

the saints to interfere with his faith in, and adoration of one only God, omnipotent, eternal, and infinite in all perfections; nor to believe there is any other name whereby he may be saved, but that of his Divine Saviour Jesus Christ. And so far from prayers to the saints diminishing his reverence and homage to his Almighty Lord and Master, every such prayer is an act of humility, by which he declares his own unworthiness to address his Creator, and solicits those whom God has honored and taken to his bosom, to speak for him, as the Israelites at the foot of Mount Sinai, conscious of their unworthiness, besought Moses to speak to God for them.

To be continued.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The London Atlas says:—

“While Parliament has been talking about the affairs of Ireland, O’Connell has been acting. The reply to Sir James Graham’s insolent and dictatorial speech has been promptly made in the form of fresh meetings, attended, as we are told of that at Skibbereen by the reluctant testimony of the Tory press, by not less than 300,000 or 400,000 able-bodied men—a mass of physical force greater, as O’Connell proudly declared, than that which Napoleon marched from the cliffs of Boulogne to the frontiers of Hungary. Making every allowance for the amplifications of after-dinner eloquence, and the exaggerations inseparable from a period of intense excitement, it must be evident, at length, to the most incredulous, that the present movement in Ireland is no mere temporary agitation, got up for party or personal motives. It must be evident that it is a most grave and important phenomenon; no idle splashing of the surface waters, raised by the pelting of a few mischievous demagogues, but a great Atlantic tide swelling in the hearts of the whole nation. To suppose that a tide like this will roll back its flood at the blistering rebuke of a Graham, or smooth-spoken expostulation of a Peel, is simply preposterous. The waters are out, and they will no more retire before the rustling of Chancellor Sogden’s wig than the German Ocean would at the command of Canning.

“The system which Sir R. Peel declares it impossible to alter, translates itself practically into this four or five millions of human beings, reduced to live on food at which an English swine would turn up its nose, for the benefit of a few thousand landlords, middlemen, and absentees. Ought such a state of things to continue? Ought Ireland to submit to it? Is she justified, or is she not, in saying, ‘By all that is sacred this shall be remedied, and no government or legislature shall be allowed to pass me off any longer with cold phrases about an impossibility?’ Impossible! Every thing is impossible till it is tried. It was impossible in Prussia to interfere with ‘vested rights’ and pass a ‘fixity of tenure’ bill, by which the serf population was emancipated, until stern necessity made it possible, and a Hardenberg arose. Where is the English Hardenberg who will emancipate our far more miserable and destitute Irish serfs, and, by a wise, statesmanlike, and comprehensive measure, will destroy agitation by laying the foundation of a new social system? Alas! echo answers, where? One

thing alone is clear: he is not on the Treasury benches of the English parliament; he is not on the Irish woolsack; he is not where he is most needed. If the present system of deplorable trifling—for it deserves no better name—with the great interests of the nation is continued, the moment will inevitably come when England must concede everything, even the repeal itself, or make up her mind to pour out her treasure and her blood like water in the suicidal attempt to cram injustice down the throat of Ireland at the point of the bayonet. If the war party in France came into power to-morrow, if a single Irish regiment in our service showed signs of insubordination, where should we be? What would become of Sir R. Peel’s ‘impossibilities,’ Sir James Graham’s bluster, Sogden’s admonitions? While we were debating whether the right of private property included a right to screw three or four guineas an acre from lump-eating peasants, private property itself might have ceased to exist. While orators in St. Stephen’s were declaring the integrity of the Irish Church essential to the maintenance of the union, church and union both might have disappeared in the waves of some great convulsion.”

This is most important, coming from the Atlas, a paper which is well understood to represent in fact, the opinions of all the moderate part (that is to say, the majority) of the English people.—N. Y. F. Jour.

THE RIBBON SYSTEM.

The wolf is on his walk. The emissaries of the Orange party have been actively—and, we have reason to fear, in some instances, successfully—engaged in swarming the people of the North into Ribbon Societies. We conjure, we implore the Repealers, to drag these ruffians before the local magistrates, and thus defeat their diabolical machinations.

We have been informed that these miscreants say to their dupes when told that O’CONNELL has denounced secret oaths & societies, “Oh, do not mind that; O’CONNELL is only playing a part; he is obliged by his position to appear inimical to Ribbon Societies; but this is all pretence for in reality he approves of them.”

Repealers of the North! this is as false as Hell. The men who thus try to neutralize O’CONNELL’s public declarations against Ribbonism ARE EMPLOYED BY YOUR ORANGE ENEMIES TO TREPAN YOU. We have recently conversed on this subject with O’CONNELL, who declared in the most emphatic manner that if there were one thing on which above all others, he felt inexpressible intense anxiety—anxiety, if possible, transcending his desire for the Repeal itself—that one thing was, that the people should be preserved from the devices of these fiends in human form.

We pray every honest man, possessing the confidence of the people, to impress on them the imperative necessity of rendering these Orange-Ribbon emissaries up to justice.

If any one thing could now defeat the Repeal, that one thing would be the criminal folly and baseness of persons who, professing to be Repealers, should yet en-

tangle themselves in the meshes of ribbonism. O’CONNELL’s grand policy is to keep within the letter of the law and Constitution. Ribbonism is denounced by the law, and is in its nature totally unconstitutional. It is a secret system, and, therefore, fraught with peril. To be safe and successful, all our movements must be open and above board.

