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THE CATHOLIC.

QUOD SEMPER, QUOD UBIQUE, QUOD AB OMNIBUS CREDITUM EST.—WHAT ALWAYS, AND EVERY WHERE, AND BY ALL IS BELIEVED.

Very Rev. W. P. MacDonald, V. G., Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

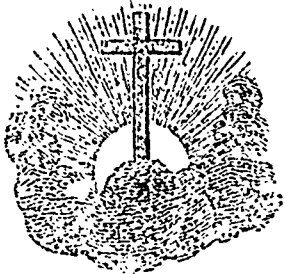
J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] MARCH 27, 1844.

NUMBER 27

All Letters and Remittances are to be forwarded, free of postage, to the Editor, the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

It being the wish expressed to us by many of our subscribers, that a larger portion of the public (particularly Irish) news should be communicated to them in the columns of our paper; and finding besides that all along we have been losers by undertaking so exclusively the defence of our Holy Religion; in order to free ourselves from all further responsibility in the concern, we have made over to our Printer, what remains of our publication for the current year, on condition that it retains its Catholic character. We know him to be well capable of giving satisfaction to the public in the political and News Department, and we shall continue, ourselves, as long as we can, and have hitherto *disinterestedly* done, to furnish the religious part of the work. We fondly hope and earnestly entreat our people to encourage the undertaking, and all our subscribers in arrears to pay up honestly, what they owe, otherwise they will be to blame before God, and man, not only for their own injustice, but for shutting out from others the sacred light of truth, which, like the children of darkness, they abhor and shun themselves.

The subscriptions, as usual, may be forwarded to ourselves.

In assuming the charge of conducting the CATHOLIC, it is right that we should state to our readers the principles upon which it shall be conducted henceforth. Hitherto it has been dedicated almost exclusively to religious matters, and it has been a subject frequently complained of as a hardship by many of our subscribers, that while being unable to bear the expense of taking two papers, they have been left in ignorance of the leading matters of political importance. It is therefore our intention to devote a reasonable portion of the co-

lumn of the Catholic to the dissemination of the news of the day.

In taking this step, our readers have a right to be informed as to the political principles upon which it will be conducted. In the present important political crisis, neutrality is out of the question. We have ever been liberal in our political views; and, consequently, in favor of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, as declared by the famous Resolutions in the House of Assembly of 1841. These resolutions shall be our guide in their plain, unequivocal sense, which is the same as that entertained by the late Ministry. Although we eschew neutrality as incompatible with the times, and unreasonable when great political principles are at stake, we shall always be ready to deal justly and generously by our political opponents. As far as possible, we shall avoid all personalities, confining ourselves to the dissemination of principles. We cannot remain indifferent spectators of the great struggle for constitutional rights now going on throughout the British American Provinces; and shall, upon all occasions, render our humble support of the principles we entertain.

We beg on this occasion to express our heart-felt thanks for the kind indulgence which our Subscribers have extended to us since the commencement of our journal; and we trust that the change which we now announce will not induce any of our Agents or Subscribers to withdraw their patronage.

The publication in full in this number of Mr. O'Connell's speech, prevents the insertion of a number of interesting articles that we hope to give next week.

PEEL'S JUSTICE TO THE IRISH TRAVELERS.—No correct copy of the indictment supplied to them, contrary to law and to English practice: the names of the witnesses withheld contrary to law and to English practice: the witnesses sworn in secret, and not in open court, contrary to law, both in England and Ireland: the striking off the jury of all men of the Catholic faith, contrary to Christian charity and common justice; and the suppression of nearly one-tenth of the entire jury panel, contrary to law, principle, and all fair dealing—thee are the preparations for a great act of justice, in the year 1844, in the time of a Tory government; but after all—and greatest shame of all—in the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel. We had hoped better things from him, but it appears we hoped in vain; the regret is now ours—the eternal infamy which these proceedings must entail upon their concocters, will attach equally to their abettors, and will be his.—Sun.

1844.
CALENDAR
FOR THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,
—
APRIL.

- | | | |
|------------|---|------|
| 1. Mon. | Ad. L. ad H. ant. prop. | 2. P |
| 2. Tues | or. Mis. Pro. Ecc. vel pro. | P |
| 3. Wed. | Papa. Sine 9. | P |
| 4. Thur. | Maunday Thursday, double of the 1st class. | W |
| 5. Fri. | Good Friday, dbl. of 1st class. | Blk. |
| 6. Sat. | Holy Saturday. Dbl. of 1st class. After Complin, Regna Cæli At mass | W |
| 7. Sun. | Easter Sunday. dbl. 1st class. | W |
| 8. Mon. | Easter Monday, dbl 1st class | W |
| 9. Tues. | Easter Tuesday, dbl. 1st class | W |
| 10. Wed. | Of the Octave, Semi double | W |
| 11. Thur. | Of the Octave, Semi double | W |
| 12. Fri. | Of the Octave, Semi dbl. Absin. | W |
| 13. Sat. | Of the Octave, Semi double | W |
| 14. Sun. | Low Sunday, double. Vespers of the following. | W |
| 15. Mon. | S. Francis of Paula. conf. double (2 April.) | W |
| 16. Tues. | S. Isidorus, Bish. conf. and Doct. of the church, dbl (4 April.) | W |
| 17. Wed. | S. Anicetus P. and M. dbl. Excepta 1st lectione pram. Nocturni. omnia de com. Mart. 1 emp. pasch. | R |
| 18. Thur. | S. Vincent Ferrer, conf. dbl. (5 April.) | W |
| 19. Fri. | S. Leo, Pope, conf. doct. dbl. (11 April) Abstinence. | W |
| 20. Sat. | S. Hermenegild, Martyr. Semi double (13 April.) | R |
| 21. Sun. | 2nd Sun. aft. East. S. Anselm B. Conf. Dr. Double. | W |
| 22. Mon. | SS. Soter and Caus. PP. and MM. Double. | R |
| 23. Tues. | S. George, M. semi-double | R |
| 24. Wed. | S. Fidelis, M. Double | R |
| 25. Thurs. | S. Mark, Evangelist, dbl. of 2nd class. Latimes. | R |
| 26. Fri. | SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and MM. Double. Abstin. | R |
| 27. Sat. | Office of the immaculate conception of B.V.M. Semi-double | W |
| 28. Sun. | 3rd Sun. aft. East. Patronage of S. Joseph. Dbl. 2nd class | W |
| 29. Mon. | S. Peter, Martyr Double. | R |
| 30. Tues. | S. Catharine of Siena, V & M double. | R |

NOTE.—Litania Sacrorum de precepto recitanda in festo S. Marci et in iudicio Rogationum nequeunt adiri, qui non intersunt processionibus, antequam die preceperit, sed recitari debent in eadem die in qua cadunt. S. R. C. die 23 Martii, 1775.

