Foreign.

From the Albany Argus.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.

Annexed is another of the able letters of Mr. O'Connell to his countrymen, on the subject of their grievances. In a prior letter he had recommended to them the formation of a general association. This letter was written after such association had been formed. The Lendon Morning Chronicle (a ministerial organ) speaks of it as follows it as follows—
"Mr. O'Connell counsels peace; not,

however, the peace of a base subserviency, not the peace of an infamous submis-sion to the insults of Baron Lyndhurst and the Tory Lords, but the peace which be-comes prudent freemen whom the law and now cast upon them, and of the wors itution have invested with ample power to crash their ruthless foes-the enemies of civil and religious liberty—the tion will certainly be a peaceful, constitu confederated and corrupt foes of human rights—without violating public order.— To meet, to associate, to agitate within the law and by legal means, to remonstrate, to proclaim their unmerited wrongs, to put forth, as befits men, and British Our enemies, however, are many and subjects, their legitimate claim to the advantages guaranteed to their country at the period of the Union to declare their targets and the English countries, who are generally and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the world have a title to, if they assented to the amalgamation of the two local legislatures in one Imperial Parliament, to demand the fulfilment of the price of the country and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the English countries, who are generally developed that in which they publish their manifers the electors that in which they publish their manifers the extent of a satinty and they are stated in the extent of a satinty and they are stated to the satinty and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries. The area of the countries and the countries are also and the area of the countries and they are also liable to be operated t rights and equal laws will they ever be are thus daily undermining their own resatisfied, to point out to their British felligion, and depriving it of the respect of all low subjects the justice of this resolution, from generous compliance in so equitable a demand; to do all this Mr. O'Connell counsels his countryment, and if he and of perpetuating injustice to the countryment, and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the countryment, and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the countryment, and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and in the country ment an tated to propound such advice his share of English feeling would be contempt."

From the London Morning Chronicle. London, July 5, 1836.

To the Members of the National Associa

tion of Ireland.

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

submit my own opinion upon matters of tity of that produce thrown into the Engdetail to yours. I may be permitted to lish markets, to compete with the Engsay that I should have desired to reserve lish farmers at their own doors.

from any connection or community with any other society or union. I deem this matter of the most vital importance, and only beg of you to recollect that the Cathnot, I trust presumptuous in expressing a hope that this new association will icule to thin the ranks of those opponents, and that and create amongst them sensations of to this Parliament.

2d. We have with us the King's gov-tablished Church Bill. advice most distinctly and emphatically is, not to have any species of connection.

The next class of our opponents are with any other body

Union, the Central Committee, and the bles. Parochial Committees, as well as the Registry Society. Among these the Trades' doubted patriotism and utility. But it should continue to move within its own should not be, in fact there cannot be, any gering peerage of England. icalousy or rivalship; but my most unequivocal ppinion is, that the National Asshould be totally unconnected perfect freedom of self-action.

the peaceful benefits of the Reform Bill. have been too long tainted. I entertain the strongest expectations of the great and permanent benefits to be derived from our association. We must act with firmness, and therefore should act the great contact when the strongest expectations of the great contact we have to encurred from our association. We must act with firmness, and therefore should act the well; we know their conduct when and perfect freedom from legal difficulties

the qualities that make men useful as patriots and good subjects-undisturbed patience, untired exertions, unremitting perbut the most energetic and continuous de- moted and rewarded. termination to use all and every constitutional means to procure for Ireland Justice, complete justice, equal justice.

This is an arduous struggle—it will be with the difficulties of our political situation like men who deserve to be free, because they will not endure for one acquiescing moment the brand of slavery or un-Take the Bench—almost all, or at least just inferiority.

the face with a firm and unshrinking eye, to retire on the superannuation

CHILDREN, THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IS THE PALLADIUM OF ALL "LET IT BE IMPRESSED UPON YOUR MINDS-LET IT BE INSTILLED THE CIVIL, FOLITICAL AND SILVE THE RIGHTS OF AN ENGLISHMAN."

VOL. IV.

we have formidable enemies to encounter, re have formidable enemies to overcome Let us not disguise from ourselves the number and the strength of our enemies If the people of Ireland, Protestant, Cath-olic, Presbyterian & Dissenters, are once deeply convinced of the foul degradation mischiefs and horrors contemplated by their enemies, the result of that convictional, but truly national uprising to all-that is virtuous and good in the land—an uprising that will drive the enemies of Irish liberties into despair, and render our

Success certain and speedy.

