

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. IX.

## NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1833.

NO. 51

IRELAND.

#### INTERNAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

A second edition of Mr. C. W. Williams' valuable work has recently made its appearance in London, and we strongly re-commend it to the consideration of all official and public men. His intimate connection with the Steam Navigation Company of Great Britain, has given him opportunities of studying the subject which no mere author or theorist ever possessed; his statements and calculations drawn from actual experience, are detailed with perspicuity and comprehensiveness of thought .-The work is divided into three sections-

1. The comparative state of England and Ireland, as to inter-

nal intercourse, natural and artificial. 2. The capabilities and present condition of the river Shan-

non.
3. The funds and management organised by the Legislature

for the interior improment of Ireland.

Mr. Williams shows the ignorance of many authors, and members of the British Legislature, in ascribing the impoverished condition of Ireland to want of capital. It actually appears that during the last ten years no less than fourteen millions of of money have been remitted from Ireland and invested in English stocks, from the inability of the parties to lay out the amount at home with any certainty of remuneration, and this system of remittances is still in operation :-

"There can be no doubt but that the presence of the available capital in the one country, and its absence in the other, form a strong contrast in the state of things in England and Ireland; neither could any measures of relief be devised more beneficial to the latter, than such as would assimilate it in this respect to England, and induce those who possess the means to invest them in works tending towards the employment of the population, and the establishment of the population and the establishment of the contrast sources of industry and trading occupations.

"The dedicency of capital is everywhere incomine. Yet it is an error to say, adequate capital does not exist in Ireland. The question for consideration more imperatively is, what inducements can be held out to its possessors, and what is wanting to their creation? And if these inducements are not sufficiently clear to the home capitalists, to draw them into the market of business or enterprise, how can it be expected from those on the other side of the channel?

ehannel?

"The question, then, of a deficiency of capital in Ireland is not that which first demands attention. Capital will not be wanting when the way is prepared for its useful and profitable application. Here is the true point for consideration. Is the way prepared? In this respect, by far the largest part of Ireland must be regarded and treated as an infant country. Her great wants must be first supplied by the Legislature and by national co-operation, before her natural capabilities can be developed by individual exertion.—Ireland is far behind England in all that can call for, or apply, the aids and elements of individual enterprise. elements of individual enterprise.

"It is not therefore from the example of England, or by conclusions drawn from the high-wrought civilization of that country, and the well-balanced gradations of society, which, by their mutual dependence, create confidence among all, that we are to determine what Ireland wants, or how her natural resources are to be made available.

As far as concerns the application of capital, or the employment of its population, Ireland is not in a condition to be governed on the English system. Englishmen naturally look for results drawn from an experience confined, exclusively, to the contemplation of a state of things in their own country, and which, in its most essential features, bears no analogy to what exists in Ireland. They imagine that capital should flow in the same channels, and follow the same inducements as in England, before either the one or the other has been provided. They see no reason why one country should stand more in need of encouragement or aid than the other; or why capitalists in Ireland require legislative protection or inducements which are not required in England. On this subject, unfortunately a great deficiency of information prayels. ciency of information prevails.

ailable capital in Ireland is visible in the w The absence of a of improvements in towns, buildings, and farms-it dries up the sources of employment for the population—it leaves nothing for in-creased comfort and embellishment; parks, pleasure-grounds, farms, furniture, laborer's cottages, fences, agricultural implements—all exhibit the want of that capital which overflows everywhere in England. Again look to the facility with which the subscription of no less than 2,500,000 was instantly raised for the rail-road connecting London Birmingham and Liverpool.

Mr. Williams then proceeds to state the extent of inland navigation in England, all of which has been formed during the last seventy-five years, and amounts, including rail road to 4534 miles, while the whole in Ireland is but 713 miles, and one-third of it is the river Shannon. While entire districts of this country, for 20 or 30 miles, are without even a road or communicathon with the great navigable rivers, subjecting the farmers to the necessity of sending their produce to market on horseback, there is not a spot of England which, on an average, is not within twelve miles of water conveyance, and every part of it intersected with roads. There has been a great increase of pogalation in both countries during the last twenty years, about one-fourth in Great Britain, and more than a half in Ireland, but there has been no corresponding increase in the means of ble to the payment of the future tithe composition, he is also

intercourse here, and much of the disturbance in Ireland, which | made liable (besides the composition, for arrear) to a further adhave disgraced the country can be fairly imputed to this cause. The funds laid out in forming roads or canals have been frequently mismanaged and defectively appropriated; and no general or business-like system adopted or followed up for the establishment or protection of these works. We witness the effects of this neglect in the low valu of labour and agricultural produce; the absence of improvement and domestic comfort -the general stagnation of trade, and want of enterprize.

In the second section Mr. Williams calls public attention to the state of the Shannon, and endeavours to picture it to Englishmen. "Let us suppose," says he, "a navigable river tak-ing its rise to some distant county of England, so far from Li-verpool, as Essex or Middlesex. Suppose it continually spread ing itself into noble and picturesque sheets of water of more han miles in length, with numerous islands, receiving the waters of many rivers, and stretching its bays into the adjacent counties, as it were to increase the measure of its utility and its eauty. Imagine it winding its way through Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and the rich soil of Leicestershire; and after passing by Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Cheshire, and running a course of 250 miles, falling into the estuary of the Mersey in Lancashire. See it presenting to each of the counties the benefit of fifty miles of navigation, and we shall have a correct idea of he extent and capabilities of this river."

This is no imaginary representation; it is a correct view of the mighty Shannon which waters ten counties, runs through the centre of each, and gives it an internal navigation,-with the advantage of a double coast, to the extent of five hundred miles. Yet all this is neglected. For nearly one hundred miles not a boat will be seen on its waters; there are no roads to it, no landing places on its banks, and the whole is left in a Abounding with natural manures of the highstate of nature. est value to the farmers, and capable of conveying lime to any part of its coast for the improvement of the adjacent bogland, all is neglected and lies waste. England has framed the great Bideau canal in Canada, at an expense of millions. Will she do nothing for the improvement of the Shannon—for the erection of small quays on the banks-and the construction of roads throughout the surrounding districts? Political measures, however important, will not alone improve the countrythey may put down the lawless, but something further must be done systematically and efficiently to call into action the native resources of Ireland. The very magnitude of the undertaking, all conspire to deter them; but as it is of national importance, it ought to be taken up by the nation, on such terms as may be most advantageous to the public.

#### PAYMENT OF TITHE COMPOSITION AND ASSIZES.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know exactly who are the persons liable in future to pay the tithe composition; we therefore give a short summary, which we think will be useful, as also the mode in which the arrears for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, are to be collected :-

And the first as to the tithe composition-Wherever a tenant holds under a tenure created after a tithe composition establiahed parish, (a) or after the 16th of August, 1832, (b) the landlord or lessor is the person liable. But where the tenant's interest was created prior to the establishment of a tithe composition in the parish, and prior to the 16th of August, 1832, the tenant is the person liable. Tenants at will and tenants from year to year are, after the 1st of November not liable to payment to the tithe owner (to whom the next immelord is liable), but the amount of to be added by the landlord to the rent, and recovered as rent, unless a special agreement to the contrary (c).

