

## TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAII.

## 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 of Great Britain, has given him opportunities of studying the
subject which no mere author or theorist ever possessed ; his subject which no mere author or theorist ever possessed; his
statements and calculations drawn from actual experience, axe detailed with perspicuity and comprehensiveness of thought.The work is divided into three sections-

1. The comparative state of England and Ireland, as to internal intercourse, natural and artificial.
2. The capabilities and present condition of the river Shannon. The fands and management organised by the Legislature
3. 

for the interior improment of Ireland. for the interior improment of Ireland.
Mr. Willians shows the ignorance of many authors, and members of the British Legislature, in ascribing the impover-
ished condition of Ireland to want of capital. It actually appears ished condition of reland to want of capital. It actuallyappears
that during the last ten years no less than fourteen millions o fish stocks, from the inability of the parties to lay out the amount at home with any certaiaty of remunueration, and this system or
remittances is still in operation "There can be no doubt but that the presence of the available ca,
pitad in the one country, and its absence in the other, form a strong sontrast in the state of thinys sin England and Irellant, form anither oculd
any measures of relief be devised more beneficial to the latter, than such as would assinilate it in this respect to England, and induee
thoso who posssest the means in invest them in works tending to
wards the employment of the popdlation, end the establishment of
 an error
question
cand be
 tina? And if these inducements are not tumpeienty clear to to te
homas capitaists, to draw them into the merket of business or enterprisa, capoteinsts, tan the expected from those on the other side of the
ebannel? "The question. then, of a deficiency of capital in Ireland is zol
that which frrt demands attention. Capital will not be wanting when the way is prepared for its useful and proftable application.
Here is hhe true point for consideration. Is the way prepared? In Yere is the true point for consideration. 1 s the way prepared? In
this respect, by far the largest part of Ireland must be regarded and
treated as an infant country Her Hreat wants must be first proated by the Leinisitaure and by netional ocopperation, before her na.
pliaral capabilities cat be developed by individual exertion. Ireland tural eapaiaitites eaa be developed by indivitual exertion- - retana
is far behind England in all that can call for, or apply, the aids and "It is not therefore from the example of England, or by conclusions drawn froun the high-wrought eivilization of that country, and
the well-balaneed gradations of society, which, by their mutual dethe well-balanced gradations of society, which, by their mutual de-
pendence, create confidenee among all, that we are to determine what Ireland wants, or how her natural resources are to be made
availate. availabie.
"As far as concerns the application of capital, or the employment
of tis population, Ireland is int in a condition to be governed on the of tis population, Ireland is not in a condition to be governed on the
English system. Engishmen naturaly look for results drawn from an experience confined, exclusively, to the contemplation or a s.ate of
things in their own country, and which, in its most essential features,
 auonts as in England, before either the one or the other has been pro-
vided. They see no reason why one country should stand more in need of encouragement or aid than the other; or why capitalists in
Treland require legisiative ppotection or induements which are not required in England. On this subject, unfortunately a great defi-
eienco of infornation prevails.
a The absence of available capital in Ireland is visible in the want "The absence of available capital in Ireland is visible in the want
of improvements in towns, builinges, and forms-it dries up the
tien
 creased comfort and embelishment; parks, pleasure-grounds, farms,
furniture, laborer's cottages. fences. agoricultral imploments all ex-
fibit the want of that capitai which overlows everywhere in Enghibit the want of that capitial which overtiows every where in Eng-
tand Again look to the facility with which the subscriptton of no London Birringham and Liverpool.
Mr. Williams then proceeds to state the extent of inland navigation in Eugland, 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. White enfire districts of this coun try, for 20 or 30 miles, are without even a road or communica-
tton with the great navigable rivers, subjecting the farmers to thon with the great navigable rivers, subjecting the farmers to
the necessity of sending their produce to market on herseback, the necessity of sending their produce to market on horseback,
there is not a spot of England which, on an average, is not there is not a snot of England which, on an average, is no
within twelve miles of water conveyance, and every part of it within twelve miles of water conveyance, and every part of
interseeted witl roads. There has been a great increase of po pulatior in both countries during the last twenty years, abo bat there has been no corresponding increase in the means of
intercourse here, and much of the disturbance in Ireland, which
have disgraced the country cau be fairly tinputed to this cause. The funds laid out in forming roads or canals have been fre quently mismanaged and defectively appropriated; and no ge.
neral 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 agricultual produce; the absence of improvement and domestic comfor In the second section Mr. Williams calls public attention he state of the Shannon, and endeavours to pieture it to Engshmen. "Let us suppose," says he, "a navigable river tak ing its rise tn some distant county of England, so far from Liverpooi, as Essex or Middlesex. Suppose it continually spread ing itself into noble and picturesque sheets of water of more ters of many rivers, and stretching its bays into the adjacent teunties, as it were to increase the measure of its utility and its
cour beauty. Imagine it winding its way through Hertfordshire and bectordshire, Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and the Den byshire and Cheshire, and running a counse of 250 miles, alling into the estuary of the Mersey in Lancashire. Soe it presenting to each of the counties the beneft of fifty miles of apabilities of this river:" This is no imaginary representation; it is a correct view of The centre of each, and gives it an internal navigation,-with miles. Yet all this is neglected. For nearly five hundred miles not a boat will be seen on its waters ; there are mo roads to it, no landing places on its banks, and the whole is left in a
part or its coast for the improvement of the adiacent hogland Bideay cur Coes naste. Giglan nas ramed the great Bideau canal in Canada, at an expense of millions. Will she
do nothing for the improvement of the Sbannon-for the erecon of small quays on the banks-and the construction of tres, hovever important will not alone improve the cownty they may put down the lawless, but something further must be done systematically and efficiently to call into action the native esources of Ireland. The very magnitude of the undertaking prevents individual proprietors from embarking in it; their conflicting interests, their supineness, their want of money, must all conspire to deter them; but as it is of national importance, t ought to be taken up by the natio
most advantageous to the public.

