been heard of. He had on a short grey coat, Canton flannel drawers, silk handkerchief round his neck, and white hat. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his distressed family, at 181 Mott-street.

OF JOHN DOUGHERTY, a Cooper by trade, of Straban, County Tyrone, Ireland, who left Londonderry in April, 1831. He is supposed to be in Lexington, Kentucky. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brothers, Constantine and Patrick Dougherty, 53 Leonard st. N. York. Dec. 6,—4

OF ROSE and ALICE HACKETT, formerly of Killeen, near Armagh, Ireland. Rose married a Mr Hart, and Alice a Mr Woods of Stewardston. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their Sister, Mrs. Mary M'Kenny, Lockport, State of New York. Dec. 6,—4

OF WM. M'ERLAIN of Belfast. When last heard from, he was in Albany in this State. Any information in relation to him will be gratefully received by his wife, who is now at No. 19, Monroe-st. Y. Nork. Dec. 3, 1833.

OF DANIEL McGUIN, a native of Co. Cavan, Ireland, 26 years of age, and a Tador by trade; landed about 5 years ago, with his sister, at Quebec, where she left him on her departure to New-York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received, by addressing to B. McGuire, care of Mr. George Pardow, 95 Maiden-lane, or at this Office. nov 23 6t

OF EDWARD TURNER. When last heard from he boarded at Mr. Patrick Long's in Philadelphia. Any account of him will be thankfully received by addressing a line to Michael Redmond, Lowell Mass. Nov 23.

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

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