Our enemies, however, are many and

the British portion of the contract—to resions of the farmers by every species of solve that with nothing less than equal calumny; they do not perceive that they They are, indeed, "unwise men in their own generation;" and instead of making proselytes from the Catholic to Protestantm, they have directly the contrary offect. The farmers, moreover, feel the competition in their own markets of the produce of the Irish agriculturists; and a may be trusted; they tell us that the English and societies that struggle in any way

"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 produce of the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish. They thus by countent and popose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and in this they tell us that the English in the same sacred cause, but amalgamathety they trusted. Where is the language sufficient at the Irish are not fit to be ting with none of them. Let our associate they tell us that the Irish are right in the same sacred cause, but amalgamathety they trusted. Where is the language sufficient at they led us that the Irish are not fit to be trusted; they tell us that the Irish are right in the same sacred cause,

But there is one point which involves a practical principle, of great value, and a nearly all, their own provisions, and leave legal point of some nicety. I mean the keeping the association precisely as the lish farmers, whose produce must at once

olic Association steered its course untouched to the interests of the people of Ireland, of success. ed and unassailed amidet the quicksands upon grounds of bigotry and intolerance, and shoals of the law, under my guidance. which are impervious to reason and argu-but nature. ment, and must be left to time and to rid sing a hope that this new association will icule to thin the ranks of those opponents,

This, in my mind, is the more necessa- the very worst and most contemptible of Lord Mulgrave in Ireland, dispensing all Session. Time would not be given for ry, because there are now other bodies, of our miserable Peerage - the pitiful Vesey great value in themselves, and of great Fitzgerald-the Lord Glengall, the Marimportance, which may be pressed upon quis of Westmeath, bless the mark!!! you. I mean in particular the Trades' and others of that species of indescribe-

But the Peers have stronger and better reasons to hate Ireland and the Irish .length and num- They know that the reform bill could nevber, and the magnitude of services, and er have been carried but for the zealous, will. I trust, long continue to prove its un- active, and disinterested patrictism of the representatives of the people of Ireland. sphere, and in its own orbit, as should all reform, and hence arises the bitter and other bodies I have mentioned. There should not be, in fact there cannot be, any gering peerage of England.

We turned the scale in lavor of England with all their representatives, save one, and if he attempted to pass it that Session are strenuously, actively our friends.

We turned the scale in lavor of England.

We turned the scale in lavor of England. Besides, they actually aim at either re-

pealing or destroying the effect of the re-form bill. Encouraged by so many of the 7th. T with any other body, in order to display farmers who are slavishly inclined, they daily increasing majority are with us—a national utility, which cannot be without would risk the peace of the empire, and majority of about one sixth of the entire the safety of the throne, rather than allow the current of popular liberty to flow. Compare the state of affairs when the I would not dwell upon the topic, but low the current of popular liberty to flow-Llook up to the new association as on in its present channel, to sweep away the best, perhaps the only means of pre- abuses, and cleanse the corruptions by England, and securing to Ireland. which so many of the British institutions

with the greatest prudence—we must act with perseverance, and therefore should that they selected Lord Haddington as ly all adverse or careless of us. neglect no precaution to secure to our- Lord lieutenant, because his paucity of inselves perfect free will upon one hand, tellect, and want of fixed principles, made erless, and, therefore inattentive. They Ireland. We saw the flag inscribed "No and at that time many of them (for they In plain truth, we have occasion for all Popery," insulting seven eights of the did not know what true hearts Ireland people of Ireland, and waving over his contained,) would not assist us if they head. We saw all the bigots, in proportion to their virulence and hatred to the severance, perfect respect for the laws, Irish people, Shaw, Lefroy, Jackson, pro-

Every measure useful to Ireland has

been opposed by that party.