2d. As to the arrears of tithe now due: --- The tithe owner may, if he pleases, proceed to recover by due course of law all arrear of tithe now due, and of course the persons who were liable to the payment of tithe or tithe composition will remain subject to all arrear, unless the tithe owner thinks fit to apply to government. pursuant to the late Act, for the arrears due for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833; in which case the ordinary remedy for those arrears ceases, and a new mode of payment provided, in the shape of a composition, as follows :sum advanced by government to the tithe owner is to be divided into five parts, and 1-5th part added each year for five years to the current tithe composition, and this addition is payable by the person from time to time liable to the composition itself (d.)

But wherever the same person, who owed the arrear, continues to occupy the land, out of which the arrear became due, the landlord, who is liable to the tithe owner, may, nevertheless, add this addition to his rent, and receive it as such (e.)

Wherever the person who owed the arrear is the person lia-

ditional payment of 25 per cent. on the arrear of 1831 and 1832, and of 15 per cent. on the arrear of 1833 due by such tenant (t): so that the tenant, who remains in possessions of land owing an arrear, and who is not entitled to hold tithe free, will have to pay-1st, the current tithe composition yearly; 2d, the additional composition for five years on account of arrears; 3d, 25 per cent. on the arrear of 1831 and 1832, and 16 per cent.

creased since 1829; and a thriving country, and so far Mr. hy for one moment talk of the absurdities of this Irish memer of an English borough-the man who tells us that the still ver, the deserted Custom-house, the full store, and empty omach are proofs of national prosperity. Away with all such afficking hypocrisy, let him visit his darling Limerick, and ere he will see the grass growing at the very door of the Cusom-house; not even a clerk in the office, and the turf-boat, ne only disurber of the beautiful Shannon. (Hear.) Gentleen, this is not the fitting time to enter minutely into the deils of this great question. I have cursorily run over one or vo of this right right hon. gentleman's favorite detail topics; at when they have those wholesome answers also, such as,-When you had a parliament a pretty corrupt assembly it was." Hear, hear, from Dr. Baldwin.) Why, the learned Doctor heers, and I thank him for the cheer; but give me leave to sk him if we ever had an Irish Parliament. (Cheers, and ries of never.) No, never, for from the passing of Poyning's act, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the year 1782,—our arliament was a mere tool in the hands of the British minister nor even in '82 could it be called independent, as long as the atholics-the great bulk of the population-were excluded om any participation in the affairs of the state. [Cheering.] out to show you that an Irish Parliament, although not indethat of show you that all that endent, is better than no parliament at all, do we not find that feel 1782 that self-interest predominated? For in spite of regions distinction, and party feeling, the country was rapidly urrying on to the goal of national importance, when the tyint, as our worthy chairman has told you, sent discord raging roughout the land, fomented his accursed rebellion, and when e divided, then butchered us. (Cheers.) But I must ask the octor another question—should we alone have stood still when ll other countries were progressing in knowledge? Was the ighty power of the Irish people alone to have remained stagant, whilst the rushing streams of public opinion had circled he dams of ignorance? Should we then have had none of prevents individual proprietors from embarking in it; their con-flicting interests, their supineness, their want of money, must be blessings of that reform which was thought so salutary in ingland, whose parliament, even iu 1832, was voted by its own tembers, venal. corrupt, and incompetent to do the business f the state? [Hear, hear.] Our chairman has addressed you onestly, and, without flattery, I will say, eloquently upon this ubject. He has told you of his conversion, and his reasons. also may be made a convert; but it must be upon argument, of by coercion. [Hear, hear.] I may be an anti-repealer,—nd shall be, when it is proved to me that provincial degradaon is preferable to national independence—that hunger is pre-erable to food—that nakedness is preferable to clothing—idle-ess to industry pand freadign and are respectable easil. Is the individual whose death is thus noticed. We have known him a long time, and can confidently assert that no better man ever tited. His warm Irish heart, his undeviating integrity and moral litude, his charity and his simple pleasing manner attracted the pect of strangers, and commanded the love-the admiration of numerous acquaintances.

in the 1ath instant, much regretted by a numerous circle of ads, Mr. John Doherty, a native of Ireland, and for many years spectable citizen of this city.

> BY J. W. DAYMON. Store No. 191 Chatham Square.

inv stment. If a capitalist buy land in Ireland he commonly gives for it the amount of twenty-five years rent—sometimes thirty years rent is given. If he gives the former he obtains four per cent for his money; and if he gives the latter he obtains less than three-and-a-half per

It follows therefore, that the farmers and society are benefitted by these investments, because they enable industrious men to obtain lands and cultivate them who otherwise would be compelled to seek for other employments, or emigrate to countries where land may be obtained for the labour of clearing and reclaiming it.

In the present state of society the Irish or English farmers, would

In the present state of society the Irish or English farmers, would lose rather than gain by purchasing the lands they occupy. Suppose the rent to be 21. an acre for 100 acres in all 2001. a year. This, purchased for 25 years rent would cost 50001. and that sum vested in the public securities would yield as much as the rent from which the farmer would be released; and if vested in his trade (for farming is a trade) it would yield a far greater income and give employment to a number of laborers.

Ront. therefore, is not the evil thing which it is commonly consi-

dered. There is a rent which is indeed pernicious—it is that obtain ed by the forestaller or land jobber; but these opprestive wretches have nearly passed away, and there are now but few middlemen who have not invested capital, or hold under very old leases, lands which

they cannot better employ than by sub-letting.

There is also another rent which requires observation; the enormous rent paid by the peasantry (chiefly in labor) for the use of potato ground. This is a monstrous evil in its effects; but the extension of employmenr, and the payment of labor with money would speedily remove it.

I am thus minute in my investigation of Irish rents, to prepare for a proposition which is directly opposed to opinions widely enter-tained:—that the general rate of rent paid by Irish farmers is not only high paratively with the means of cultivation which the farmers possess, and therefore is not an obstacle to the immediate im-

provement of the country.
Suppose that an American farmer cultivates one hundred acres, Suppose that an American farmer cultivates one hundred acres, and employs ten laborers on an average through the year, and that an Irish farmer cultivates the same extent of soil and pays for the same quantity of labor. For ten laborers of all grades the American pays 12l. weekly, or 600l; a year; and in addition to this, there is the interest on the money with which he had purchased his farm.—The Irishman pays for the same labor about 2l. 10s. week (even at 10d. a day,) or 130l. a year; and in addition to this he pays, say 3l. an acre in rent, or 300l, a year, and say 5s. an acre for tithes and cess which is 25l, a year—in all he pays less than the American

Yet the American sells his produce so much cheaper than the Irishman, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from underselling our farmers in their own markets; and still the American

It will be said that the American farmer is comparatively untaxed. His country is so; but practically, the Irishfarmers are as much untaxed, though their country is not: for the majority cannot consume taxed commodities, except those which here are cheaper, than in America untaxed.

