

Foreign.

From the Albany Argus.

Annexed is another of the able letters of Mr. O'Connell to his countrymen...

"Mr. O'Connell counsels peace; not, however, the peace of a base subservience...

From the London Morning Chronicle.

LONDON, July 5, 1836. To the Members of the National Association of Ireland.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know you not, who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"

Fellow Countrymen—I find by the Dublin papers received this day, that you have already constituted the association for Ireland under the name of the "National."

I should have preferred for the present the name of "General;" but, of course, I submit my own opinion upon matters of detail to yours.

But there is one point which involves a practical principle, of great value, and a legal point of some necessity.

This, in my mind, is the more necessary, because there are now other bodies, of great value in themselves, and of great importance, which may be pressed upon you.

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we have formidable enemies to encounter, we have formidable enemies to overcome.

Let us not disguise from ourselves the number and the strength of our enemies.

Our enemies, however, are many and formidable. They are, first the electors of the English counties, who are generally a very uninformed and easily misled class.

The farmers, moreover, feel the competition in their own markets of the produce of the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish.

Silly men! They do not see that the class in England which has the highest and most pressing interest in the prosperity of Ireland are the English farmers; simply because if the Irish were prosperous they would easily consume all, or nearly all, their own provisions.

But the Peers have stronger and better reasons to hate Ireland and the Irish.

Every measure useful to Ireland has been opposed by that party.

Take the Bench—almost all, or at least the greater part of the Judges are entitled to retire on the superannuation pensions

provided by law. Why do not the aged and almost dotting; retire? Alas! you see how many resignations you have if the Tories were once in power.

Do I exaggerate the intentions of the Tory party? No. I diminish their intensity and their atrocity.

There is the great organ of their party in which they publish their manifestoes; there is their avowed authorized organ, the Quarterly Review.

They tell us that the Scotch may be trusted; they tell us that the English may be trusted, and in this they are right; they tell us that the Irish are not fit to be trusted.

I never despair in the worst of times. I know my countrymen too well to doubt of success.

When the Catholic association was formed, the people of England were nearly all adverse or careless of us.

But Ireland itself what was our foundation for hope? The Catholic people were apathetic of in despair.

The best of the Protestants showed symptoms of disgust or disapprobation, and the

formidable and organized force of Orange look the field at once against us, not figuratively, but in downright earnest.

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded, without a crime or an offence—without a drop or a stain—without injustice to any man to the extent of a shilling—without a single drop of blood.

1st. To preserve and support the King's Government—Lord Melbourne in England; Lord Mulgrave, honored name in Ireland.

2d. To preserve as far as we can, peace, good order, freedom from agrarian disturbances, and from crime of every description; violation of the law, no breach of morality.

3d. To procure a satisfactory settlement of the title question—a satisfactory, because a full participation with Scotland and England in municipal reform.

4th. We have with us the reformed corporations of England, and the intelligent and patriotic inhabitants of the great towns and cities.

5th. We have with us the wealth, intellectual power, patriotism, and energy of this great metropolis.

6th. The House of Commons with its daily increasing majority are with us—majority of about one sixth of the entire representatives of the people are with us.

held by Catholics; and what became of the title of Protestants to it, if the State could not interfere with its use and destination.

Mr. Charles Buller strongly disapproved of the course taken by Ministers in regard to this measure.

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A scene of confusion arose. Mr. Blackstone and Lord Francis Egerton spoke a few words.

Mr. A. Trevor addressed the House, but was inaudible; he said, that in consequence of the noise, and unseemly behaviour of members, he should move to adjourn the debate.

The Gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place; and the debate was adjourned to Friday.

O'Connell is to dine at Rochester on Monday next. He is as usual, the great man of the day.

The Norton and Melbourne affair is forgotten. The lady is among the world again, and may hold up her head with the purest.

New House of Parliament.—The expense of the whole building is expected to amount to £724,974, including 14 per cent, to cover contingent expenses, and any probable change in the value of materials; to which would be added about £200,000 for the purchase of ground, and the abrogation of the building as now improved; and £30,000 for fitting and fixtures.

In the Asiatic Journal for the present month, we perceive the following amongst other notices of promotion:—Captain James Glencairn Burns, 3d native infantry, to be superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar and Jyntee, in room of Captain T. Fisher.

Lord Lyndhurst.—Those titled tyrants who reflect on the character of a people invariably lead all to inquire what right have they to offer an insult to any.

The non-commissioned officers of the regiments in Dublin garrison who had been present at Waterloo died together on Saturday last, and among a variety of toasts, the health of the Duke of Wellington