Repealers beware! The wolf is on his walk.—Dublin Nation.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Royal Mail steamer Acadia arrived on Wednesday last at Boston, bringing 15 days later news from England. She spoke the steam-ship Margarot, from Halifax for Liverpool, with the passengers and mail of the Columbia, on the 21st ult.

We copy from Charles Willmer’s American New’s Letter:

Repeal Demonstration.—The Waterford Repeal Demonstration took place on the hill of Ballybricken, on Sunday last, and is said to have been attended by 300,000 persons. The procession that accompanied Mr. O’Connell, is described as having been five miles in length. A platform was erected capable of containing 3,000 persons. The chair was occupied by Sir R. Musgrave, Bart, and amongst the gentlemen present were Thomas Meaghien, Esq. Mayor of Waterford, twenty-two members of the town council, Sir B. Morris, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Catholic Bishop of Waterford and a whole host of the Catholic clergy. The various resolutions having been proposed and carried, Mr. O’Connell addressed the multitude at great length and amidst the loudest cheering. His speech was comparatively exempt from the usual exciting and inflammatory topics, but though more moderate in terms, was not less confident and decided in tone, and he spoke of the Repeal as certain to be carried, if the people only kept within the law, and abstained from the slightest breach of the peace.

An extraordinary meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Dublin on Friday last, for the purpose of enabling Mr. O’Connell to express his views, about the recent discussion in Parliament. Mr. O’Connell addressed a very long speech to the assembly. He said he had called them together that day because of the result of the debate on Ireland, the entire tenor of which showed that every person who took part in it, considered the Repeal of the Union a settled question.—They had only to go as they had commenced, and they would certainly have repeal. He considered that the thing was done.

Mr. O’Connell proceeded to speak of the Irish nation as morally and racially superior to any other nation on face of the earth; and, after proceeding at some length, to show that neither Whigs nor Tories would do anything effectually for the benefit of Ireland, he again showed the exceeding great prosperity advantages, wealth, and happiness that would result from Repeal. He (Mr. O’Connell) concluded by proposing a string of resolutions, expressive of what may be called his course of policy. He invited the co-operation of the landlords, warning them against non-compliance, as the wish of his party is to do justice to all. The last resolutions set forth, that an act would be passed by the new parliament, preventing English companies from holding land as in Ulster, the land in which latter place would be sold, and the money paid the English holders.

It was announced that the Repeal Rent for the week amounted to £1,690 4s 9d. At a meeting held in Waterford, last week it was resolved to present a gold medal to every one of the magistrates who attended for attending repeal meetings.

The riotous acts of the Ribbonites are still continued. Unfortunately a fresh case of distemper has arisen. The iron trade, by the part of which the greater portion of the people of the district live, is in so depressed a condition that it is impossible to manufacture it at a remunerative price. The unemployed workmen are forming themselves into secret clubs and societies, and to counteract their operations, which the local authorities appear much to dread, every precaution is taken. Troops are mustering, and ammunition is being largely supplied to possioners and volunteer.—Every circumstance betokens the occurrence of a serious outbreak.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.
Ancaster—George Doody, 7s 6d.
Waterloo—Rev. Mr Snyder, 10s.
Toronto—Dr. Bradley and Mr. E. McSherry for Mathew Tesby, 15s, and James Stock, jr. and Edward McPheely, each 7s. 6d.
Peterboro’—Rev Mr Butler \$5, for Mr Morey, 7s 6d. and Thomas Leonard, 15s.

DIED—At Duadas, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. CHARLES COLLINS, a man of the strictest probity, much regretted by his acquaintance.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Schools, for the Town of Hamilton, will be opened on Monday, the 7th day of August next; and that the payment of one shilling and three-pence per month, for each pupil, must be made to the several Teachers by the Parents or Guardians, in advance.

By order of the Board,
LEGATT DOWNING,
Clerk H. I. P.
Hamilton, July 31, 1843. 48

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Henry Girouard and Robert McKay, Livery Stable Keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the above Firm are requested to be paid immediately to Henry Girouard or Robert McKay, who will pay all accounts due by said Firm,
HENRY GIROUARD,
ROBERT MCKAY.

Witness to the signing }
of the above. }
LEGATT DOWNING. }
Hamilton, July 21, 1843. }

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his numerous friends, for the flattering support received during the time of his Co-partnership, and begs to inform them, that in future the establishment will be carried on by the undersigned, who begs to solicit a continuance of their favors.
HENRY GIROUARD.

Hamilton Livery Stables, }
July 21, 1843. }

THE Receiver General gives notice that he will receive Tenders for Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury, at 30 days sight, on FRIDAY, the 4th August next, at NOON, in sums not less than £500 Sterling.

The Tenders must be addressed to the Receiver General of the Province, sealed and marked “Tenders for Exchange,” and must be made with reference to the par of Exchange, namely, one pound four shillings and four pence Currency, to the Pound Sterling. The money to be deposited in one of the Chartered Banks.

Receiver General’s Office. }
Kingston, 19th July, 1843. }

BIBLES, PRAYER AND PSALM BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well selected stock of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, at very moderate prices, and in every variety of binding.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.
Hamilton, June, 1843. 39.

Stationery.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals at Montreal, a new supply of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY, including Account Books of every description—full and half bound.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.
Hamilton, June, 1843: 39