Were they again to regain power, Ireland would be deluged in blood! every a lengthened struggle, unless we grapple with the difficulties of our political situawith the difficulties of our political situaset loose, faction would be encouraged in olic Nobility were unfriendly and indifficuthe magistracy, the shrievalty, the jurybox, in the corporations all over the

Let us then look to our difficulties in the greater part of the Judges are entitled The best of the Protestants showed symp-

provided by law. Why do not the age and almost doting; retire? Alas! as yourselves this question, and then by yourselves how many resignations wou you have if the Tories were once m

power.
Again look around you, and se would fill that bench, and what bope the could possibly be of peace or tranquilit for Ireland, if the Lefroys, the Shaws, th for Ireland, if the Lefroys, the Shaws, the Jacksons, were to be judges of the land But this is too frightful a picture to a looked at without something like insant of Do I exaggerate the intentions of the Tory party? No. I diminish their intensity and their atrocity.

There is the great organ of their partitat in which they publish their manifolds; there is their avowed authorized lication, The Quarter is the plant of their partitions; there is their avowed authorized lication, The Quarter in the partition of the property of the partition of t

There it is; Cromwell reduced the pop-

ulation by his wars, and the dissolution that ensued, near three fourths. Yes! the Tory faction devote to destruction full three-fourths of the people of Ireland. The monsters cry for blood more blood—years of blood, and massa-

cre! The desolating sword of Cromwell! Such is the party that menaces Ireland.

But it is not menace alone, nor injustice; it is insult, bitter insult. We have borne, and may still bear injustice.

But description, involution of the law, no treach of morality.

2d. To procure a satisfactory settlement of the tithe question—a satisfactory, because a full participation with Scotland linsult. Irishmen, insult!!!

and contempt; and even if we did, we and descendents for the year 1836.

may easily scorn to use them. Let our Meet weekly: digest in commay easily scorn to use them. Let our Meet weekly; digest in committees actions speak us—let one universal cry resound throughout Ireland. The Production of Dublin is coupling activity at the coupling of th the name of "National" for the occasion in which, by the judgment of all reasonable men, Tory injustice and Lordly insolence may render it necessary for Ireland are the English farmers; lence may render it necessary for Ireland are the English farmers; simply because if the Irish were prosper-Ireland. Associate, associate, associate, Protestant, Catholic, Presbyterian, Dis-

but nature.

1st. We have the reverend name of the King with us. Read his opening speech

ernment, forbidding us to despair.

ding us to confide and to hope. We have with us the reformed cor porations of England, and the intelligent of the day that day fortnight.

and patriotic inhabitants of the great Lord John Russell regret owns and cities.

this great metropolis. The corporation of London and the inhabitants of

7th. The House of Commons with Catholic association was formed with your present prospects, and see how glorious and unerring is the hope of success-if, Irishmen -- if you are true to yourselves.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know you not, Who would be free themselves must ste the blow?" When the Catholic association w

The people of Scotland were then pow him an advisable tool for the oppression of could not have served us if they would The House of Commons presented

almost to a man, rejected our approach with haughty disdain. But in Ireland itself what was our found

dation for hope? The Catholic people ent. The Catholic Clergy, especially the higher orders, were suspicious, if not more. The second order of the Clergy were unroused, and but little interestpensions toms of disgust or disapprobation, and the

ST. THOMAS, U. C. THURSDA HORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1836.

NO. 37.

that as regarded the translation of the

incere supporters. By abandoning these

Bills, which would never be considered

their sincere friends.

Lord John Russell could not remain

ilent after the speech of Mr. Buller. He

buses in the Establishment. Undoubted

thought with him; but then, it would not

Lord Ebrington objected to some of the

letails of the Bill, but would vote for it.

Mr. Brotherton moved the amendment.

withstanding the attempt of Lord John Russell to bolster up this miserable meas-

ure, this contemptible subterfuge, and not-

withstanding Mr. Buller had been lectured

for declaring his hostility to it he would not refrain from expressing his extreme

disgust at the Bill. They might talk of the Irish Tithe Bill—they might talk as

they pleased of the unhappy Appropria-

tion clause-(Opposition, cheers) but the

present Bill was to be the touchstone and

test whether His Majesty's Government

would retain the confidence of the Eng-

Church, but from the community at large.

were Bishops, another five members of

Mr. Thomas Duncombe said, that not-

into account.

formidable and organised force of Orange-m teck the field at once against us, not figuratively, but in downright earnest. Yet with all these difficulties, with obas apparently insurmountable, we suc-ded. Irishmen! we succeeded!! The Church untouched; and ho opposed it as

Catholic clergy soon did justice to our an impolitic piece of legislation, and dantationic clergy soon did justice to our views; the Catholic nobility joined us; the Liberal Protestants thronged around us; fourteen hundred Protestant names adorned and dignified the roll of the Catholic association.