PAYMENT OF TITHE COMPOSITION AND
$\qquad$
It may be interesting do some or y who are the persons liable in future to pay the tithe compo-
ition; we theerfore give a short summary, which we think will useful, as also the mode in which the arrears for the year And the first 18s to the to be collected:Ads under tenure create after a therever a teant hhed parish, (a) or ater the 10 th of August 1832 (b) the andlord or lessor is the person lizible. But where the tenant's nterest was created prior to the establishment of a tithe composition in the parish, and prior to the 16th of August, 1832, he tepant is the person liable. 'Tenants at will and tenants From year to year are, after the 1 st of November not li-
fblo to payment to the tithe owner to whom the next immeHato landiord is liable), but the amount of the comporition obe added by the landlord to the rent, amd recovered as rent, unless a special agreement to the contrary (c). The tithe owne
2d. As to the arrears of tithe now due:---The 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 urthe composiios 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 pay ment provided, in the shape of a composition, as follows:- the sum advanced by goveroment to the tithe owner is to be divided into five parts, and $1-5$ th part added each year for five years to the current tithe composition, and this addition is payable by be person from time to time liable to the composition itself (d.)
But wherever the same person, who owed the arrear, contiues to occupy the land, out of which the arrear became due he landlord, who is liable to the tithe owner, may, nevertheless, add this addtion to his rent, and receive it as such (e.) Wherever the person who owed the arrear is the person Iia We to the payment of the future tithe composition, he is also
made liable (besides the composition, for arrear) to a further ad inal payment of 25 per cent. on the arrear of 1831 and 1832 , $(t)$ : 15 per cent. on the arrear of 1883 due by such tenant wing an arrear, and who is not entitled to hold tithe free, will have to pay -1 st, the current tithe composition jearly ; 2d, the 25 per cent composition for five years on account of arrears ; $3 \mathrm{~d}_{\text {, }}$ 1883. ve been built in the towns, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But, ve been built in the towns, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But,
hy for one moment talk of the absurdities of this Irish mem$r$ of an English borough-the man who tells us that the stil omach are proofs of national prosperity. Away with emply afficking hypocrisy, let him visit his darliog Limerick, and ere he will see the grass growing at the very door of the Cus m -house; not even a clerk in the office, and the turf-boat only disurber of the beautiful Shannon. (Hear.) Gentlea, hais is not the fitting time to enter minutely into the deins of this great question. I have cursorily run over one or when they he night hon. gentleman's favorite detail topice, When you had a parliament a pretty cormert asseo, such as, lear, hear, from Dr. Baldwin. heers, and I thank him for the cheer, the learned Doctor ik him if we ever had an Jish Parliament. (Cheave ries of never.) No, never, for from the passing of Poyning's arliament was a mere tool in the liands 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 affirars of the state. [Cheering.]
ut to show you that an Irish Parliament althongh not inde. endent, is better than no parliament at all, do we not find that
ter 1782 that self-interest predominated? gious distinction, and party feeling, the country was rapidly ut, as our worthy chaimman has told you, sent discord rat aroughout the land, fomented his accursed rebeilion, and whe edivided, then butchered us. (Cheers.) But 1 must ask the octor another question-should we alone have stood still when ighty power of the lish progressing in knowledge? Was the ant, whilst the rushing ant, whitst the rushing streams of public opinion had circled he blessings of that reform which was thought so none ngland, whose parliament, even iu 1832 , was voted by it tembers, venal. corrupt, and incompetent to do the business f the state? [Hear, hear.] Our chairman has addressed yon onestly, and, without flattery, I will say, eloquently upon this abject. He has told you of his conversion, and his reasons. also may be made a convert; but it must be upon argument, nt by cuercion. [Hear, hear.] I may be an anti-repealer, on is preferable to national inde one that provincial degradaon is preterable to national independence-that hunger is preese to indrustors That nakedness is preferable to clothing-idle the individual w
Whang time, asd can conf lently assert that an hown him itude, his charity and his thish handeviating integrity and moral ect of strangers, and commanded the love-the acmiration of
in the 1 sth instant, much regretted by a numerons circle of spectalle citizen of filis city.