America untaxed.

The problem is easily solved—the American has capital, in implements, stock and money; the Irishnian has but little in any of the three. In my sixth paper I shall point out the means for providing that capital. In the next I propose to consider the state of our manner. excellence of cha-

rore and preacher referred to the primitive Christians, who, in the interchange of officers, "seemed as if one heart enchained their bodies, and one soul presided in all their breasts;" indeed, such was their strict and uniform charity, that they excited the admiration of even their Pagan oppressors. The adoption of this virtue was strongly urged in that divine precept-" Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; and was even more strikingly enforced in that celebrated declaration of the same authority—" It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." Not that riches themselves were to be condemned. If they were used to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to help him that had none to help him; if they were devoted to the instruction of the ignorant, and in directing the sinner in the way to heaven; if they were expended in the attainment of these objects, then were they a blessing and not a curse; but if, instead, they were spent in the gratification of vicious and sensual passions, or in the indulgence of selfish and luxurious propensities; then they became an abomination in the eyes of heaven, and it was the "rich man" who thus wasted his substance, who was contemplated by the passage above quoted. In applying his remarks, the preacher strongly urged the exercise of liberality on so interesting an occasion, reminding his hearers that their reward was sure, as Jesus had said, under circumstances which would make the remark apply—" Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my least brethren, ye have done it unto me." A collection was made after the sermon.

Divine service was again performed in the evening, and there

was a musical repast at least equal to that of the morning.-The proceeds of the morning and evening collections with the money taken at the doors, amounted to upwards £215. There was a crowded and respectable congregation at each service.— We understand that the Catholic schools in this town afford means of education to more than 4000 children .- Manchester and Salford Advertiser.

# TREATMENT OF FEMALE CONVICTS ON THEIR PASSAGE TO BOTANY BAY.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

[Collected from the mouth of John Owen, boatswain of the Amphitrite female convict vessel, wrecked off Boulogne, Aug. 31, 1833, and confirmed by John Richard Rice, seaman of the same.]

There were 103 female prisoners on board the vessel; 12 of these women had children with them. The ages of the prisoners were from about 12 to about 50, those of the children from about 5 weeks to about 9 years—excepting one girl of 14.

The children were always with the women; there was no attempt at separation; they were all together. The women slent three in a

at separation; they were all together. The women slept three in a bed. The beds ran the whole length of the ship, fore and aft. Between everythings at the ship of the ship. bed. The beds ran the whole length of the ship, fore and and tween every three beds was a board.—The women who had a child had two other women also in their beds. The women all scemed very tender mothers, with the exception of one old Scotchwoman, who treated her child very cruelly; it was a boy of three years old. Owen remembers only one woman who instructed her child—a boy of seven or eight. She used to teach him regularly every day. He of seven or eight. She used to teach him regularly every day. He was a natural child; the woman had been a prostitute, and came was a natural child; the woman had been a prostitute, and came from Ratcliff-highway. Her name was \_\_\_\_\_\_. The language and behavior of some of the women was ourrageous and disgusting beyond any thing the men had ever heard. Owen has frequently been obliged to throw pails of water over them as the only means of keeping them at a distance from the crew. All this language and behaviour the children were exposed to hear and see night day. He believes it to be the general rule on board female constant.

made in the Post-office establishment winn betur, merejal-s been seven new mail coaches established, 12 of the old improved; 32 new communications opened, 42 old communications improved; 128 penny-post and six new twopenny-posts established; 36 additional letter-carriers appointed, and additional deliveries granted at upwards of 40 additional villages in the neighbourhood of Dublin. In addition to this, we are told that the town delivery is extended to a circle of three miles from the Post-office; and there is a receiving house at the eastern, and another at the western extremity of the new boundary for general letters, while the foreign mails are delivered by the inland letter-carriers, if they arrive before eleven o'clock, A. M., and if before four o'clock, P. M., by the twopenny-post despatches. This information is given in the apto the fifth edition of the pamphlet entitled " The Reform Ministry and Reformed Parliament."

A Sung Party-On Wednesday J. F. Spenlove, Esq., Mayor of Abingdon, gave a dinner to 800 of his friends and neighbours.

THE DEBT! THE DEBT!

The first question asked us by a shrewd and well-informed friend when the Repeal was started was-" What will be done with the

Relief has fallen in tropical showers upon England since the war; and whenever a word has been whispered as to the claims and necessities of Ireland, the official answer has been given in the enunciation of the monosyllable "debt"

It seems that certain nobles, commoners, and gentry, including associators, thought it practicable six years ago to connect the Atlantic with the Irish channel by a ship canal. Great outlay the work would have occasioned - serious drafts upon the imperial exchequer. have occasioned—serious drafts upon the imperial exchequer. When the principal movers in the business had the interview with the executive here which it is to be supposed they had before they adjourned sine die, there is little doubt that their speeches and their breath were at once placed in "abeyance," by the utterance of the little word of four letters called "debt."

Lord Liverpool in his day (see debate on Lord Lansdowne's motion on the state of Ireland in 1822,) boasted that Ireland had been "treated with the greatest fairness generosity, liberality, and kind

tion on the state of Ireland in 1822,) boasted that Ireland had been "treated with the greatest fairness, generosity, liberality, and kind ness." Ireland, when he spoke, was in famine She was in famine two years before, and she was in famine two years before that again. Since 1822 she has had her periodical visitations of famine, which are certainly strange afflictions to fall so often on a country treated with "the greatest fairness, generosity, liberality, and kindness" Recollecting these famines, one cannot help being a little startled by the boast of Lord Liverpool. What did he mean by it? He intended simply to draw back the public memory to the doings of the United Parliament concerning "debt." Assimilation has gone on with "giant strides" whatever may be

Assimilation has gone on with "giant strides," whatever may be said of commerce or agriculture. What does it seek to effect? To place on the back of the pony (to borrow an admirable illustration from our friend of the Globe) the burthen of the dray-horse. What is the justification? "Debt."

is the justification? "Debt."

In 1830, Goulburn proposed to do great feats in this same "assimilation," including what would be tantamount to an extinction of the Irish press. He was then a potent recruiter for the Repeal. It is said his colleague, Peel, remonstrated with him, but he was responsible for the transactions of his own "department," and it is to be presumed that he got rid of every scruple of his more indulgent brother minister by the talismanic influence of "debt."

Emancipation—no, we have nothing to say to that for it were a

Emancipation—no, we have nothing to say to that, for it was a real and off-hand emancipation—but reform extended its benefits most penuriously to Ireland. It curtailed her without the very semblance of a necessity of her "fair proportions," in all respects. It reckoned her millions as equivalent to little more than Scotch thousands. How could this have been? There is no solution to be found. sands. How could this have been? There is no solution to be found

sands. How could this have been? There is no solution to be found unless in "debt."

This present government has, beyond question, granted a loan fand of half a millions. The Whigs in 1824, proposed a grant fund of twice that amount for the relief of two provinces. Why has there been so remarkable a descent in the scale of succour? Spring Rice has found out some crotchet as to "debt."