An impositic piece of legislation, and dangerous to the establishment.

Ar. Charles Buller strongly disapproved of the course taken by Ministers in regard to this measure. He would ask His Majesty's Ministers, by what insanity

but why should I enter into details alteracy familiar? We were true to ourselves, and therefore succeeded.

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded,

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded,

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded, ithout a crime or an offence—without a gentleman had, it seemed, now the subport a stain—without injustice to any stantial powers of office, wanting only the pitful astary, to which he attroched no the stantial powers of office. ey resolve?

This—simply this—to pacify Ireland, Presbyterians, Dissenters—rally—rally

Always remember our three great ob-1st. To preserve and support the King's Bishops, they would be perpetuated He

Government—Lord Melbourne in England; Lord Mulgrave, honored name in would assure the Government, that they could not go on carrying Tory principle reland. the country. Their present conduct was too much like that, which in 1834 enabled 2d. To preserve as far as we can, peace, good order, freedom from agrarian disturbances, and from crime of every

description, inviolation of the law, no

insult, Irishmen, insult!!!

They tell us we are unfit and unworthy

Let our association be single and inde otherwise than as measures of a colorable reform, they might yet secure the support

> pleaded guilty to the charge that he had view. His object was to bring forward a plish an effective reform of some great

> ly he might have introduced a Bill more have had the consent of gentlemen opposite; and he considered it more advisable to frame a measure which could be car-

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, July 19. OF THE CHURCH. the day for the third reading of the Es-

Mr. Hume hoped Lord John Russell of justice that is within his reach, and big the consideration of other important measures only just put into the hands of members. He would move to read the order

Lord John Russell regretted that he could not accede to Mr. Hume's proposal. 5th. We have with us the wealth, intelled He had rather put off the Bill to ne ectual power, patriotism, and energy of Session than not bring it on that night. Mr. Hume said, it would be impossible West to press on the Bill that night. Lord John We turned the scale in favor of English and Tower Hamlets, and Mary-la-bone, he expected to pass the Bill that night; ever unconquered people of Scotland are cated reprobated the Bill, as a hasty measure. The clergy objected to be consigned over to a body whose authority they were unwilling to acknowledge. He entreated Lord John Russell to listen to lish people. That confidence, it must be the wishes of almost everybody on his remembered, ought to proceed, not from

persons interested in the abuses of the The Speaker suggested, that Mr. Hume had better allow the order of the day to be read, and move his amendment on the who were they? Why, five of them motion for the third reading Mr. Hume assented. The order of the the Cabinet, and three more very respect-

Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, abuses. The parochial clergy were in that it be read a third time that day six no respect represented in this commission.

ops holding livings in commendam.

Sir Robert Inglis opposed the Bill, bethe public were much more likely to get cause it went too far.

It recognized the their own. At a future more eligible nominal, but uncertain and wavering maprinciple that Church property was public opportunity, he should detail the great jority in our favor. The House of Lords, property, and relieved the destitution of objections he felt to the proposed control. one class of clergymen by the legalised All he would observe on this occasion Church did not come from the State, and Central Board with such indefinite powers the State had no right to meddle with it. as these had been made by a Tory Ad-The Bill would form a most dangerous ministration, there would have been some precedent, and he would support the mo- 130 or 140 Whig patriots protesting amr. Buxton denied the truth of Sir R. gainst such a tyrranous atte

Inglis's doctrine; which would act as a bar to all improvement in the Church. and asked if the question of the adjourn-Surely he must recollect, that in the time ment had been put? of Henry VIII. the Church property was The Speaker replied that it had:

A scene of confusion arose. 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 be-naviour of members, he should move to

adjourn the debate.