## BY J. W. DAYMON. Stere Ar. 191 Chatham Square.

int stment. If a capitalist buy land in Ireland he commonly gives for it the $^{\text {and }}$ amount of twenty-five years rent-sometimes thirty years rent is giv on. If he gives the former he obtains four per cent tor his money;
and if he gives the later he obtains less than three-and-a-half per It follows therefore, that the farmers and society are benefitted by hese investments. because they enable industrious men to obtai
ands and cultivate them who otherwise would be compelled to soelt or other employments, or emigrate to countries where land may be In the present ssate of sseiely the Irish or English farmers, would ose rather than gain by purchising the lands they occupy. Suppose hased for 25 years rent wouldicost 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 veeted in his trade (for farming armer would be released ; and if vested in his trade for farming
trade ) it would vield a far greater income and give empolo ymeni a number of laborers.
Rent. hherefore, is aot the ovil thing whiel it is commonly consi-

ere the excllence of cha seemed ive Christians reasts "" their bodies, and one soul presided in all their hat they excited, such was their strict and uniform charity, rs. The adopthe admiration of even their Pagan oppressdivine precept-" Thou shalt toe was strongly urged in that and was even more strikingly love thy neighoour as thyself;" ration of the same authority -" It is is that celebraled declathrough the eye of a needile than for a rich man to camel to go the kingdom of heaven." Not that riches themselves winto we condemned. If they were used to feed the hungry to elothe the naked, and to help him that had none to help him ${ }^{\text {a }}$; 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 aattainment 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 indul-
gence of selfish and luxurious propensities an abomination in the eyes of heaven, and then they became an abomination in the eyes of heaven, and it was the "rich
man" who tus wasted his substance, who was contemplated
by the hassare by the passage above quoted. In applying his remarks, the
preacher strongly urged the exercise of liberality on so interwas sure, as Jesus has reminding his hearers that their reward make the remark apply - "Indesmuch 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 a again perfornued
was a musical repast at lerforned in the evening, and there The proceeds of the morning and evening collections with.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 and Salford Advertiser. - $\qquad$
remate AGE TO BOTANY BA


## THE DEBT! THE DEB

The first question asked us by a shrewd and well.informed friend
when the Repeal was started was-" What will be done with the when the
Irish det ?
R"
Relief has fallen in tropical showers upon England since the war and whenever wor has been whispered as to the claims sud neces-
siies of relaud, the officiul auswer has been given in the enunciation
of the monosyluble " debt" of the monowyllible "d debt"
It seems that
It sems that ceraain nobles, commoners, and gentry, including as-
sociators, ,hou ht it pratienble six years ago to conrect the Allantic
wiith the Trish chan with the, Itirht chan pel by a ship canal. Great oulday the work woult the princianal movers ins the business had the int invervieq wier. Whe thex.
ecutive hore which it is to the supposed thiey had before they ad.
 Greath were at once placed in "abeyance," by the utterance of the
little word of four letters Lord Liverpo
 "treated with the greatest fairness, gonererosily, liberality, and keend
ness." Ireland, when he spuke, was in famine. She was in famine two years before, and shie was in fantine two years before that ayain.
Since 1822 hor has had her periodical visititations of famine, which are
certainly strano certhinly strange aftlictions to fallical so often on a a countrye, thented wire
"the greatest fairness, generosity, liberality, and kindness " Recollecting these famines, one canntt help being a little startled dyecol-
boost of Lord Liverpol. What did he mean by it He He intendel simply to drew back the publi,
Parliament concerning " debt.?
Issimilut
 sthe justificat or " "lobe) the burthen of the dray-horse. What In 1830, Goalburn proposed to do great feats in this same "assimi-
antion," includiny what twould be be tantamount to




 This present government has, beyond question, granted a loan
and of fralf a millions. The Whizs in of twice that amount for the relief of two provinces. . Why hast there
been so remarkable a descant in the seale of succour? Spring Rice
has Our Custom lomuse has been bu-ned. Many struggling traders have verwhel ms an individual with ruin.." "Twere well that io innocent in,
 "ann and interdiet of " "lebt" " people are conceived to be under the There is now on the tapis a small concern of a Ship Canal.
nue from Galway to Dublin, to which the nobles, commoners, gentry gave their concurrence in 1828, but one from Kingstownd to
Dublin - a run of about five miles. We know not what the Govern-

And what, after all, is this " "elte? ?" A thing, as we have proved, the fristh byiuniter the country. The millions are due to ! reland, and not no good to the public creditore to render her the justice which Sconged to owe to perienced, when she received an equivalent in cash for consenting to
bshare in the responsibility of the English debt bered that Ireland, to this hour, has got vo Eq. Let it be ever remem. Castlereagh thought that the ewealth of England could not realize one
of sufficienl magaitude in 1800!!!