Our Custom house has been burned. Many struggling traders have immensely suffered thereby. That which is an atom to a nation, overwhelms an individual with ruin.—"Twere well that innocent individuals should not be consigned to poverty, in a case giving them so

fdividuals should not be consigned to poverty, in a case giving them so strong a claim on the imperial bounty; but what can Ireland expect for individuals, when her whole people are conceived to be under the

to minimize the content of the conte ment have said to a communication, addressed to them some time ago by the managing committee, on the subject. If it be favourable,

wby the managing committee, on the subject. If it be favourable, a so far so good." If it be the contrary, we may repend upon it that where is at the bottom of the adverse decision "delt."

And what, after all, is this "debt?" A thing, as we have proved, dtrumped up by blandering, false calculation, and law-breaking. Unail the frish Minister and the English Government put "debt" out of their heads, in all projects concerning Ireland, they will do no good to whe country. The millions are due to Ireland, and not by her. It cwould take far more than all she was ever even imagined to owe to the public creditor, to render her the justice which Scotland had experienced, when she received an equivalent in cash for consenting to with public creditor, to render her the justice which Scotland had experienced, when she received an equivalent in cash for consenting to behave in the responsibility of the English debt. Let it be ever remembered that Ireland, to this hour, has got no Equivalent, though Lord realizeragh thought that the wealth of England could not realize one of sufficient magnitude in 1800!!!

## THE CORPORATIONS IN CONNAUGHT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The examination of persons connected with this corporation before The examination of persons connected with this corporation before the Commissioners terminated yesterday, in the evidence of Warden ti Daly. Agreeably to arrangement, the Commissioners have this a morning proceeded to Menlough Castle, to take the depositions of Valentine Blake, Esq. to whom it was not quite convenient to attend the court. There is no person more capable, nor better supplied with materials, to show up municipal peculation, extortion, and misman-pagement, than Mr. Blake; and I believe he is very well inclined to do so, without favour or affection. When his depositions are taken, the Commissioners resume their sittings in the Town Court, and stay c until Friday, when they start for the ancient city of Athenry, where until Friday, when they start for the ancient city of Athenry, where there remains the rotten remnant of a "beggally corporation," whose lands have been leased out in days of yore, according to the fashion of

lands have been leased out in days of yore, according to the fashion of corporation monopolists, by the Blakeney's, of Abbert, the "patrons" or "proprie ors" of the said corporation

The Commissioners, Messrs. B ady and Corballis, deserve much praise for their patient, impartial, and gentlemanlike conduct in the discharge of their duties. I understand that they have given universal satisfaction in Tu m, where there has existed for a long time a great deal or ill-will and party feeling, arising out of corporation concerns. Mr. Stewart, the secretary to the Commissioners, is indefatigable in his exertions, and attends to all applications with peculiar politeness.

One of our town representatives, Mr. Martin Josh. Blake, is diligent in his attendance to the inquiry. Intruth, he has ever been a

zealous opponent to the old offenders of the corporation.

This morning, a merry peal of our joy-bells announced to the inhibitants the arrival of Lachlan Maclachlan, Esq. our late honest and

## ENGLAND.

RESCUE OF SEIZED GOODS AND SUBSEQUENT RIOT.

London, Oct. 27. Thursday morning, about half past nine o'clock, a van was seen to drive up to the door of the Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New road, of which Mr. Savage is the well-known proprietor. It soon became known to the inhabitants that the parcons who came with the vehicle to the inhabitants that the persons who came with the vehicle were a Sheriff's officer named Hemp, and his men, who, in execution of an Exchequer writ, were about to make a seizure on the premises for assessed taxes, amounting to £35 2s. 9d. The officer and his party having entered the house without opposition, they conveyed away a sofa, tables, chairs, and

other household furniture, to a considerable amount, which they deposited safely in the van which they had brought win them for the purpose. A great concourse of people soon as sembled, who gave vent to their feelings of indignation at the proceeding adopted. The van however, drove away with the goods, amidst the deafening hissing and shouting of the a sembled multitude, who however, at this time did not attempt to arrest its progress. On arriving at the corner of Baker-street the crowd being considerably augmented, a woman, who are peared to possess the most masculine courage, holdly steppe out from the throng, and seizing the horse's head, turned the van towards the Institution. The crowd, animated by he example, now took courage, and surrounding the vehicle took the horse out, and drew it in triumph back to Mr. Sur age's, shouting as they went along, "No Assessed Taxes! The Sheriff and his men having made their escape, the mob proceeded without molestation to unpack the goods At this period the populace, whose feelings were excited to the highest pitch, next turned their attention to the empty van, and a cry was instantly set up, "Break it to pieces." The work of demolition then commenced, and in The work of demolition then commenced, and in a short space of time the vehicle was broken to pieces with hammers and sticks, in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent it. About the same time a seizure was made at the house of Mr. Brain, picture dealer, &c. 128 Crawford-street, (who is a member of the Institution,) for Assessed Taxes, amounting to £12 12s. 8d. when goods to double that amount were carried away by the Sheriff's officer and his subordinates, who refuse to give any inventory of what they had taken, or to state w they intended to deposit them. At this place the broker, Atkins, of 139 St. John-street, was saluted with executions by some hundreds of persons, who had assembled on the object of his visit being made known. The property seized was thrust with all possible expedition into the van, without any regard whatever being paid to the safe conveyance of paint ings, some of which were very choice and valuable, and which no doubt must have sustained considerable injury in the removal. Mr. Brain was subsequently informed that his property had been conveyed to Crook's Auction Rooms in Skinner-

Orders were sent about three o'clock for the Coldstream battalion of Guards, at the King's Mews Barracks, Charing Cross, to be in readiness and keep under arms, which they did till a late hour at night.

A great excitement continued during the whole of the day, but on Saturday it had nearly subsided, and Circus street was almost as peaceable as before. A strong detachment of the police removed the fragments of the van, to which no resistance was offered. Mr. Savage proceeded to the office of Mr. Sherif Harmer, in Red Lion Square. That gentleman had been ig norant of what had taken place until a few minutes before He said the warrant had been executed without his signature, and condemned the conduct of Hemp, the officer. We have not heard of any other seizures in the neighbourhood.

#### LONDON POLICE-SATURDAY.

Mansion-House—A Poor Scholar.—Peter Moore, a poor scholar from Ireland, was brought before the Lord Mayor, having been found the preceding night without a coat, and with scarcely a shirt to his back. The police who caught him in this unfledged condition, heard him address some gentlemen who passed in a language different from that which is generally intelligible to the police, and supposed that it was begging Latin." The gentlemen, however, either did not understand the language, or disliked the theme, for they gave him nothing; and as the poor fellow looked as if his stomach was empty, the police took him to the Compter, where it was filled for him from the prolific soup and cabbage tub of Mr. Teague, who has been thirty years exercising the complicated virtue of punishing the wicked, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, by order of the worshipful court of aldermen.

The Lord Mayor.—I am very sorry to see a man of educa-tion in such a condition. What on earth can have reduced you to this state?

