

question is, whether pending that appeal, the Court would proceed to carry judgment on the traversers into execution.

The grounds of the application in arrest of judgment, will be—1st. A misdescription of a juror's name. 2nd. The omission of proof of any unlawful act done by the traversers in the County of the City of Dublin. 3d. That no judicial act should have been done after twelve o'clock on Saturday night by the Court.

Mr. O'Connell has departed for England. He has left behind him his injunction for peace. The following letter was issued by him.

"To the People of Ireland."

"Merriam Square, Feb. 11, 1844.

"Fellow-Countrymen, once more I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet, and good order you have observed, and I conjure you by the country we all love, and even in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness, and perfect tranquility.

"I tell you solemnly that your enemies and the enemies of Ireland are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gail your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed.

"You are aware that the Jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve judges in Ireland, and, if necessary, of the House of Lords.

"Be you therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of assault, riot, or outrage.

"It is said that the great question of repeal has been injured by this verdict.

"Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of most material service to the repeal if the people continue to be as peaceful as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be.

"Obey my advice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the utmost twelve months longer, and you shall have the Parliament in College-Green again.

"I am fellow-countryman, your affectionate and devoted servant.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Important Meeting at Charlemont House.

In consequence of circulars issued by the Earl of Charlemont, a meeting of Liberal Peers, Members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen, took place on Thursday at Charlemont House, Rutland-square, Dublin, "to consider the course most judicious to be adopted in the present state of Ireland. Upwards of fifty noblemen and gentlemen were present. Upon the motion of the Earl of Charlemont, his Grace the Duke of Lianster was called to the chair. Lord Charlemont opened the meeting by explaining for what purpose he had called it together.

The Marquess of Clanricarde then rose and stated that he in common, he believed, with every individual then present, owed a debt of deep obligation to the noble earl who had just addressed the chair. He (the Marquess of Clanricarde) felt satisfied that the most energetic measures were necessary, in order to demonstrate to the Legislature the various grievances which preceded and produced the present excitement. He alluded particularly to the important measure of corporate reform—of electoral rights—of inadequate misrepresentation. His lordship

also said he had considered the question of periodical meetings of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, which, he was of opinion, was both desirable and practicable, and he was glad to observe in the public mind an increasing disposition towards it. This was received with much cheering.

The Right Honorable A. R. Blake then, at the request of Lord Charleton, read the draft of a petition, praying for a general inquiry into the state of Ireland. The Hon. F. Ponsonby, moved an amendment, referring particularly to the circumstances of the Established Church and the Roman Catholic: but it was opposed by Mr. Blake, on the ground that it may be construed into a recommendation that a state provision should be made for the Roman Catholic clergy, which would now be regarded rather as a bribe than a boon, and would, therefore have an irritating and not a soothing effect. Mr. Redington, Mr. Wyse, and several other Roman Catholic gentlemen, also opposed it, and it was at once withdrawn. The original draft, with a few verbal alterations, was unanimously agreed to.

The Earl of Milton said that no man could be blind to the many injuries and insults that had from time to time been heaped upon the people of Ireland. He alluded particularly to the unconsoionable amount of church property with reference to the minority of persons in whose benefit it was disbursed. He instanced the case of eight bishops lately deceased, who it appeared died so enormously rich, as to leave their united families the incredible sum of one million, eight hundred thousand pounds—an amount, be it remembered, chiefly contributed by the great majority of the people who are of another persuasion. It was impossible to think that the people could rest satisfied under such a weight of oppression; and if those and other such grievances were not speedily remedied, he would himself, although now opposed to repeal of the union, become a determined repealer—(hear, hear, and applause.)

Lord Stuart de Decies expressed his warm concurrence in the sentiments of the noble lord who had just spoken, and said that though he (Lord Stuart de Decies) was not a repealer, he could not condemn those who considered that it was reasonable and proper for Irishmen to have the entire control of their own internal concerns—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Wyse, M. P., coincided with the opinions expressed by the noble lords who had addressed the chair, and eloquently and forcibly expatiated upon the immense benefits of national education. The Marquess of Clanricarde then read the petition, paragraph by paragraph, for the adoption of the meeting; Sir John Burke suggested some trifling alterations, which were agreed to. After some remarks from Sir Valentine Blake, the petition was adopted. A vote of thanks was carried to Lord Charlemont and the chairman.

GOOD THOUGHT OF EDUCATION.—The following brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in Fraser's Magazine:—"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with birds' nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself."

UNITED STATES.

Oregon Territory—Texas—War with England and Mexico.

The crisis is at last upon us—the crisis involving questions of the annexation of Texas, the negotiations on the Oregon territory, and, probably, war with Mexico and England—civil war amongst ourselves, and a final dissolution of the Union. These announcements may be startling, but they are not the idle wind.