## THE CORPORATIONS IN CONNAUGHT

the Commissioners terminated yesterday, in the eridporation before Daly. Agreeably to arrangement, the Commissioners of have this Valentine Blake, Fsq Menlough Castle, to take the depositions of the court. There is no person more capable, nor better supplied with
materials, to show up municipal agement, than Mr. Blake ; and 1 believe he is very well inclined to the Commissioners or affection. When his depositions are taken, until Friday, when they start for the ancient city of Athenry, and stay there remains the rotten remnant of a "beggauly corporation,", where corporation monopolists, by the Blakeney's, according to the fashion of or " proprie ous" of the said corporation ( The Commission sad corporation
praise for their patient, impartial, and gentlemanlike conduct in
discharge of discharge of their duties. I nnderstand that they have given uni
versal satisfaction in Tu m , where thene great deal oill-will and party feeling, arising out of corpong time a cerns. Mr. Stewart, the secretary to the Commissioneroration congable in his exertions, and attends to all applications with peculiar
nol teness. One of our town representatives, Mr. Martin Josh. Blake, is dili-
gent in his attendance zealons opponent to the old offenders of the co, he has ever been : This morning, a merry peal of our joy-bellsoration: patriotic representatio. Lachlan Maclachlan, Esq. our late honest and

## ENGLAND.

RESCUE OF SEIZED GOODS AND SUBSEQUENT Lonaon, Oct. 27. Thureday
a'clock, a van was seen to morning, about half past nine chanics' Institution, Circus-street, New the door of the MeSavage is the well-known proprietor. It soon became know. were a Sheritts that the perions who came with the vehicle execution of an officer named Hemp, and his men, who, in on the premises for assesser writ, were about to makea seizure The officer and his party haves, amounting to £35 2s. 9d. opposition, they conveyed away a sofa, the house without chairs, and
other houselold furnitire, to a consideratle amonnt, whic
they ceposited sufely in the van which they luad trouytht them for the purpose. A great concourse of people soon
sembled, who grave vent to their feelings of indignation at proceeding adoptel. The van however, drove atway with th altitude, who however, at this time dil not the 1.he crowil lieing considerably augmented, a woman, whin
peant to possess the most masculine courn
out out from the throng, and seizing the course'se, holuly sie
van towards the Institution. The crom? example, The crowd, animatel bo
took the horse out, and dreiv it in triumpla back 10 N. N
agees, shouting as they went along, "No Assossell Taxu
The Sherift and his men having made their At this period the populace, whose feelingt were eapeit
to the highest pitch, next turned
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ it. About the same time a seizure was made at the house
Mr. Brain, picture dealer, \&. 123 Crawford-street, (wlio
nember of the Institution) to. A member of the Institution, for Assessed Taxes, amounting
$£ 12$ 12s. 8d. when goods to double that ambont were carrie they intended to Attins, of 139 St. John-street, was saluted with execrations
some hundreds of prsons, who had assembled of his visit heing made known. The property scizay in
thrust with all possible expedition into the van, withot an
regard whatever being paid to the sale conveyance at ings, some of which were very choice and valuable, and whic val. Mr. Brain was subsequently informed that his propert Orders were sent about three oclock for the Coldstream bit Cross, to be in readiness and keep under arms, which they dii till a late hour at night.
but on Saturday it had nearly subsided the whole of the day almosit as peaceable as before. A strong detachment of the was offered. Mr. Savage procered to 10 which no resistanc Harmer, in Red Lion Square. That thentleme of Mr . Sherif norant of what had taken place until a few minutes before and condemned the conduct of Hemp, the out his signatu not heard of any other seizures in the neighbourhood.