Moore—Poverty, my Lord, poverty—that crimen vastem et informe—that terrific offence has converted my fair garment into about as much rags as would mop a staircase. I am poor

and without friends.

The Lord Mayor—It is odd that a scholar should be totally destitute. Have you no relations who might assist you? Moore—Nobody, but my own good spirits to feed and clothe me. My relations clapped a 5l. note in my pocket five years ago, after having stowed me up to the throat with Latin, and

they

ment,

Greek, and Italian; but I find that a little bread would be sometimes as agreeable. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—What use have you been making of your knowledge of the Classics?

Moore-I wish I had been a tailor or a cubbler, for a needle or an awl would never have played me such tricks as Homer and Virgil have played me. Food for the mind, or what we call etherial cibus, is not worth a thrawneeu, if the body is to feed like mine-o' the chamelion's dish. I have been a school-

The Lord Mayor .-- A very good occupation to a man wlo takes care of himself; but you must have been very imprevident?

Moore--- argued some, and I slashed others into the classics for 201. a year; why, the pain I got in the shoulder from one of my ways of instructing was worth double the money. Well, I had to eat, drink, sleep, and clean mysell for that modicum, besides being laughed at by the boys, and spit at through quilts and populus. Now, I'd be glad to know what an Irishman could save out of that? I don't know what a Scotchman might do. (Laughter, in which the Lord Mayor joined.)

The Lord Mayor---But what have you done with your coa', waistcoat, and hat?

Moore---I clothed my stomach with them by the assistance of the magic of a pawnbroker's shop; I made an experiment upon my vitals for three days, and I dare say I would have got into the knack of starving like many others in this coun Baily. I was hit on the nose—I almost fainted, and on recovering, I found myself coming out of my "Uncle's" in my shirt, with four and favorers. shirt, with four and fivepence in one hand, and a duplicate in the other. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor .-- And you have been begging since?

are scarcely a shadow of what they should be. Are there not men in this community intelligent and sagacious enough to know that there are many possessing the natural endowments to be an honor, a valuable acquisition to their country if they were but cultivated. Why not establish a College gratis to those who will be found to deserve it, where those on whom nature has shed her rarest gifts, but to whom fortune has been penurious, can taste of the rarest sweets from the gar-den of knowledge; where they will have an opportunity of studying and cultivating ancient lore, which is now as unknown to them as was the frightful ravishes of sin to our first parents white enjoying the happiness of paradise, instead of lavishing money upon the establishment of "Societies,"—which, in their widest range, are calculated only to keep the bud of knowledge from withering, after it has sprung forth. Let the ground be selected and the seed sown ere these societies are formed. There are many now strutting to Columbia whom nature intended to be of some vocation besides a literary profession; and there are others now sufficient to fee rary profession; and there are others now suffering the fatigue and inclemencies of the weather at some low occupa-pation, whom nature intended for nobler, sublimer purposes. Here then, oh, ye mock moralists! ye pretended despisers of wealth, and favorers of poverty—here, I say, may be seen the advantages of wealth and the disadvadtages of fortune. Do not screen yourselves behind your shadowy pretexts—you, perhaps never have felt the disadvantages, but you certainly know them. Who has not felt within himself a sorrow, a regret, when in the knowledge of some youth, burning with an ardent desire for literary acquisitions, and seeking every opportunity to improve himself, to see him the sport of fortune, and the prey of poverty, totally incapacitating him from being able to arrive at that goal with which his very soul was entwined, and in which his hopes were centered. SARSFIELD, Jun

## CAUTION AGAINST DR. BROWNLEE'S QUOTA-TIONS-BY THE REV. PELIX VARELA.

As to the book on the two natures of Christ, Dr. Brownlee is frank enough to state that it is not attributed by all the critics to the Pope Gelesiaus. Moreover he only quotes those words of the text which he thinks will answer his purpose, viz. "The and surely the image and simuli ude of the body and blood of Christ are celebrated in the performance of the mysteries. might observe, that the substance or nature of bread can be said to remain, because the sacrament loses not the nature of Tood, which often is expressed by the word substance, and the exterior qualities of bread, which often are called the naure of it; but let Gelesiaus, or whoever is the author, answer by the words which precede and those which follow the text puoted by Dr. Brownlee,—" The sacrament we take is a divine hing; and therefore we are made by it consorts of the divine hature, and notwithstanding the substance or nature of the bread &c." And afterwards—"It is evident that we must beleve of Christ what we profess to celebrate, and receive in his mage and as they (the elements) pass to the divine substance by he action of the Holy Ghost, remaining in their virtue: so hey indicate the principal mystery, whose virtue and efficacy hey properly represent, one Christ real and complete, properly remaining the things of which he is composed." The sacranent, according to the text, is a divine thing, and it makes us onsorts of the divine nature, and therefore is called divine, not nly because it comes from God; because the baptism, which ertainly comes from God, is not said to make us consort of he divine nature, but because it properly contains something f divine nature. Hence the text supposes a real divinity in ne sacrament, in which the bread passes or is converted. But ie bread cannot pass or be converted into the divine substance operly speaking. Hence it is converted into the body of arist, which can be called divine, in as much as it subsists the divine person, and make with the soul and divinity one ord God Jesus Christ. The substance or nature of the bread d wine ceases not to exist. If the word substance be taken in s strict signification as in the argument, it will follow, that no ibstantial change takes place in the bread; neither any acciantal change, for the accidental properties remain unaftered. ence the bread undergoes no alteration whatever. res not pass into a divine substance. Hence the Holy Ghost is not operated any thing in it, because, it does not contain it what it did before, and as to any virtue communicated to it otestants deny that the sacrements give grace by themselves, as the rheologians say, ex opere operato. Therefore if we ke the author's words, as Dr. Brownlee does, then the Euarist is not more fit than any other bread for the comparison d argument which Gelasius intended to form. And which that comparison? That as in the Eucharist there are two lings united in one sacrament, so in Christ there are two nares united in one person. Now, according to Dr. Brownlee's octrine, there are not two different things in the Eucharist, at one, that is a bare piece of bread. Hence Dr. Brownfee akes a fool of Gelasius, who certainly formed the most nomi-Il comparison, or rather he made no compaaison and no argu-If it be supposed that the author meant that the body of Christ is, Esquire,

improving, enlarging, and bringing to perfection. The teachers employed in them scarcely ever pretend to go beyond the simple "Rule of Three;" they know their salaries are periodical, and they are also aware that few who send their children there are capable, or if capable, they have not time to examine them, to know whether they are progressing or retrograding. In some of them you will see those who are placed there as their obligatory instructors, have them upon benches learning them the art of singing a hymn, ere they scarcely know the meaning of the word. This may be good enough in its place, but there are other arts more salutary, useful, and edifying, to be attended to, which it should not be allowed to usurp. Parents will send their children for years to those schools, under the impression that they are attaining the necessary rudiments of knowledge, when, very often, to their disappointment and sorrow, upon examination they will find them as ignorant of what they went there to learn as before, and very often depraved in their morals.