The Rejoinder of the Catholic Layman to the Reply of the Rev. R. C. Grunley, Louisville, printed By B. J. Webb and Brother.

A discourse against Catholics, delivered by the above named Presbyterian minister in Springfield, Ky. a famous battle ground, where Presbyterian ministers, are wont to reap laurels, gave occasion to an able pamphlet from the pen of a Convert. This provoked a reply, which has been followed by a Rejoinder full of learning, and sound reasoning. The zealous writer concludes, by addressing his fellow citizens who still err in the way in which he once strayed.—*Catholic Herald.*

"In conclusion, I feel disposed to say a few words to my Protestant friends in Springfield and vicinity; many of whom I highly esteem, to all of whom I wish well. To their calm consideration I submit the following indisputable FACTS:

1st. It is a FACT, that Christ established a church on earth, to teach his revelation to men, promised the Holy Spirit to guide her, and commanded men to hear her.

2dly. It is a FACT, that if this church still exists, she has acquired the venerable age of eighteen hundred years; if she does not exist, the promise of the God-man has failed.

3dly. It is a FACT, that no Protestant sect can be traced back further than three hundred years.

4thly. It is a FACT, that in the first age of Christianity, the faithful were guided by the church, which was established before any part of the New Testament was written.

5thly. It is a FACT, that the Church established the canon of scripture, though not till several hundred years had passed away.

6thly. It is then, clearly a FACT, that the early Christians did not rely for their faith on the private interpretation of a book, which had no existence a part of the time, and whose limits and authenticity were not defined for three hundred years.

7thly. It is a FACT, that before the art of printing was discovered, not more than one in a thousand of the people could read, and not more than one in a thousand was able to buy a bible if he could have read.

8thly. It is a FACT, that after the art of printing was discovered and the people learned to read and could procure bibles, that the experiment of private interpretation resulted in the production of a "thousand and one" discordant sects, instead of that unity for which the Saviour prayed.

9thly. It is a FACT, that all the nations which have been converted to Christianity, were converted by the preaching and teaching of the church, and not by the reading of the bible.

10thly. These FACTS establish another FACT, namely: that Christ never designed private interpretation as the means by which men should be taught Christianity, and preserved in unity and concord.

11thly. It is a FACT, which all admit, that the Catholic Church has not changed within the last three hundred years; whilst all the sects have been changing around her.

And, 12thly. It may be the FACT that this Catholic church has never changed, (for aught you know to the contrary,) but is the same now that she was eighteen centuries ago. I invite your attention to these FACTS. I feel as much solicitude for your well being as others, who may be more noisy in their professions, and I now express that solicitude and good-will, by inviting you to investigate the claims of *The Church of the Saints and the Martyrs*.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.
Dundas—Path. Manry, 7s 6d.
Gore of Toronto.—Michael Collins, 5s.
Amherstburg—Mr. Kevil for Mrs. Cannon, 7s 6d.
Also—Color-Serj. Phelan for Corporal Cowling and Private James Butler, RCR, each 5s.
Lancaster—Mr R McDonald, lot 18, con: 7.—7s 6d
Aylmer—Mr. Carney, (Pembroke) omitted last week, 7s. 6d.

O'CONNELL'S SPEECH. AT THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Long before the doors of the Queen's Bench were opened this morning, they were surrounded by crowds of persons anxious to obtain admission. We never saw curiosity excited to such a pitch, and we do not exaggerate when we state that several thousands went away who were disappointed in obtaining places in the galleries and body of the Court. The arrangements made by the Sheriff were well calculated to maintain order and regularity. At ten o'clock precisely their Lordships took their seats on the bench, and as soon as the names of the traversers and jury were called over,

Mr. O'CONNELL rose, and, having bowed to the bench, proceeded to speak as follows:—Gentlemen, I beg your patient attention whilst I endeavour to show you in a few sentences as possible, and in my own plain and prosaic style, my right to demand a favorable verdict without disrespect on the one hand, or flattery on the other. I shall not appeal either to your passions or your feelings, but I trust that I shall be able respectfully to show that I have a right to ask in the name of common sense and common justice, and those being the basis upon which I shall rest, I have too high an opinion of your understandings to doubt for a moment I shall ask in vain. Being thus convinced in my own mind that I am entitled to your verdict of acquittal, and after the brilliant display of eloquence you have heard, I do not think that I would be warranted in trespassing on your attention at any great length. Gentlemen have addressed you, with whose eloquence you must have been delighted as well as instructed, I will not, because I cannot attempt to follow them; but I shall, I trust, submit to you plain, unanswerable facts that will come home to your understanding and good sense, and convince you that in anything I have done I have transgressed no law, and was actuated solely by a desire to serve my country. Gentlemen of the Jury, I am here not as my own client alone—my clients are the people of Ireland—I stand here as the advocate of the rights, liberties, and privileges of that people, and, my only anxiety is, that they, or their rights, should not be impeded by any thing I have done, or by my want of power to sustain their cause here this day. I trust, however, that I shall be able to convince you, that they ought not to suffer by any proceeding of which I have been instrumental. I am the advocate of Ireland, and the Irish people—I am a Repealer—I avow it. I am conscious of my integrity of purpose, and, I tell you, that when I commenced that line of conduct which has brought me before you this day, the object I had in view was the Repeal of the Union. I tell you that I cannot bear it—it was forced upon the Irish people by the most foul and unjustifiable means that ever a government had recourse to, and I have the highest authority for saying so.