## LONDON POLTCE-SATURDAY

holar from Ireland, was brought.- Peter Moore, a poor with sceen found the preceding night without a coat, The police who caught hin who passed in a language different from that which is rene ging Latin." The gentlemen, however, either did not beghim nod the lancuage, or disliked the theme, for they was loling ; and as the poor fellow looked as if his stomach 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

The Lord Mayor.-I am very sorry to see a man of educaion in such a condition. What on earth can have reduced Moore - Poverty my Tord poverty-that crimen anstem informe-that terrific offence has converted my fair garment nd wout as much rags as would mop a stair The Lord Mayor-It is odd that a scholar should be totally destitute. Have you no relations who might assist yon?
Moore-Nobody, but my own good spirits to feed and clothe go, after havino chapped a st. note in my pocket five years Greek, and Italian; hut I find that a little bread would be The Les as agreeable. (Langhter.
The Lord Mayor - What use have you been making of your Moore-I wish I had been a tailor or a cubbler, for a needle or an awl wonld never have played me such tricks as Homir and Virgil have played me. Food for the mind, or what "t
call etherial cibus, is not worth a thrawneen, if the body is eed like mine-o', the chamelion's diswisen, if the body is

The Lord Mayor--- A very good occupation to a man wlo thes care of himself; but you must bave been very impr Moore---I argued some, and I slashed others into then froms one of my ways ; why, the pain I got in the shontruct money. Well, I had to eat, drink, sleep, and clean mysel sit at throughm, besides being laughed at by the brys, a what an Irishman could a Scotchman might do. (Laughter in wheh the joined.)
The Lord Mayor---But what have you dono with yonr coa',
Moore--I I clothed my stomach with them by the assistance pon my vitals a pawnbroker's shop; I made an experiment ot into the knack of starving like many others in this coul ry, if I hadn't, by ill luek, passed by the beef shop in the Old covering was hit on the nose--- almost fainted, and on re shirt, with four and fiverfeming ont of my "Unele's" in a. the other. (Lenr and fivepence in one hand, and a duplicate
The Lord Mayor-.-And you have been begging since?



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|  |  |often, to their disappointment and sorrow, upon exanination

they will find them as ignorant of what they went there to
learin a sefore, and very oten depraved in their morals.
These schools, therefore, are of tittle or
they shonld be reformed.
to be an honor, are many possessing the natural endowmentswere but cultivated. Why not estalulish a College gratis to
tiose who will be found to deserve it, where those on whombeen pentrions, can taste of the rarest sweets from the hat
tudying and cult were they wil have an opportunitystuyng thin cultivating ancient lore, which is now as un-
known to the as the frightiul ravishes of sin to our first
lavishing money upon the establishment of ". Societies,"
which, in their widest ranue are
et the grouud be selected aud the, seed it has sprung forthcies are formed. There are many now strutting to Columbia
igne and inclemencies of the weather at some low occupapation, whom nature intended for vobler, sublimer purposes
Here then, oh, ye mock moralists! ye pretended despisers ofealth, and favorers of poverty-here, I say, may be seen thadvatages 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 bas not felt within himself a sorgret, when in the knowledge of some youth, burning with anardent desire for literary acquisitions, and seeking every op-
portunity to improve himself, to see him the suortportunity to improve himself, to see him the sport of fortuaehe to arrive at that goal with which his very soul was enwined, and in which his hopes
$\qquad$
CAUTION AGAINST DR. BROWNLEE'S QUOTA-tions-By the Rev. Pelix Varela.
 no the text which he thinks will answer his $\operatorname{mand}_{\text {and }}$ surely the image and simuliude of the body and bloo itesf Christ are celebrated in the performance of the mysteries.' olly might observe, that the substance or nature of bread can be nry said to remain, because the sacrament loses not the nature witl he exterior qualities of bread, which often are called the $n$ Why the words which entuoted by Dr. Brownlee, - "The sacrament we take is a tex hing; and therefore we are made by it consorts of the divin (whature, and notwithstanding the substance or nature of th Irghead \&ce." And afterwards-"It is evident that we must be
IWieve of Christ what we profess to celebrate, and rcceive in mage and as they (the elements) pass to the divine substance by
dat he action of the Holy Ghost, remaining in their virtue: Whey indicate the principal mystery, whose virtue and efficacy Whey properly represent, one Christ real and complete, properWhent, inonsorts of the divine natnre, and therefore is called makes us nly because it comes from God: because the bapdism, whin in ertainly comes from God, is not said to make us consort o to divine nature, but because it properly contains something If divine nature. Hence the text supposes a real divinity it o bread cannot pass or be converted into the divine leverly speaking. Hence it is converted into the body o arist, which can be ealled divine, in as much as it subsist,
the divine person, and make with the soul and divinity inl id wine ceascs not to exist. If the word substance be taken in 3 strict signification as in the the word sumstance be taken in antal change, for the accidental properties remain unaltered. ence the bread undergoes no alteration whatever. Hence it Is not operated any thing in it, because, it does not contain
 as the theologians 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
4 argument which Gelasius intended to farm. And which that comparison? That as in the Eucharist there are two
ings uaited in one sacrameut, so in Christ there are two wa res united in one person. Now, according to Dr. Brownlee' wetrine, there are not two different things in the Eacharis one, that is a bare piece of bread. Hence Dr. Brownlee akes a fool of Gelasius, who certainly formed the most nomientat all.
If it he supposed that the author meant that the body of Christ is,