These schools, therefore, are of little or no real advantage to the poor youth of the City, who are depending alone upon the munificence, generosity, and chastity of a liberal public.

They should be reformed, or abolished altogether; for they should be reformed, or abolished altogeth is in one sacrament with that union that there is acording to the philoso phers between the substance and the qualities inter substantium et accidentia: so the human nature of Christ is supported by the divine person and forms one Christ together with the divine nature also supported by the same divine person. The correctness of this interpretation will be perceived if we recollect that at the time of Gelasius, Natural Philosophy was but little advanced and hold the ancient doctrine that the qualities are not modifications of the substance but real form added to it, and therefore Gelasius could find two really different things united in the sacrament, the one of them viz:—the compound of qualities (accidentia) remaining the same in its nature and in representing the substance of bread.

The above observations are enough to prove that Gelasius could

The above observations are enough to prove that Gelasius could not be a Calvinist, (a Calvinist Pope!!) however in order to throw more light on this important subject we may remark that Gelasius either gathered in the Sacramentarium attributed to him, or at least knew the ancient Roman liturgy where we read "At the time of communion, the priest howing down in the sentiment of advertion and pronion, the priest bowing down in the sentiment of adoration and profound humility addresses himself to Jesus Christ, whom he holds in his hands and says thrice—Lord I am not worthy, &c..." Could they adore a piece of bread? Could they say that the Priest holds Jesus Christ in his hands holding only a piece of bread? Gelasius could not be ignorant of the Alexandrian littures which is that of St. Mark. christ in his hands holding only a piece of bread? Gelasius could not be ignorant of the Alexandrian liturgy which is that of St. Mark where we read "The priest then takes a larger part of the Host, and having elevated it, bows down and exclaims, Holy things are for the Holy. And all the people cast themselves on their faces to the earth." Shortly after this comes the profession of faith, which the priest makes in the following terms: "This is the body and the pure and precious blood of Jesus Christ the son of God. This is, in truth, the body and blood of Emanuel our God. Amen. I believe, I believe, I believe, I confess to the last breath of my life that this is the life-giving body of thine only begotten son, our Lord God, our Saviour Jesus Christ. He received it from the lady of us all, from the pure and Holy Mary, MOTHER OF GOD." Is it not evident that the primitive Christian edored the Eucharist? The very repetition of I believe, I believe, something more than a piece of bread taken in commemoration of the Lord? Now, as to Gelasius, can Dr. Brownlee prove that he never said Mass, and that no Priest ever said Mass during his Pontificate? Then he and his Priests elevated the Host to be adored by the people. Could he then write that it was nothing but a piece of bread? This is enough to convince any impartial reader as to the meaning of the words attributed to Gelasius. By way of important digression I will translate from the Spagish an interesting text from the learned work of Lobera, El por que de las ceremonias de la Yglesia, pag. 344.—"The elevation of the Host comes from the Apostles, according to Zabio, cap. 18; St. Denis and St. Basil aftirm that they cannot find any other origin of this ceremony. The ancient father of the Greek Church covered the altar and the ministers with a veil at the time of consecration, and aftsrwards the Deacon elevated the Eucharist, while he or the Priest said to the people holy things for the holy. Remondo tells us that an American Bishop and an Abisinian Priest said mass at not be ignorant of the Alexandrian liturgy which is that of St. Mark

Denis, St. Basil, St. Chrisostom, and St. John Dæmacenus."

Returning to our principal subject, I will observe that it is totally improbable, not to say impossible, that had Gelasius denied transubstantiation he would not have positively condemned the author who before him and at his time wrote openly in its favor. And the authors who wrote after him would not have at least left unnoticed the doctrine of that Pope had he taught any such thing.—Gelasius was elected Pope in 472, and St. Leo was elected in 440, who thus wrote:—"You must communicate, doubting not of the reality of the body and blood. We receive into our mouth the very same thing that we profess in our faith, and those who dispute against reality of the body and blood. We receive into our mouth the very same thing that we profess in our faith, and those who dispute against the very thing they receive cannot properly answer Amen." (serm. 14 de Pass) So universal is the doctrine of the Church on this point, that the reality of the body and blood of Christ in the sacrament is published even by the tongues of children." (Ep. 23ad Cleret Pop.) St. Hilary was elected Pope in 461, and wrote as follows—
"The body of Christ which we received at the altar is a figure et Pop.) St. Hilary was elected Pope in 461, and wrote as follows—"The body of Christ which we received at the altar is a figure when we see the appearance (extra) of bread and wine; but it is a reality when we believe that the body and blood of Christ really are there." [Apud Grat. de consec dist. 2. con. corpus.] This text of the Pope Hilary explains at once the meaning of the fathers of that age, when they called the Eucharist figure of the body of the blood of Christ, and answers all Dr. Brownlee's arguments.

Pope Gelasius died in 497, and in 500, that is only three years after his death. S. Remigius thus wrote—"Though you see bread it is really the body of Christ." "The fesh which the word of God, the father, took in the womb of a virgin, into the unity of person, and the bread which is consecrated in the church, are but one body; because as that flesh is the body of Christ, so this bread is transmuted into the body of Christ, and they are not two bodies in one body. [Coment in cap. 10. Ep. 1. ad Cov.] This needs no It is evident that those who wrote immediately before and after Gelasias, those who were Priests with him and under his pontificate.

those who knew his sentiments and opinions, those who respected him, obeyed him and loved him, those who were eminent for their learning and sanctity, all of them preached taught and wrote the doctrine off hereal presence and transubstantiation, without even noticing those words of Gelasius. Hence either they are not his or shey must be understood as we have explained them.

SIXTH WARD,-At a large and respectable meeting of the Sixth Ward, held pursuant to the call of the General Committee, at John Lynar's corner of Cross and Pearl streets, on the 19th instant, Captain George Mills was called to the chair, and John McGrath apply without proper recommendations.

FRANCIS GOLDEN, 273 Graud-st.

On motion, George Mills, George D. Strong, and Thomas S. Brady, were nominated and appointed Dolegates from the Sixth Ward to represent the Ward in the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall for ensuing year.