I have the authority of one who had a seat on that bench, and who is now in his honored grave. I promise you, gentlemen, that I will be as brief as I possibly can—and I may repeat, again, that it would be unfair towards you, after all you have already heard, to attempt to travel over the same ground as those who went before me. I shall deal in facts, and those facts I will condense as much as possible. I am not here to deny anything I have said. On the contrary, I am here to assert what I have often before stated in other places, at the same time claiming the right of not being made accountable for the clumsy mistakes of newspaper reporters, and newspaper speeches squeezed into such a compass as might have suited the convenience of those who published them. No doubt I may in the excitement have said harsh things of individuals that upon reflection, I would rather I had not said; but the substance of all I have ever said I am not only ready to vindicate, but to reiterate again. Then as to all my actions, I am ready not only to avow, but justify them. All that I have done was in the performance of what I believed to be a sacred duty, having no other object in view but the restoration of the Irish Parliament, and the good of the Irish People. I was looking for an Irish Parliament because I found that the Irish people had been cheated of this sacred right. I found the Union was accomplished at a revolutionary period—the nations of Europe was disturbed by the infidel philosophy of France, and overrun by her

great military force—princes were banished and monarchies overthrown—it was at that period that Ireland was robbed of her legislative independence. I saw that the day of restoration and regeneration had come for every country but my own, and I summoned all my energies to arouse the people to obtain what they lost, by moral, peaceable, and constitutional means, which, I believe, were pleasing in the sight of Heaven, and ought to be approved of by man. That was the course that I pursued, and ought I, gentlemen of the jury, to be ashamed to come in here this day to justify it? I know that I labor under great disadvantages; let me not for a moment be understood as saying that they are not such as the law and the court have sanctioned, and I ought not on that account to complain of them. This is not the time to discuss how you have been brought into that box, or if the Attorney General has done any thing that the law did not sanction; but I am here to address plain facts to your sense and understanding—I am here to speak to you with courtesy, but without flattery; and I deceive myself much if that love of honesty and fair play, which constitute the noblest and best part of our common nature, shall not be triumphant over all preconceived prejudices, and that I shall have a favorable verdict at your hands. There is a great discrepancy of opinion between you and me. You differ with me on the question of Repeal; and if you did not, not one of you would be in that box to-day; if you professed the same faith that I do you would not be allowed to sit in judgment upon me. I may say that all the differences which exist between us are aggravated by my being a Catholic, and that I have done more than any other man to put down Protestant ascendancy, of which some of you were, perhaps, the champions, and if not the champions, you were not the antagonists. This is one great disadvantage, but it does not terrify me from the announcement of those general principles of universal liberty to all in which I glory; nor does it make me feel for a moment that my cause shall not be safe in your hands.—I glory in what I have done; and being now in the power of your honesty and integrity, I appeal to you on these grounds alone. I feel perfectly sure that you will be guided only by common sense and justice in your verdict; and it is not in any way despairing of your justice that I have made these observations, but I must say that I would prefer that it had been otherwise for your own sake and for mine. I would prefer that your verdict, whatever it may be, should not be liable to misrepresentation, and that no ascription of human nature could be supposed to have any influence in the case. I have now done with the subject, and I come to the case itself. I must say that I never knew of a more curious case.—It certainly is the strangest case of which I have had any experience; it is not a case consisting of one fact, or of two facts, or of ten facts, but of the history of nine months. An enormous mass of matter is placed before you; a mass of matter which I defy the most brilliant understanding so to investigate and scan as to take in all its important points which are necessary for forming a ground and just judgment upon the whole at one view. Where such a quantity of materials are placed before it, the human memory fails, or what is much worse than a failure, it is apt to forget those facts which are of a rebutting and mitigatory character, and to bear away only those ones which form the prominent parts of the charge. Therefore, do I arraign this prosecution, not from any hostility to the traversers of it, but for the impossibility in which it places the jury, to discharge from that mass of materials, the real facts of the case, on one side; and, on the other, to find out, in a word, the real question to be tried. Let us see what help I will be able to afford you in the matter, and in the first place, let us see what are the affirmative, and what are the negative qualities of this prosecution.—In other words, what this prosecution is, and what it is not. Gentlemen, this prosecution hangs on the cabalistic word "conspiracy," and what is a conspiracy? If I look into the dictionary for the meaning of it, I find that a conspiracy is "a private agreement between several persons to commit a crime." Now, that is the common sense definition of the word; but it has been taken under the special protection of the gentlemen of the bar, and they, not content with the common sense meaning, take the word in a two-fold sense, in a way of their own; they have two hooks to their line—and tell you that you must spell out a conspiracy by implication, where you have no evidence of any

agreement existing. Well, let us take the conspiracy which is alleged in the present case, and see what are its negative and affirmative qualities; let us see what is the evidence brought by the crown to establish it. In the first place, it is admitted by the Crown itself that there is no secrecy in the matter—that the conspiracy does not consist of any private agreement—any secret society—they do not allege any private information—no, not even a private conversation. Every thing was open, unconcealed, public, as clear to the eyes of the whole world as the noon-day sun. Its evidence was to be found in the columns of the Evening Mail quite as much as in the Evening Post. It was raked up out of that secret abode of most secret information—the newspaper. The conspiracy was concocted in the face of the world, and the bellman sent about to invite all who wished to come in and be witnesses—so it is not easy for one to defend oneself from the charge of conspiracy under such circumstances. I submit there should be an agreement to constitute a conspiracy, and not such an agreement which is made in that way before the world; not an agreement which is made for instance in the presence of the law officers—the Crown, of the learned Attorney General, or Solicitor General, or of her Majesty's Sergeant-at-law. You see the absurdity, gentlemen, of calling such an agreement a conspiracy. Is it, indeed, common sense?—is it to be endured by rational men that we should be told that such an agreement is a conspiracy? But when was the agreement made, or how, or where was it made? Was it in the winter season, or in summer, in spring or in autumn? Was it on a holiday, or a week day? What was the hour, or day, or week, or year, on which it was entered into? Who was it that proposed it, or who seconded it? Gentlemen, I appeal to your common sense and reason; I ask you to place yourselves in my position, and to suppose that you address a Catholic jury, as I address you, and would you not feel—I will not call it indignation—but would you not laugh to scorn the idea, that such a Jury should find you guilty of a conspiracy under such circumstances? There is not the slightest evidence before you of any concoction which would be required in the crime of conspiracy. I don't know whether even I am accused of having been present at the formation of the conspiracy, but surely if so, some time ought to have been pointed out that I might have the benefit of an alibi, if I could make it ought (laughter.) But here the charge has spread over so much time, and in so indefinite a way, that I should only take it as a toss-up whether or not I was present on the occasion. Was the agreement in writing or was it a parole one? Really, gentlemen, if a action at *Nisi Prius* were to be supported by such evidence, and that you were in the box to try the case if there were even no more than a £10 contract at stake, I ask you could you find a verdict that the contract existed? It may be said, as it was to a certain Judge, whose name has long since passed away—"My lord, it might not be evidence in the transaction of a £10 promissory note, but it would be evidence to support a prosecution on a criminal charge in your lordship's court." Gentlemen, it is not here a £10 contract which is at stake; but, as in the case of a contract, your honest view of the case will be that if a conspiracy exists it must be proved; and, if not proved—that it does not exist. The Attorney General, in good sooth, leaves it to our imagination to discover where the conspiracy exists. A conspiracy ought to be a reality; but he leaves it altogether to you to imagine it. I don't speak in any disparagement of his talents. I admit that he has shown much talent and much ingenuity, and industry, in laying this case before you. He occupied eleven hours—eleven mortal hours—in his statement, yet in what part of it did he tell you the conspiracy existed? "Wait (said he) till I come to the close." And when he got to the close, "Go back (said he) to the beginning—go through the whole of it, and find out the conspiracy the best way you can." It is not with any affection that I say it, but if any could have found out the proofs of a conspiracy existing, it would be the Attorney General. Yes, he took 11 hours to throw those extracts into your box for you to find out that there was a conspiracy. There are the Pilot, Nation, and Freeman, read them—it is good enough for you, make out the conspiracy if you can out of the evidence they give. I remember once, on the Munster Circuit, the celebrated Egan was defending a case which was stated by a Mr. Hoare, a gentleman of a dark appearance,