if ions had
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said no $r$
te the thaintenance of a useless stipendiary force, in fees to stice, in which the the absentee, and for upholaing pablis at, yet Mr. Spring Rice tells us that lreland is the favoure ace, because she is not tixed; that she is prosperous in conquence of the dion, because her imports and exports have ave been built in the towns, (Hear, hear, nd because houses 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 bim visit his darling Limerick, and pere he will see the grass growing at the very door of the Cus-
m-house; not even a clerk in the office, and the turf-boat pm-house; not even a clerk in the office, and the turf-boat,
ie only disurber of the beautiful Shannon. (Hear.) Gentleme only disurber of the beautirul Shannon. (Hear.) Gentle-
apn, this is not the fitting time to enter minutely into the deails of this great question. I have cursorily run over one or sut when they have those wholesome answers also suct as. Hear you liad a parliament a pretty corrupt assembly it was. theers, and I thank him for the cheer: but give me leave to sk him if we ever had an Irish Pariiament. (Cheers, and Ict, iu the reign of Henry, fhe feventh, to the vear Poyning' varliament was a mere tool in the hands of the British minister atholics-the great bulk of the independent, as long as the Catholics-the great bulk of the population-were excluded Rom any participation in the affars of the state. [Cheering.]
But to show you that an Irish Parliament, although not indeAfter 1782 that self-interest predominated? For in spite of reburrying on to the goal of national impe country was rapidly raut, as our worthy charman has told you, sent discord raging throughout the land, fomented his accursed rebellion, and whea Doctor another question-should (Cheers.) But I must ask the all other contris mighty power of the Irish people alone to have remained stag ant, whilst the rushing streams of public oninion had circle 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 If the state? [Hear, hear.] Our chairman has addressed you ronestly, and, without flattery, I will say, eloquently upon this 3 ubject. He has told you of his conversion, and his reasons. int by cuercion. [Hear, und shall be, when it is heaved \%on is preferable to national independence-that hunger is prehierable to food-that nakedness is preferable to clothing-idlethe ind Thonidual whose death is thus noticed.
existed. His warm
rectitude, his charity and his simplo pleasiug namer aftracted the
his numerous acquaintances,
On the 1sth instant, much regretted by a numerous circle of fiiends, Mr. John Doherty, a native of Ireland, and for maly years.
a respectable citizen of this city.

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

## $\pm=5=5=$


 WANTED.-A Boy to learn the Tailoring business, None need apply withont proper recommendations.
FRANCLS GOLDEN, 273 Graudzor.

## INFORMATION WANTED

Of CHARLES OMRIAN, a native of the Parish or Dromore Co. Tyrone, Iteland,

 person, and the bread which is consecrated in the ehurch unity is transmuted into the body of Christ and thev are not tivo boties in ne body." [Coment. in eap. 10. Ep. 1. ad Cor.] This needs no
It is evidont that those whio wrote immediately Gclasius, those who were Priests with him and under his pontificatc. him, obeyed him and loved him, those who were eminent for their learning and sanctity, all of them preaehed taught and whle the do
trine of hereal presence and transubstantiation, without even noticin hose words of Gelasius. Hence either they ave not his or chey
must be understood as we have explained them.

SIXTH WARD, - At a large and respectable maneting of the Sixth Ward, held pursuant to the call of the General Comanaittee, Captain George Mills was called to the chair, ame $L_{\text {olsu }}$, Guath On motion, George Mills, George D. Strong, and Thomian S. Bra y) were nominated and appointed Dolegates from the Sixth Ward mittee at Tammany Hall for ensuing year.
On motion of Alderman Strong, seconded by Thomas S. Brady, Esquire
dered．There is a rent which is indeed pernicious－it is that obtai
ed by the forestaller or land－jobbel ；but these opprestivc wretche
have nearly passed away，and there are now but few middlemen wh


 sion of emplioymenr，and the paymentit of tabor with money woulc
spedily remove it．







 is the richer man．
Hiscountry is s．
tuxa，though th
haxed commoditites，exacept those ：wlith her hero are che chanener，than in in
 thates capital．
Curcrs．excenence of cha－ Whio，in the inter chanurere reofrrice to the primitive Christians， enchained their bodies，and one soul presided in all their breasts＂，＂indeed，such was their strict and und uniform acharity，
that the that they excited the admiration of even their Pagan oppress－ ors．The adoption of this virtue was strougly urgeed in that divine preeepp－＂Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself；＂ and was even more strikingly enforced in that celebraled decla－
ration of the sme ration of the same authority＂It is easier for a camel to go
through the eve of a neest the kingdom of heaven．＂Not that riches themselves were to be condemned．If they were used to foed 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 sinuer in the way to heaven；if they were ex－ pended 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 indul－ gence of selfish and luxurious propensities；then they became an abomination in the eyes of heaven，and it was the＂rich
mana＂who thus wasted his substance，who was contemplated
by the passage above by the passage above quoted．In applying his remarks，the
preacher strongly urged the exercise of liberality eating an occasion，reminding his hearers that their reward make the remark apply－＂Inasmuch as ye have done it und one of these my least brethren，yo have done it unto me．＂A collection was made after the sermon．
Divine service was again performed