On motion of Alderman Strong, seconded by Thomas S. Brady,



lutely in inexper

NO. 1.

said no r the maintenance of a useless stipendiary force, in fees to the cormorant agent of the absence, and for upholding public stice, in which the people have no share. (Loud cheers.) ut, yet Mr. Spring Rice tells us that Ireland is the favoured ace, because she is not taxed; that she is prosperous in conequence of the Union, because her imports and exports have icreased since 1829; and a thriving country, because houses ave been built in the towns, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But, 'hy for one moment talk of the absurdities of this Irish memer of an English borough—the man who tells us that the still ver, the deserted Custom-house, the full store, and empty tomach are proofs of national prosperity. Away with all such rafficking hypocrisy, let him visit his darling Limerick, and here he will see the grass growing at the very door of the Cus-om-house; not even a clerk in the office, and the turf-boat, ne only disurber of the beautiful Shannon. (Hear.) Gentlenen, this is not the fitting time to enter minutely into the deails of this great question. I have cursorily run over one or wo of this right right hon gentleman's favorite detail topics; out when they have those wholesome answers also, such as,-'When you had a parliament a pretty corrupt assembly it was." Hear, hear, from Dr. Baldwin.) Why, the learned Doctor heers, and I thank him for the cheer; but give me leave to sk him if we ever had an Irish Parliament. (Cheers, and cries of never.) No, never, for from the passing of Poyning's Act, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the year 1782, -our oarliament was a mere tool in the hands of the British minister -nor even in '82 could it be called independent, as long as the Catholics—the great bulk of the population—were excluded from any participation in the affairs of the state. [Cheering.] But to show you that an Irish Parliament, although not indebendent, is better than no parliament at all, do we not find that after 1782 that self-interest predominated? For in spite of retigious distinction, and party feeling, the country was rapidly hurrying on to the goal of national importance, when the tyrant, as our worthy chairman has told you, sent discord raging throughout the land, fomented his accursed rebellion, and when he divided, then butchered us. (Cheers.) But I must ask the Doctor another question-should we alone have stood still when all other countries were progressing in knowledge? Was the mighty power of the Irish people alone to have remained stagant, whilst the rushing streams of public opinion had circled he dams of ignorance? Should we then have had none of he blessings of that reform which was thought so salutary in England, whose parliament, even iu 1832, was voted by its own nembers, venal. corrupt, and incompetent to do the business of the state? [Hear, hear.] Our chairman has addressed you telephonestly, and, without flattery, I will say, eloquently upon this bubject. He has told you of his conversion, and his reasons. also may be made a convert; but it must be upon argument, not by cuercion. not by coercion. [Hear, hear.] I may be an anti-repealer,—ind shall be, when it is proved to me that provincial degradaion is preferable to national independence-that hunger is pre-

therable to food—that nakedness is preferable to clothing—idle-ess taindness. Payadfasaignt and a or respect and about 1s of the individual whose death is thus noticed. We have known him for a long time, and can confidently assert that no better man ever existed. His warm Irish heart, his undeviating integrity and moral rectitude, his charity and his simple pleasing manner attracted the respect of strangers, and commanded the love-the admiration of his numerous acquaintances

On the 1sth instant, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mr. John Doherty, a native of Ireland, and for many years a respectable citizen of this city.

## BY J. W. DAYMON

Store No. 191 Chatham Square.

At 10 o''e4's, at the auction room, a general assortment of household and Kitchen Furniture, viz—Bureaus; mathozany dining and tea Tables; furey and windsor Chairs; ingrain Carpets; gift and manogany Looking Gasses; Venttian Blinds; feather beds, busters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post bed, seeds; cots; ardirous, shovels and tones; knives and forks; plated and brass, candlesticks; was taind; watches; chotning, carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his line, of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronsive. Families, breaking up hous keeping, and persons, declining business, will be aftended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture or any articles of merchandize sent to, his store will be paid every attention to Payments promptly made the day aftersale.

WANTED .- A Boy to learn the Tuiloring business, None need

INFORMATION WANTED

Of CHARLES O'BRIAN, analive of the Parish of Dromore Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this Country in the year 1822. The last account we had that he was in Philiadelphia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick O'Brian, at No. 172 Hestor Street, New York, 42 the Philip O'Brian.

dered. There is a rent which is indeed pernicious—it is that obtais dered. There is a rent which is indeed permicious—it is that obtained by the forestaller or land-jobber; but these opprestive wretches have nearly passed away, and there are now but few middlemen which have not invested capital, or hold under very old leases, lands which they cannot better employ than by sub-letting.

There is also another rent which requires observation; the enormous rent paid by the peasantry (chiefly in labor) for the use of positive pool of the first quality.

Newcastle

do

do

Nova Scotia

ANTHRACITE COAL.

sion of employmenr, and the payment of labor with money would

I am thus minute in my investigation of Irish rents, to prepare for a proposition which is directly opposed to opinions widely entertained:—that the general rate of rent paid by Irish farmers is not only high paratively with the means of cultivation which the farmers possess, and therefore is not an obstacle to the immediate improvement of the country.

Suppose that an American farmer cultivates one hundred acres, Suppose that an American farmer cultivates one hundred acres, and employs ten laborers on an average through the year, and that an Irish farmer cultivates the same extent of soil and pays for the same quantity of labor. For ten laborers of all grades the American pays 121. weekly, or 6001; a year; and in addition to this, there is mission into the Counting House or College. The general course of Studies embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education; The Irishman pays for the same labor about 21. 19s. week (even at 10d. a day,) or 1301, a year; and in addition to this he pays, say 31. required.

It will be said that the American farmer is comparatively untaxed. His country is so; but practically, the Irishfarmers are as much untaxed, though their country is not: for the majority cannot consume taxed commodities, except those which here are cheaper, than in

America untaxed.
The problem is easily solved—the American has capital, in implements, stock and money; the Irishman has but little in any of the three. In my sixth paper I shall point out the means for providing that capital. In the next I propose to consider the state of our manexcenence of cha-

and referred to the primitive Christians, who, in the interchange of officers, "seemed as if one heart enchained their bodies, and one soul presided in all their breasts;" indeed, such was their strict and uniform charity, that they excited the admiration of even their Pagan oppressors. The adoption of this virtue was strongly urged in that divine precept—" Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself;" and was even more strikingly enforced in that celebraled declaration of the same authority-" It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven." Not that riches themselves were to be condemned. If they were used to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to help him that had none to help him; if they were devoted to the instruction of the ignorant, and in directing the sinear in the wear to be sent that the first that the sinear in the sent that the first that the sinear in the sent that the se directing the sinner in the way to heaven; if they were expended in the attainment of these objects, then were they a blessing and not a curse; but if, instead, they were spent in the gratification of vicious and sensual passions, or in the indulgence of selfish and luxurious propensities; then they became an abomination in the eyes of heaven, and it was the "rich man" who thus wasted his substance, who was contemplated by the passage above quoted. In applying his remarks, the preacher strongly urged the exercise of liberality on so interwas sure, as Jesus had said, under circumstances which would make the remark apply—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these my least brethren, ye have done it unto me." A collection was made after the sermon.

Diving service was a rain performed in the evening and there.

"In trade will be read on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Evenion, payable are in the making ready for the voyage, or for tay other upose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

dr. Bessage money is all easies is stways returned to the parties from whom it was one of these my least brethren, ye have done it unto me." A collection was made after the sermon.

Diving service was a rain performed in the evening and there.

Divine service was again performed in the evening, and there was a musical repast at least equal to that of the morning.-The proceeds of the morning and evening collections with the money taken at the doors, amounted to upwards £215. There was a crowded and respectable congregation at each service.-We understand that the Catholic schools in this town afford means of education to more than 4000 children .- Manchester and Salford Advertiser.