who made a very strong speech. Egan, in reply to this—and by the way, he was sure of his jury, which is an excuse I want—said, "I am sure you will not be led away by the dark oblivion of a brow." (A laugh.) "Why Egan," said some one to him, "that is nonsense—why did you say so?" "To be sure it is," was his reply, "but isn't it good enough for a jury?" (Laughter.) So eleven hours is good enough for you. Gentlemen, it is monstrous—to say that that is a conspiracy which takes eleven hours to develop it. Hardy was tried for constructive treason, and to celebrate his acquittal, an anniversary was held. When the health of one of the Jurors was drunk, one of the Jurors, not much acquainted with public speaking, made a speech. He said, "Mr. Chairman, I tell you I acquitted Hardy, because Lord Eldon—then Sergeant Scott—took eleven hours to state the case, eight or nine days more giving evidence, and I know that no man could be really guilty of treason when so many words were used to tell it, and such a long time to prove it, (laugh.) I have made up my mind to convict a man of high treason when the case is proved, but I won't be for letting an Attorney General ransack newspapers in order to make out a case." (A laugh.)—The case was one exactly in point. If a conspiracy existed, the Attorney General would not have taken an hour or an hour and a half to do so—he would have stripped it to its verbiage—he would, as a Barrister—for, though I am not in my wig and gown, I'll stand up for the Bar still—have stated a plain case to the jury—he would have laid his hand on it—he would have shown you when, where, how, who were the men, what the time—the date—the circumstances—but he leaves all to yourselves to solve—it is good enough for you! (Loud laughter.) But no conspiracy or secrecy was even imputed, but you have, therefore, nothing left but conjecture—nothing happened in private—the entire is before you, and, therefore, I stand on this—if you know it all—there never was a case in which the Attorney General was so little entitled to call a jury to spell out something beyond the case—something which you are left to guess at. Gentlemen, you may remember the time the trials were about to commence, the halls of these Courts and the country were full of rumours. It was said that something dark and atrocious would come out—that they had a clue to everything. I do solemnly assure you that no less than seven gentlemen were picked out as betraying me. Such a man, it is said, was seen going into Mr. Kemmis' office—another was at the castle—a third was seen going into the house of a certain barrister, near your residence in Merion-square. "Do not associate friends," said he to me, "with Mr. so-and-so, he is a traitor—he will betray you;" and thus no less than seven suffered in their character exceedingly. My answer was—they have nothing to betray—much good it might do them if they go to these places. If they invent, they will be paid well for it. I ask you, gentlemen, did you not expect, when empanelled in the box, to hear something which you did not know before—some plot discovered—some secret machination—some private conversation of some of these Traversers which would astonish you? If you were so fortunate as not to expect all these things, you have not been disappointed; but if you entertained the expectation, was ever disappointment so complete?—Go where you please; search, search, search, scan over the evidence, and a conspiracy is no where to be found. All say of the Attorney General—is that all, has he nothing more to tell? We knew all that before, and yet this is conspiracy. Yes gentlemen, what became of the dark designs, the stratagems, the conspiracy which existed in the imagination of so many—vanquished, nothing to disclose, nothing discovered? It would have been the duty of the government, and they have plenty of resources to purchase true testimony, to prove a conspiracy, if it existed. We cannot conceal from ourselves that this is a kind of ministerial crime—that the question is, whether we shall have a conciliatory ministry in office, who will enlarge the elective franchise, or the whigs again promoted, who promised to do a good deal, and did little. That is the question. You perceive then, what interest in forwarding every part of the case—the strong stake—the interest they have to discover the real facts existing—the anxiety to discover and point out a conspiracy; to follow the conspirators into their caves and recesses, and bring their diabolical acts to the light of day. No man could have a stronger motive in conducting the prosecution than the Attorney General. No man has so totally failed. And