There can be no doubt that the executive of this nation is now in the very midst of a negotiation for the annexation of the whole of Texas to this country—that a minister is probably by this time in Washington—that a treaty has been agreed upon by the executives of the United States and of Texas respectively—that it will be soon placed before the Senate of the United States, and that the probability is that the majority of that body will approve of it, and a large majority of the House of Representatives will sanction the provision necessary to carry it into effect. In proof of these facts, we give extended extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, a journal that has the means of information at hand; and we also give extracts from papers in this city, which boast, apparently, that they give their statements on the highest authority—meaning Mr. Webster himself, who appears to be the origin and instigator of all opposition to the annexation of Texas.

This is a truly momentous—a most serious subject. The whole country is now at once precipitated into the midst of a most important crisis, out of which no one can possibly predict what is to come. From the tone of the *Intelligencer*, it is very evident that a portion of the whigs in the Senate are going for the annexation. By a recent vote in the House, on Friday last, on a resolution proposed by Mr. Winthrop, we think no doubt can exist that almost two-thirds of that branch of the national legislature will be in favour of the measure. The principal opposition to this new and extraordinary movement on the part of our government comes from Mr. Webster and the East—from New England—from the same section of the Union originated all the bitter opposition to the administration of Jefferson on a somewhat similar ground—the annexation of Louisiana.

Now, at such a crisis, the deeply interesting question comes up, and addresses itself to every one—will there be a war with Mexico? Will it eventuate in an indirect collision with England? Will it cause a civil war in this country? Will it lead to a dissolution of the Union? Will New England separate herself from the rest of the Union because Texas is taken in on the other side? All these inquiries will be answered in time—in the progress of events—in perhaps, a few months. At present it is very evident that the annexation of Texas to this republic will bring us into immediate collision with Mexico, and produce a war at once with that republic. In such a war, however, we can have no fear of ultimate disaster. The progress of the Anglo-Saxon race of this republic is onward; and if a war do ensue, the inevitable result will be the reduction of the whole of Mexico to the standard of this republic, and the spread of the Anglo-Saxon race and Anglo-Saxon institutions amongst the degenerate races of the south. But in opposition to this, we may be brought into collision with the power of England on the ocean, in consequence of difficulties growing out of the Oregon question. To meet that, our only resource would be to bring into that great arena the French nation, with an equal power on the ocean.

According to all appearances then, we

are in the commencement of a grand period in the progress of civilization and of nations. Before six months have passed away, perhaps the powers of the old and the new world may be precipitated into all the horrors of war. The first effect of things as they now stand at Washington must obviously be to paralyze all the present movements of trade and civilization, and to make men of all parties pause and anxiously await what is coming next.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS OF CINCINNATI have done themselves infinite honor during the past week. The bishop of this diocese has often had to express to them the ardour of his attachment and the strength of his affection. They have earned for themselves a deathless name for union, peacefulness and fidelity to all the duties prescribed by our Holy Religion. And this, notwithstanding the malicious manœuvring of a few bad men, with a Lutheran spirit, who were often known to gnash their teeth with rage at the harmony that kept them united and happy like the members of a virtuous and blessed family. After many years of evil brooding, seven men of this stamp stealthily, as if conscious that their deeds were evil and could not bear the light, petitioned the Legislature to grant them an act of incorporation, with the name and style of the German Catholic congregation of Cincinnati!! When this became known to the German Catholics, they held one of the largest meetings ever convened in this city, to express their honest, but unqualified indignation at the insult offered them by the notorious seven in the attempt to rob them of their good name, and to usurp the management of the affairs of the church. The meeting was eloquently and powerfully addressed by their long devoted pastor, Rt. Rev. J. M. Henni, bishop elect of Milwaukee, Rev. Mr. Ferneding, Rev. Mr. Tusch and Rev. Mr. Luhr, who though recently arrived from Germany, understood the machinations of heresy and schism so well as to speak with extraordinary effect of the dangers that would menace us from their operations in this hitherto most happy community. Never did the Catholics better respond to these heart-stirring appeals than did the German Catholics of Cincinnati, and again we repeat, they have done themselves infinite honor. May those who have erred have now the magnanimity to retract their error, and may it henceforth be forgotten!—*Telegraph.*

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF TYRANNY.—During the reign of Peter the First, Czar of Russia, it was the custom of that tyrant to punish those nobles who offended him by an imperial order that they should become fools; from which moment, the unfortunate victim, however endowed with intellect instantly became the laughing stock of the whole Court; he had the privilege of saying everything he chose, at the peril, however, of being kicked or horse-whipped, without daring to offer any sort of retaliation; everything he did was ridiculed, his complaints treated as jests, and his sarcasms sneered at and commented on, as marvellous proofs of understanding in a fool. The Empress Anne surpassed this abominable cruelty; but sometimes mingled in her practices