TREATMENT OF FEMALE CONVICTS ON THEIR PASSAGE TO BOTANY BAY.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

[Collected from the mouth of John Owen, boatswain of the Am-

There were 103 female prisoners on board the vessel; 12 of these women had children with them. The ages of the prisoners were from about 12 to about 50, those of the children from about 5 weeks to about 9 years—executing one girl of 14.

The chi'dren were always with the women; there was no attempt at separation; they were all together. The women slept three in a

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate virtuity 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.—Laving in their employ first rate hands and being determined to dever 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.

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.;
Peads 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.

fig., 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 car-

Also, for sale, 2,000 1 on Section 2,000 1 on Secti 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 Grandstreets; Mr. Holt's, next to the Park Theatre; Mr. Farrington's, corner First-street and Bowery; and Mr. Randoll's Hotel, corner Division and Riegelser streets. lotel, eorner nov16 8

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Ceal warranted equal to any in the market. Lehigh do do do SMITH'S COAL. Lackawana

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEWARK, N. J.

BY FRANCIS D. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is now open for the reception of a few additionpupils. The course of Instruction shall be adapted to the wishes

The Irishman pays for the same labor about 21. 10s. week (even at and also the Madicinator).

10d. a day,) or 130l. a year; and in addition to this he pays, say 31. required.

an acre in rent, or 300l. a year, and say 5s. an acre for tithes and cess which is 25l. a year—in all he pays less than the American distributes in wages

Yet the American sells his produce so much cheaper than the Irishman, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unan, that we have a high import duty on corn to keep him from unanticular d

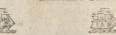
noral deportment.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, for Pupils under 9 years of age, \$20 or 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 McCarthy, Esq.; Mr. Iames Clinton, 117 White-street; Mr. Wm. Flinn, Madison-street. Application for admission, may be made (by mail or otherwise,) o the Principal, at his residence, in Washington-street, near Acadeny-street, Newark.

GEORGE RAMSAY....Grocery and Provision Stores, No. 114 Green-treet, corner of Herkemer, and corner of Lumber and Water streets, Albany, I. Y. Has always on hand, a constant supply of Groceries and provisions, at ne lowest Cash prices.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



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

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. seidents in the United States, feeling desirons of sending for their friends and lifes from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms, in very vitor American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledgegularity in point of seiling, with the frequency of their departure, presents optimities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a suffict guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hithorts so frequently occur. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's of altrangement, renders this conveyance for Steering Passengers as yet une, led—uniting the naturcal skill and first rate talent of their commanders, obtained to the end of the commanders of the conveyance across the Atlantic. I point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reatibly looked or wished for.

May be as well to observe that the chearness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties to the process of the proce

luggage forwarded page of commission dis wifter it was no ROEINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT sient my amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for my other

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl street.

pe PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL,
bsh Can be engaged in superior American Ships, sailing on the 16th, 17th, and 22d
(betrents. Fare moderate.
PASSAGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
rCt. PASSAGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

PASSAGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
of Can likewise he secured in first rate ships, sailing on the 20th and 25th corrents
to cheap rates. Apply to DOUGLAGE RODINGON & CO. O.C. P. 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 \_thriends from Great Britain or Ireland, can secure their passrges at nthis Office, No. 273 Pearl street, on the most moderate terms, in Fairst rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which of they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The tships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience fanips are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on delay at Liverpool. The greatestt 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 estaand economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this esta-blishment 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 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. order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditions a Liverpool and New York, arrangements have been made to a marrian Ship for the company of the co tween Liverpoot 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 confort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America destrous of sending for their families and friends from England, Irstand, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detention or disappointment in Liverpoot; and if the persons sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded. For passage either to or from Liverpoot, apply at 22 WATER Street, Liverpoot, or at IT1 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 Cincinati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleaveland, Ohio; Macdonald Beant & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandlaad, Paterson, N. J.

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

The Subscriber intends to open a School at No. 169 Mott-street The Subscriber intends to open a School at No. 169 Mott-street, on Monday, the 4th of November next, for instruction in the English Lunguage, and various other branches hereinafter enumerated. As baswill only receive twenty-five pupils, and none under the age of eai years, persons wishing to place their children under his care, hhould 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 Nassanstreet, the Rev. Mr. Quarters, 281 Broadway.

TERMS PER QUARTER OF TWELVE WEEKS.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,

\$5 00

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,
Do. with Geography, English Grammar, the use of
the Globes, and Book-keeping,
The foregoing, with Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, and Surveying,
Fhe same, with English Composition, & Navigation,
fuel for the Season,

JAMES N. C 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.

go to 48 Centre-street. Fresh Bread at 4 o'clock every afternoon.

CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, No. 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. [nlß]

JOHN M\*KINLEY DRAPER AND TALLOR, No. 54 1-2 Rowery, 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 Cassimere Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias, Velevis, &c. &c.

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

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

NEW ROOK STORE. OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chathum-street, opposite Chamber-street, where he with have constantly on hand, for sale, a general asyrument of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. n.23

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

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

Of JOHN DOUGHERTY, a Cooper by trade, of Strahan, Coupty Tyrone, Ireland, who left Landonderry in April, 1831. He is supposed to be in Lexington, Kentucky. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brothers, Genstennine and Earrick Dougherty, 53 Leonard-st. N. York.

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 gratefuly 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 Tailor 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 Maidenlane, or at this Office.

Of PATRICK MORAN, a native of Old Church, Balynascreth, co. of Derry, Ireland, and married to Catharine Kelly of said place. They landed at St. Andrew's, about two years past. He left his wife and three children there, with intent to come to her brothers, he Pennsylvania, but has not been heard of since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his wife. Direct to the care of Thomas English, corner of Vine and Water-streets, Philadelphia nov 16

cy tl

cussi

a fo che

Of JAMES HURLEY, a young man from the neighbourhood of Grims, Co. Clare, arrived in this country about six years ago; he left a legal document with his brother William, now residing in Limerick—that if any accident should occur to him, before he should return to his native country, his brother William should have a law full claim to any groups to expectancy to which he (James) maybe ful claim to any property or expectancy to which he (James) may be entitled. News having arrived in Ireland that he died of cholers his brother William cannot recover his property, till a correct satement of his death, and where he died, can be produced. The last account that his brother received from him, was that he worked as a labourer or mason at the Washington Canal, and his address was be the care of Rowland Cautain. For Midlend Co. Prov. Any inforthe care of Rowland Curtain, Esq. Midland Co. Penn. Any information respecting the said James Hurley, will be thankfully received by his friends. Address James Ryan, 426. Broadway, New York

Of MR. MICHAEL KEALING, a native of the county To perary, Ireland, who sailed from the city of Waterford, in the year 1814 or 15. When last heard of, was in some part of the state of New-York, and was married to Miss Arnold, a native of Clohenton County Times and Arrive of Clohenton and the state of County Times and the state of the year. County Tipperary. Any information respecting him, will be that fully received by his nephew James O'Brien, Wolcotville, Litch field county, Connecticut, or the Editor of the Truth Teller, New

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 Redment Lowell Mass.

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

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Any Communications to the Editor or Agonts must be ost paid.