why? Because he had nothing to discover. It is impossible to answer it otherwise. Every motive which can influence power was brought to play—the influence and authority of wealth, situations in the excise and customs—in the police office—the constabulary, above all things the revenue police—every temptation in fine, and yet all in vain—for one reason, because there was nothing to disclose—nothing to betray. Well then, what is the evidence? If we have nothing new, let us see what the old is. The lie, they say, of an old coat is a new button—let us see if they stitched any old almanack on the old story read. There is nothing but repeal demonstrations. They rely on two things—first, the meetings, and next the newspapers—to spell out the indefinable conspiracy which existed in the imagination. They give you neither date, nor time or place, or position, but first, the accounts of meetings held, and next, the evidence of that fact from volumes of newspapers. We shall consider each of these by itself, but would you allow me to make this observation? As there is nothing secret, and as you know all, I ask you to consider what would tempt me, an old lawyer, to make a public conspiracy, and induce the Irish people to enter into it? I boasted that I kept the people from the meshes of the law—that was one of my boasts. You heard it read twenty times from my speeches; and does one of you believe, under these circumstances, that I entered into a public conspiracy? If there was anything secret you must say the old lawyer saw it, and is there one of you can believe that? You may not have as favourable an opinion of me as those who know me better. You only know me and my principles through the medium of calumny—but there is not one of you who can think me such an idiot as to run the cause nearest my heart—the darling object of my ambition—the cause for which I refused to go on the bench—the cause for which I refused to be Master of Rolls. There is, I know, a question whether or not I refused the office of chief Baron, but there is none of my refusal to be master of the Rolls. I refused the dignity and leisure of the bench—with an accumulation of years upon my head—I know the short time I have to labor in my vocation. The eternity, and the approach of that judgment which will consign me to an eternity of weal or woe, cannot be long postponed; and do you, can you, imagine I would be so cruel as to enter into such a conspiracy—into such a gross absurdity? Irish gentlemen put your hands to your hearts and say—does one of you believe that? Pardon me if I make too free with you; but spell out the eleven hours, using your charges as you may, and say, can you find me guilty of a foul conspiracy? Your verdict may strike me—it may shorten the few days I have yet before me—but it cannot destroy the consciousness which I feel that I am entitled to your verdict. But, perhaps, gentlemen, the Attorney General wants to make you believe that I am a conspirator, without knowing it, like a man that has stumbled into a pit in the dark. But all occurred in the open day, and I could not fall without knowing it. If you believe anything you must believe that I am a conspirator, without my own knowledge, and there can be no guilt without a guilty intention. But I scorn to rest my defence upon a paltry point of law! The thing is too plain, too simple to require it. It is a new invention on this side of the water; some person here has been dreaming of it; this imaginary conspiracy is now resting on your minds without the slightest particle of reality. Would slavery have been abolished at the present moment if it had not been entered into a conspiracy? and yet they held their public meetings, and by those meetings made for themselves bitter and unrelenting enemies. There never was a more formidable party than the West Indian party in England, and they might have taken the newspapers, and from the reports given of their proceedings have, with equal propriety, have prosecuted them for conspiracy—they should have indicted Wilberforce, who has written his name upon the most prominent pages of history, as the strenuous advocate of freedom—and who will never be forgotten, whilst feeling in favor of humanity exists—he should have been indicted for a conspiracy. The venerable Clarkson, too, is yet alive, and upon the same principle should still be prosecuted as a conspirator. Convict us, and he is not free in his old age. Don't take away, gentlemen, the only hope we have of giving expression to our wishes, our wants, or our grievances, and drive from us the right of free discussion. By the names of Wilberforce

and Clarkson, I conjure you to dismiss from your box every attempt to shut out free discussion. In reference to the abolition of slavery, I rejoice to say that I was a sharer in that movement; and though humble and ungifted as I am, I had the honor to belong to that conspiracy by which slavery was abolished. I certainly did pour out the lava of my indignation upon the supporters of the vile system. If this doctrine of conspiracy had sooner been found out, I suppose we would at the present day see the cruelty and ferocity carried on towards the negro population; but it was the Heaven-descended inspiration of bold humanity that has established the freedom of man. What would become of the reform in parliament? Would it have been thus far as we have got, or would we now be promised another reform by the Queen's speech, had it not been for these large public meetings? For Catholic emancipation, before it was granted, we had equally large meetings, and there was an eminent lawyer at that day—and I hope the Attorney-General will not imagine that I mean him any disrespect when I say that he was his superior—who had as strong an antipathy to that measure—I mean William Sturton. He watched us, and he was defeated on one trial that he prosecuted; but he never thought of turning it into a prosecution for a conspiracy. I was tried at that time for words I had spoken; but I was never tried for a conspiracy; we had our parish meetings and our county meetings; on the 17th of January, 1829, there was what I may term a simultaneous meeting held in every parish in Ireland at the same moment; and would not that have been evidence of a conspiracy, if what you are now called upon to believe is sufficient evidence? Upon that day every parish resolved that they would never give up the agitation of the question until their object was accomplished. It was reserved, however, for the present Attorney General to discover that those meetings were evidence of a conspiracy. There is a very serious question for discussion at present in England; that question is for the purpose of obtaining cheap bread for the poor. I am not going to enter into that subject now, gentlemen, although I am fully prepared to do so. We have been charged with having collected money; the Anti-Corn Law League and the Anti-Slavery Society have both collected money also; and the Anti-Corn Law League have been charged with incendiarism, and other illegal acts, which I am far from charging them with; but similar charges have never been attributed to us. Is this precedent to be sent over to England, and the agitation to obtain cheap bread for the poor, to be turned into a vile conspiracy?—No, gentlemen, the Englishmen are safe. There will not be a juror sworn in England to try the case. I was mocking and jesting with you when I said Englishmen were in danger. They will be protected by their own Jury, and all that we ask or require is that our Jury will protect us. In this mode will redress for the English people be worked out, despite of those who are now uneasy in the enjoyment of their monopolies under the accumulated weight of public opinion. A celebrated French author says—and I do not quote him in approval of the conduct of the French, for no man abhors more sincerely and more intensely than I do their infidel republicanism—one of their great men has said that "you cannot make a revolution of rose water." He would effect it by blood. On the contrary, by the peaceful influence of public opinion, employing not rose water, but genuine Irish spirit as one of my ingredients—(Laughter.) I came now to consider the machinery of the evidence brought forward to sustain this indictment. There have been two classes of evidence—if I am not wrong in using the expression—submitted to you by the Attorney General—meeting meetings and newspaper publications. I will take up the consideration of these separately. I am not here to deny that those meetings took place, I admit that they were multitudinous varying in their numbers from tens of thousands to hundreds of thousands. It has been said somewhere that the magnitude alone of a meeting makes it illegal. I will not discuss that question; I do not attach such weight to the opinion as to consider it worthy of discussion. I admit that those meetings took place—that they were most numerous attended, and I boast of it. I ask was there any life of man, woman, or child, or even of any animal, lost at any of those meetings? You will unanimously answer, no, not one. Was there any female, young or old, treated with indecency of speech or conduct? Not one. Was there a shilling's worth of property destroyed or injured in any way? Not one. Oh, yes, there was, I exaggerate that—A policeman who attended at Mullaghinst in colored clothes, swore that there was a ferocious onslaught of people from