Divine service was again performed in the evening，and there The proceeds of the morning and eveniag collections with－ money taken at the doors，amounted to upwards £215．There was a crowded and respectable congregation at each sorvice 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 PASS－
AGE TO BOTANY BAY． ［Collected frome（from the times．） phitrite female convict vessel，wrecked off Boulogne，Aus． 31,1833 － and confirmed by John Richard Rice，seaman of the，same．］
There were 103 female prisoners on women had children withi them．The ages of the prisoners wer
rom about 12 to about 50 ，the a bout 9 years－excepting one girl of children from about 5 weeks
The chi dren were ulways with at separation；they were all together．women；there was no attempt GREENWICH MARBLI YARD． Cinity of Wanue，directly opposite to 8 th street，in the immediate in all its various branches such as chimme

## Hyin



## New．－York．Nov． 2,1833

COAL－Duwing the past season，the Subseribers have constrece


SCIITYLKILL－From the mines of S P．Wetherill，Esq









The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st．e die between Murray and Warren sts．
Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality．

## Neweastle Scoteh

## Nora Scotia

Schuylkill Ceal warranted eqnal to any in the market．
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Lehign } & \text { do do } \\ \text { Lackana } & \text { do } \\ & \text { SMITH＇S COAI }\end{array}$
Virginia，fine Sidney，Newcastle，and fine Liverpool．
JACOB SOUTHART， BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS，AT NEWARK，N．J． THIS Institution is now open for the reception of a few addition－ 1 pupils．The course of Instruction shall be adapted to the wishes mission into the Counting House or College．The General course
Studies embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education and also the Mathematics，Classics，and the French Language， From the healthy situation of the town，its local advantages，and
moderate terms of Tuition，this Institution offers many inducements those who prefer removing their children from the city．Patrons prove ment of pupils in every branch of Education；and also to their noral deportment．
TFRMs．－Board and Tuition，for Pupils under 9 years of age，$\$ 20$ 325 ；per do．payable in advance．No extra charges，except for Rasprencess．－Very Rev．J．Power；Denis M＇Carthy，Esq．；Mr ames Clinton， 117 White－street；Mr．Wm．Flinn，Madison－street．
Application for admission，may be made（by mail or otherwise， Application for admission，may be made（by mail or otherwise，
0 he Principal，at his residence，in Washington－strect，near Acade－ GEORGE RRAMSAT．．．．Grocery and Provision Stores，No． 144 Green－ Y．Has always
lowest Cash price
hiveicpool AND new－york

## For streranir passmarrs Fron England，Ireland，Scotland and Wales








 DOUGLAS，ROBINSON \＆CO． 246 Pearl－street．
ith PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL，
pe
bsh Can be enkaged in superior American Ships，sailing on the $16 \mathrm{th}, 17 \mathrm{th}$ ，and 22 d Cerrents．Fare moderate．PASSAG FOR NEW－ORLEANS，

## 䯅

## 眐

连EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. FROM GREAT BRITTAIN AND ARETS IRELAND．

 they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves．The
tships are of a very superior class，fitted up with every convenience
，for the voyage commanded by skifful and careful men；and the fre for the voyage commanded by skilful and carefull men，convenience the fre－
querey and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy ex penses often attendant on delay at Liverpool．The greatestt car
is used to promote the comfort of the passengers；and if they should
not come out，the passage money is always returned to

sion，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，nr 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 a attended to ：and
passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |



PATRICK ELLIS，begs st inform his friends and ho pablio thay
has commenced business at the correr of of Mott and Pincest he has commenced business at the eorner of Mott and Prineeat．
 able prioes．
The Subscriber intends to open a School at No． 169 Mott－street，
Monday，the 4th of November next，for instruction in the Englidh Lunguage，and various other branches hereinafter enumerated．As bsawill only receive twenty－five pupils，and none uuder the age of
esi years，persons wishing to place their children under his care， esi years，persons wishing to place their childen under his care，
hhould make immediate application．Having been for some years the habit of imparting instruction，he considers himself qualified in render satisfaction to thoso who may patronise him，and refers to to ollowing gentlemen for testimonials of his character，viz：Thomas S．Brady，Esq．， 24 Duane－street，James Flanagan，Esq． 158 Nassan－
Ireet，the Rev．Mr．Quarters， 281 Broadway． Re terms per quarter of twelte weeks，
Reading，Writing，and Arithmetic，
Do．with Geogranhy，English Grammar，the use of The Globes，and Book－keeping，
The foregoing，with Mensuration The foregolng，with Mensuraton，Geomatry，Alge－ 700 Fhe same，with English Composition，\＆© Navigation，$\quad 1000$ Fhe same，witheng
fuel for the Season，
26
LOOK AT THIS．－Tue best and purest Bread in the city made at 48 Centre－street．In returning thanks to his numeroen ceived，the subscriber assures them that he shall continne to have
his Bread warranted as large as any in New－York－manufactured of his Bread warranted as large as any in New－York－manuactured of
the best Wheat Flour，in the cleanest manner and under his oun is If you wish for good，substantial，clean and wholesome Bread． IJ If you wish for good，substantial，clean and wholesome Bread，
go to 48 Centre－street．Fresh Bread at 4 o＇olock every afternoon． CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE．No． 128 Walker－street，corner of Orange－street．WALTER FALLON re
spectfully informs his Friends and tie Public in general，that he hirs spectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general，that he hins
opened the above Store，where may be had a choice assortment of
Teas，Wines，and Family Groceries，at unusually low prices．［niß


made in his peculiar style of
share of patterns
an and the
and that
elegance，
 NFW BOOKK STOK
 INFORMATION WANTED．

| Of CHRISTOPHER BYRNES，who left his residence， 181 |
| :--- |
| Mot－street，at about dusk on Wodnesday envening，since which to | has not been heard of．He had on a short grey coat，Canton flamee drawers，silk handkerchief round his neck，and white hat．Any is

ormation concerniag him will be thankfully recoived by his distrest d family，at 181 Mott－stree
Of JOHN DOUGHERTY，a Cooper by trade of Straban，Count
y Tyrone，Irelind，who loft Londonderry in Auril，1831．He is sulp posed to be in Lexington，Kenucky．Ayy infermation respeciligg rick Dougherty， 53 Leonard－st．N．York．
Of ROSE and ALICE HACKETTT，formerly of Killeen，near
Armagh，Ireland．Rose married a Mr Hart，and Alice a Mr Woods Stewardston，Any information respeeting them will be thank fully received by their Sister，Mrs．Mary M•Kemny，Lockport，State
of New York． $6,-4$ Of WM．M•ERLAIN of Belfast．When last heard from，be was
$i^{n}$ Albany in this State．Any information in relation to him will he in Albany in this state．Any me，who is now at No．19，Monroe－st．
gratefuly reeeived by his wife， 3,1833 ．
Y．Nork．
Of DANIEL．McGUIN，a native of co Cavan，Ireland， 26 years
of age，and a Tailor by irade；landed about 5 years ago，with his of age，and a Tailor by irade：landect about y vars ago，w．Flo
sister，at Quebec，where she left him on her departure to New－York sister，at Quebec，where she left hill be thankfully received．by ad
Any information respeeting him will
dressing to B．McGuire，care of Mr．George Pardow， 95 Maiden－ dressing to B．McGu．
ane，or at this Office．

## Of PATRICK MORAN，a native of Old Chureh，Balynascreen， o．of Derry，Ireland，and married to Catharine Kelly of said place

 They landed at St．Andrew＇s，about two years past．He left ennsylyania，but has not been heard of since．Any information Pecting hini will be thankfully received by his wife．Direct toare of Thomas English，corner of Vine and Water－streets，Philad Of JAMES HURLEY，a young man from the neighbourhood Grims，Co．Clare，arrived in this country William，now residing in imerick－that if any accident should＇occur to him，before he sino ful claim to any property or expectancy to which he（James）may entitled．News having arrived in Ireland that he died of cholen his brother William cannot recover his property，till a correct sap ment of his death，and where he died，can be procuced．
account that his brother received from him，was that he worked he care of Rowland Curtain，Eso Mid mation respecting the said James Huriey，will be thankfully receill
by his friends．Address James Ryan， 426 ．Broadway，New York．
Of MR．MICHAEL KEALING，a native of the county Tips
Of Mry，Ireland，who sailed from the city of Waterford，in tie jer 1814 or 15．When last heard of，was in some part of the state
New－York New－York，and was married to Miss Arnold，a native of Clhhee
County TTpperary．Any information respecting him，will be thak
而 fully received by his nephew James O＇Brien，Wolcotville，Lirips
field county，Connecticut，or the Editor of the Truth Teller，ler＇

Of EDWARD TURNER．When last heard from he boardel ．Patrick Long＇s in Philadelphia．Any account of him wh Lowell Mass．
THE TRUTH TRELER，is Published every Saturday mom ing，at
Broadw
TER
TERMS－Four dollars per annum，payable half yearly，in ad