The Gallery was cleared for a divison, 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. He presided yesterday at a meeting held at the Crown & Anchor, for the purpose of considering the best mode of acting, in order to procure the liberation of Dr. Beaumont, a British subect, confined in France, for having a secret society in that country. It was finally agreed that a petition should be finally agreed that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, requesting it to take steps to procure Dr. Beaumont's liberation. As you may suppose, much violent language was used at this meeting against Louis Phillippe and his policy. It was arranged that a member of Parliament should propose each resolution, and a working man second it. This was done, and a man named Hoare and an admisable speech, as far as talent

for the and species which is specially the declared hims if an advocate for would have been rejected. He contended that this measure, which professed to be a Bill for abolishing pluralities, would have the effect of legalising them, and sassination, when a Tyrant filled the Throne, and hoped "the next attempt on Louis Phillippe's life would prove more successful than the last." This was received with tremendous applause, and O'Connell had great difficulty in stopping the speaker, and hindering him from prointo effect without losing the support of ceeding in so wild a strain O'Connell is blamed in the papers of this morning for having called Louis Phillippe a "tyrant monster," the French themselves, being, their adversaries to turn them out of of-fice. The difference was this, they had it is argued, the best judges of what their now an opportunity of retrieving their error by following the advice which was King ought to be. ouring in upon them from their most

The Norton and Melbourne affair isforgotten. The lady is among the world again, and may hold up her head with the purest. So much for the verdict of a jury--it wipes away all stains. The Hon. Mrs. Norton was in the Zoological Gardens, London, on Sunday last, with her sister, Mrs. Blackwood, and a large party pleaded guilty to the charge that he had of fashionables. She has since left for not looked to this question with a party Paris. Lord Wynford has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Standard, in measure which, though it might not go as far as he might desire, would still accomseen Mr. Norton, nor had any communication with him before the late action was brought, nor with him nor his professional advisers since; and that he knew nothing igreeable to Mr. Buller and those who of the merits of the case, nor of the witnesses by whose testimony it was attemptent, Spirit of the Times.

New House of Parliament .- The ex Ireland. Associate, ascociate, ascociate, associate, associate, associate, as ried through Parliament with the consent

of this Bill would be a great political tri-umph to him. It was no concession to him. He had appointed a commission, month, we perceive the following amongst and the present Ministers had continued other notices of promotion :- Captain and the present Ministers had continued it; but that was their own doing. He approved of the main provisions of the Bill; and by no means considered the salaries of the Archbishops and Bishops Captain T. Fisher. We need scarcely oo large, when their necessary expendi- add that the ge ture—the maintenance of their dignity, youngest surviving son of the poet Burns. and the exercise of hospitality were taken

Gipsies .- A meeting was lately held of a society established at Southampton for promoting the reformation of the gipsics now scattered over this country. pears that there are about 18,000 of these wanderers now in Great Britain corrupting the morals of the younger classes of society by fortune-telling, &c. and injuring the farmers in various ways. Through the exertions of the society above referred to, thirty gipsies have been reclaimed from their bad habits, and have become useful members of society.

Lord Landhurst .- 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. A correspondent writes a brief genealogy of the noble Lord Lyndhurst--we confess our inability to discover what title he can derive from pedigree to insult the fellowcountrymen of his poor parents. His nother's family (now respectable) live in Clare-the name is Singleton; his grandman and care-taker to the late Sir Lucius day was read.

Lord John Russell then moved the Lord John Russell; and

able men doubtless in their private capacity, but known to be high Tories, devoted to the protection of the Church in all its named Copeley, of the city of Limerick. hurst, the calumniator of Ireland .-- Dub-

months.

Mr. Lennard seconded the amendment He objected to the Bill in principle and detail. The only benefit likely to accrue from it was the prohibition against Bish between Deans and Chapters and the first the prohibition against Bish between Deans and Chapters and the commenced life as a backer's apprentice in the old town, but have understand, was Colopy, was a native of ker's apprentice in the old town, but having a dispute with his master, he relinquished the trade, and left Limerick. He then applied himself to the pictorol art, for which he evinced considerable talent-He re-visited this city, where there are to one class of clergymen by the legalised All he would observe on this occasion be found some specimens of his genius, robbery of another. The property of the was, that if the proposition of arming a mongst which is a painting of the Resurrection over the altar-piece of one of our friaries. He subsequently went to America, where his son (the present Lord Lyndhurst) was born .- Limerick Star.

gainst such a tyrranous attempt, and The non-commissioned officers of the Mr. Hawes interrupted Mr. Duncombe regiments in Dublin garrison who had been present at Waterloo dined together on Saturday last, and among a variety of toasts, the health of the Duke of Welling.