Carlow; he swore positively that they committed violence on some gingerbread stands. (Laughter.) Yes, exactly the amount of violence committed at those meetings, was overturning of a gingerbread stand. (Renewed laughter.) This, I admit, speaks of a foregone conclusion, for if any act of violence had been committed, it could have been readily proved. The poor woman, who suffered the loss by the violence has not complained, and the whole amount of mischief done at those meetings at a "ferocious onslaught"—these were the words of the witness—upon a gingerbread stand [laughter.] Yes, it is ridiculous; but it is the prosecution that is so. There was no violence done at those meetings—no tumult—no battery—no assault—no injury to property—no violation of good morals, or even of good manners—and it is curious that not a single accident—not even a casual accident—occurred at any one of them. Yet there are persons who tell me that I have infuriated this people, that I have excited them till they are ready to rebel. They whose conduct has been characterized by the absence or mischief to person or property whose mutual courtesy has been so remarkable, that not upon an accident occurred at the most crowded gatherings. The grown matrons were there with their infants, and each, as she passed in safety through the multitude, felt that her own weakness, and the helplessness of her own infant, were her best protection. Oh, it was delightful to see how the crowd gave way, and formed a rampart of protection for the mothers and the children. Yes, for the brothers and fathers of those women were there, and, so help me Heaven—No, I will draw the solemnity of that assertion, but no more emphatic proof could have been exhibited of determination to observe peace quietness and perfect tranquillity, than in the electrical feeling which sent the mother and the nurse, in the full assurance of safety—that electrical spirit of mutual kindness in whose pure atmosphere all was gentleness and courtesy. I turn boldly and proclaim that there is not in the world another country where this could occur. The people of Ireland are oppressed and impoverished. They have been subjected to much contumely. The Times describes them as a "filthy and felonious multitude," but I proudly repeat, that amongst no other people could such scenes occur. It may be said that I am making an admission; but they have been educated to it for forty years, during the agitation for Catholic Emancipation, and subsequently during the agitation for Repeal. They have been enjoined to pacific determination, which thank Heaven, has not been ruffled in the slightest degree by anything which has occurred in this court. They abide your verdict, and though it may be one which will disappoint them, there will be no violation of the law, no, whatever may be the fate of the man whose glory it is to have educated the people to peaceable, legal, constitutional, and continuous exertion. I ask, now, has any one been intimidated by those meetings? It has been said that large meetings have a necessary tendency to intimidate. Now, nothing could be easier than to prove this—they had all the magistracy of the neighborhood—those who still continued in the magistracy—and much good may it do them, and whose continuance in the magistracy prove the hostile to Repeal. The Crown could have called upon the gentry and upon the clergy of the Established Church. He had plenty of timid people in pantaloons and petticoats, who might have been produced to establish intimidation, if any such thing had occurred. It was his business to have done so if in his power—the neglect to establish his case in so important a point would be a violation of his duty to the Crown.—Yet not one such witness has been produced.—Why? because not one could conscientiously swear that there has been anything pertaining to intimidation. There was, I repeat, ample opportunity for proof, and the negation of such evidence speaks trumpet-tongued of the absence of anything approaching to intimidation. There were, in every neighborhood plenty of people inimical to Emancipation, and who regretted its passing—there were people desirous to put down the Repeal Association—there were persons who had the misfortune to be at enmity with their neighbor—there were the Clergy of the established Church witnesses beyond imputation—why was not a single witness of any of these classes produced to prove the occurrence or the feelings of intimidation? Because it was thoroughly certain that no such intimidation had existed. Gentlemen of the Jury, how does the case stand? Is it fairly put before you? The police were on the table, they deposed to the tranquillity of the meetings; they felt bound to swear that all was well, and that even the most timid had no occasion for fear. If those meetings were illegal, why was there not one mandate of authority to put them down?—There was no proclamation which we have treated with neglect—here was no ministerial interference—there was no slightest neglect or disregard—no public officer or remonstrance treated with anything but the utmost respect. If the meetings were dangerous why were they not proclaimed? They were proclaimed at last—but if they were dangerous why were they not proclaimed to fire? Yet we are called conspirators—sworn on, were we not so twelve months ago? Gentlemen, we are branded as conspirators, because we have done our utmost to obey the law. Those meetings were tranquil—acknowledged so

and they had just come to a conclusion; there was to be an end of them, and all the violent language which had so offended, some parties was finished. Had the meetings were not illegal, they were peaceable, unboundedly so, and the Attorney General had put it in proof. It is scarcely necessary for me to avow anything—it might be better for me to conceal, but I have nothing to conceal—I avow the whole thirty-nine meetings against me. The government knew that these meetings were called, and I for one will not impute to the Attorney General that he lay by for the purpose of setting a trap. I can say no such thing. I do not believe it possible, and I feel bound to do him the common justice of saying so. I feel further bound to tell you that that learned gentleman did not interfere, merely because he could not, and because he could have no ground to stand upon. I am told that I have used an equivocal word in saying those meetings were quiet by design. My lords, I repeat it, I fully adopt the expression—that design existed before it exists now, and my lords, it will exist, notwithstanding any result of this trial. It is not from me, gentlemen, that the people have gained this knowledge—they have been taught by bitter experience; their education has been so complete in this, that they cannot expect amelioration of their condition without combination. Now, gentlemen, what evidence of a conspiracy have you? I say none; but I leave it to you, upon your consciences, to say is there any evidence? You, gentlemen, have the responsibility upon your own shoulders—you must answer to your Maker for the verdict you shall return. Now, gentlemen, I submit to you that there is no evidence before you at all. You have had nothing but newspaper evidence laid before you—Now, I submit to their lordships, that there is no evidence, unless a conspiracy has been proved. There has been no evidence laid before you but newspapers, and I submit that these newspapers are no evidence until the conspiracy is proved: which, apparently, cannot be done without them. Where, gentlemen, is any proof bringing me in connection with any of the newspapers? I might, in law, appeal to their lordships, but I prefer to appeal to you upon the facts. Now, gentlemen, you will remember the evidence you have before you, keep in mind that the Repeal Association distinctly disavowed that any newspaper was the organ. That was a fact, and you have it in proof before you. Undoubtedly we sent newspapers to various individuals, but what does that amount to? Merely to this—that certain parties subscribe a certain sum of money to the Association, and for that sum he desires that a certain paper may be sent him, and we do it. He selects his own paper, and we do not in any way attempt to control his judgment; but no paper has ever been the recognized organ of the Association. The papers may have contained libels; but if they did, why did not the Attorney General prosecute them as such? The editors or proprietors were liable to the law of libel. Why did not the Attorney General bring them before a Jury for the offence, if he thought it worth while? Now gentlemen, we are charged with inciting to violence, and what is the proof offered? You have had some garbled speeches of mine read to you; but do they prove any intention of mine to incite to violence? I ask you is there one that does not inculcate peace? It has always been my greatest effort and that has been laid before you by my prosecutors. Two principles have actuated me through life, and they have been put before the world. They have been inscribed upon your banners; and I avow them now. The first is that "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." I avow it boldly—it is mine. And the second is, that "Whatever advantage we obtain, it must be obtained without the shedding of one drop of blood." Gentlemen that has been the theory of my whole life. I would rather forego any advantage, than one drop of human blood should be shed. I have said it fifty times—I have boasted of it—I have proclaimed it as loudly as ever public man proclaimed it—I have stood alone sometimes in disclaiming in the most direct terms, all intention to resort to physical force—I have disclaimed it in all times and on all contingencies, except in the extreme case of an attack of civil war, but in all other contingencies I have always said that not one single drop of human blood should be shed. It has ever been my pride during my political life to know this sentiment, and I would have abandoned and I would now abandon the sacred cause of Repeal, if one drop of human blood should be shed; I proclaimed this feeling on my part in the cause of Catholic Emancipation. Yes, I succeeded with emancipation by this mighty aid and power of that principle—Look, gentlemen of the Jury to the past history and progress of emancipation. Look to the settlement of that question. Not one drop of blood was spilled in obtaining it. Look to the struggles which have hitherto been made, and will yet be made in the cause of Repeal. Not one drop of blood has yet been shed! And is it right, it is wise to intercept a man in such a peaceful career? Is it right or wise to intercept a man who has ever laid down this principle as the basis of his public conduct. Is it right to come out and call that the conduct of a conspirator, and to treat him like a man who had resorted to forcible means? Oh, gentlemen, belong to a Christian persuasion, the grand principle of which is, that the quantity of a advantage—no quantity of benefit or advantage.

to the church, or to the state itself—no, not even to heaven itself, can be permitted to be earned at the expense of any crime whatever; that no moral offence can, not only be not justified, or even as much palliated by any amount of advantage so obtained; and if I have any so, believe in that box, I need not repeat that doctrine, because he will have professed that doctrine himself. But why should I, as a Christian man, proclaim one thing, and practice another? But, gentlemen of the Jury, you cannot believe it. No, the entire tenor of my life shows the sincerity with which I made the announcement; I have announced it over and over again; I have announced it so often that no circumstance of my life can lead you to doubt the truth of my avowal. My Lord, it has appeared sufficiently in the newspapers—my Lord, no man ever possessed so much public confidence as I have. I say I possess it, and no man ever possessed it so long, so unreservedly. I have obtained the confidence of the Roman Catholic laity of every class; yes, not only those who are in poverty and distress and look to a change, or to an amelioration of their condition, but I have obtained also the confidence of the higher classes—of the Catholic clergy and of the episcopacy. I have obtained that confidence by the assertion of this principle, and by the sincerity with which I have adhered to it; they know with what sincerity I profess it. How long could I possess this confidence if I did not show by years of public activity and energy, and the continuousness of my public conduct, that I deserved it? Gentlemen, I stand before you, having earned that confidence which no man who ever wished to perpetrate a crime could retain. No man could continue to preserve it under such circumstances.—For nearly forty years I have held to the principle I avowed, and my sincerity has been unmitigated, complete, and entire. No, the voice of calumny cannot malign me. Oh, gentlemen, you differ from me in religion. But tell not those whose faith I profess, that they have been deceived—tell them not that they would countenance hypocrisy and treachery. You cannot believe it; an English Jury will not believe it. Europe would be made to startle at the proposition. I, a Roman Catholic, am placed here before a Protestant Jury, in the presence of the monarchs of the earth. I ask you whether you will calmly pause in a matter which includes the interests of very many Protestants of the highest respectability, or whether you will tarnish your ease by any verdict which shall throw a doubt upon the sincerity of my whole life, and upon the sincerity of my advocacy of principles which it has been the pride and boast of my existence to avow—my comfort in my declining years, and is, and will be my consolation before a higher tribunal? But no!—I do you injustice in supposing such a case. No, you are incapable of taking such a view as that. I may observe upon the almost only remaining matter. I doubt, however, whether my sincerity has been impugned—it has never been impugned—I am quite sure it ought to be. Yes, gentlemen, I do say, it is impossible for you to believe that I would desert those principles of which I boast, or that I should forsake that doctrine which has been the very lifeblood of my political existence, and that I should forsake all and enter into a conspiracy. No, I have been more successful, by acting on the principles of justice, of charity, of obedience to the laws, and a total abhorrence of force and violence. No, you cannot believe that I would desert every principle of my public life and enter into a conspiracy. No, it would be too grossly inconsistent with any thing which ever yet occurred in public conduct. But it is not on this point alone—there are other incidents in my public life which will enable you to form a better judgment of my conduct. There is not one of you in that box who does not remember the frightful state of the combination of the working and trading classes. You know that before that combination was put down, lives were sacrificed in the public streets, violence was offered to people and property from day to day, and if death did not ensue in recent cases, it was accidental, rather than owing to the strict forbearance on the part of the combiners. The public authorities were insufficient to cope with them! Now, it is said that I am a man ready to sacrifice a principle to popularity. I could easily have made myself popular among the combiners. I opposed them, I stood alone in my opposition to them; I did so at the peril of my life.—At a meeting at the Exchange, all these men were opposed to me, and I owed the preservation of my life to a policeman. You remember it all, what occurred? I contended with those who were so furiously against me, and I opposed the combination. I did all this at the expense of my popularity, and at the risk of my popularity, and at the risk of my life. Is it likely that I should take this part in order to play the hypocrite?—It was not in that case alone, that I acted thus; for what do you find recorded of me in the newspapers? Why, my persevering and perpetual opposition to Ribbonism—my condemnation of all secret societies. Have you not seen, and do you not remember my warm denunciations of such societies, to the police—my publicly calling upon them to stop the progress of Ribbonism? Oh, gentlemen, if I were a conspirator, would I not be glad to be joined by conspirators? If my means

were applied to what I wished to carry out, would I not have roused the Ribbonmen in various parts of Ireland? I had influence enough to do so, I had only to exhortation it, and nobody knows how far it would have extended had I done so. You have before you over and over again my discountenance of, and resistance to secret societies. Gentlemen, take these things into consideration, and say upon your conscience—say if you can, that that man is a base hypocrite! But you cannot say so—you would not so tarnish your consciences. But this point in my political life must have struck you:—I am, and have been, opposed to the laws for making provisions for the poor. I opposed poor laws of every kind. With the influence which I possessed, could I not have poverty against property, and have insisted upon all the poor being fed by the rich? I was tormented by my friends, I was sneered and jeered by all—by many who had joined me. I consulted my conscience. I saw the real nature of a provision which only makes more destitution than it relieves; and the effect of which must be to inflict a great burden on the property of the country. I knew it was unfit for the people, but I am bound to say that when it passed into a law I did not give it the smallest opposition. I allowed the experiment to be fairly tried, and many of those who had previously abused me, avowed that I was right and they were wrong. I am ready now to facilitate and assist its working in every way I can; but I go back to the time when it was unpopular, and when it was shouted out of society by those whom I estimated most, and whose good opinion I valued, and I appeal to that part of my life as an answer to this foul charge of conspiracy. Gentlemen, you must also recollect, for it is in evidence, the manner of my answer to Mr. Thiers' speech and address. You heard that in the evidence of Mr. Bond Hughes; and now, as I have mentioned his name, let me say one word of Mr. Bond Hughes. Gentlemen, I was one of those the most active against that gentleman, because I felt convinced at the time that he had sworn to that which was not true. Now, I am glad his name has been referred to, because it affords me the opportunity which I am proud to avail myself of, to declare that I never saw a witness on the table who gave his evidence more fairly than Mr. Hughes, and I am firmly convinced that it was a mistake, which any honest man might have fallen into, that occasioned the apparent contradiction in his evidence. I know this is not a part of the case, but I am sure your lordships will think that I am not wrong in making this public avowal. It appears by his report, also, how firmly I rejected the only ground on which we could obtain sympathy from them, and that we declined to take any support from them in the slightest degree disparaging to our religion. But that is put still more strongly when you recollect my strong denunciations of the American slave owners. You will recollect that at the time large sums of money were being collected in the slave holding states of the union, remittances were in progress, and considerable progress had been made in getting an association in Charleston, S. Carolina. Did I shrink from doing my duty upon the slave question? Did I not use the strongest language? Did I not denounce, as the enemies of God and man, those culprits and criminals? Did I not compare the associating ourselves with them as an association with thieves, and pickpockets and felons? Did I not resort to language the strongest and most violent to express my denunciation of the horrible traffic in human beings; of the execrable nature of the slave trade—and of all the immorality and frightful consequences that resulted from that infamous traffic? If I was a hypocrite I might have given them a few smooth words; but I denounced them and thereby showed that there was nothing of hypocrisy in those public principles I have always advocated, that no assistance could be accepted by us which should in the slightest degree interfere with our allegiance to our Sovereign. Gentlemen, you will recollect also that we had offers of support from the Republican party in France, headed by Ledru Rollin. It is a considerable and ever powerful party. It is that party which hates England most, with an irrational and ferocious hatred, arising most probably from the blow struck at their vanity at Waterloo—that is the party headed by Ledru Rollin. Gentlemen, you have his letter, and you have my answer. Did I seek his support, or that of his party? Did I mitigate even from the decisiveness of my answer; did I appear unwilling to repeat and readily avow it? No, gentlemen; I took a firm tone of loyalty; I rejected their support; I refused their offer; I cautioned them against coming over here; I refused everything that was inconsistent with my allegiance, and is that the way that my hypocrisy is proved to you? But not alone with that party in France did the Irish people sing of all connexion, but even as regarded the present Monarch of France, we refused all, even the slightest sympathy. It has gone forth to the world; it has been proved to you that I hurled defiance, so far as an humble individual like myself could, against the Mon-

arch who at present governs the French nation. The learned Attorney General, who with a good deal of ingenuity, introduced to your notice the report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, in 1797, and he told you that we were acting upon that plan. In 1797 they were looking for French sympathy and assistance; they had emissaries in France representing them there, and they had probably persons representing the French here; they were looking for foreign force and foreign assistance, and he tells you that our objects were those of the united Irishmen of 1797! Oh, gentlemen, they were diametrically the reverse. It may be that we look to the restoration of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, known as Henry the 5th, but I should be sorry to wait for a repeal of the union till then. (Much laughter.) Not that I disparage his title, for I for one believe that Europe will never be perfectly safe until that branch of the family of the Bourbons is restored; restored upon the principle upon which the monarchy of 1688 was restored. But I would not disparage the claim that I for a moment laugh at; but I said this is a quarter from whence we refuse the slightest assistance, and I hurled the indignation of my mind against the man who would offer to the children of France to be educated by infidel professors, and refused them that religious education their parents wished them to receive. I will not, gentlemen, enter further into this point, but you will see from those papers my antagonism to the French government. But, gentlemen, there is another point in my conduct; my antagonism to the Chartists. You may remember that when the Association was in full force the Chartists were in a state of insurrection in England; they were coming in their hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands into the manufacturing towns of England, and you will recollect further, that there was something fascinating in the doctrines of Chartism for the poorer classes, because it proposed in truth and in substance, a violation of all the laws of property. If I had meant anything wicked or criminal would I not have befriended and supported the Chartists? On the contrary, did I not denounce them; did I not keep the Irish in England from joining them, and was there not an outrage actually committed in Manchester on account of the Irish holding aloof from them? Yes, gentlemen, I assisted the constituted authorities in England, by my influence over the Irish residing there. Why was it not given in evidence, that the moment a member of our Association joined the Chartist institution in England his money was returned to him, and his name was struck out of our books. Now, gentlemen, if my object was popular insurrection—if I was anxious for a popular outbreak; good Heaven, let any of you place himself in my situation, and ask what he could do, for the present is a charge of popular insurrection would I not wish to have strength; would I not wish to have Chartism supported. Did not I on the other hand, meet it in Dublin; did I not hunt it out of Dublin, and, if my oath were taken, I firmly declare my conscientious conviction that, had I not interfered, Chartism would have spread from one end of the land to the other. But I have opposed that, as I have opposed every thing that is inconsistent with the integrity of my political principles. Thank heaven, I successfully opposed and resisted it, and while I have a right to make you judge of my actions & motives, by referring to those leading features of my political life, I shall ever rejoice that I kept society and property from that invasion. Gentlemen, there is another part worthy of your consideration, namely, my consistent sworn allegiance to our Sovereign. You find it in all these newspapers. Her name is never mentioned but with respect, and always with enthusiasm and delight; nay, when a speech was made by her Majesty's ministers, derogatory to our objects and motives, don't you find me with most tedious pertinacity making a distinction between her Majesty and her ministers. You have heard it fifty times repeated, and at every meeting; I omitted it at none, and I made in all these cases a constitutional distinction between herself and her ministers, and the Attorney General has no right to say that there was one particle of disloyalty towards her in my observations upon the speech. Gentlemen, having taken all these precautions, having repeated these assertions over and over again, almost disgusting those who heard me even to nausea, what then becomes of the Attorney General that I spoke disrespectfully of her Majesty? My lords, I thank heaven there is not a par-

ticle in this case to taint, in the slightest degree our loyalty or allegiance. Now, my lords, as regards myself, I am come to that time of life that I can do nothing for me; but there is not a man in expectation in this court who has taken half the pains I have to inspire and win the allegiance of the people of Ireland.—There is one thing I think the Attorney General acted unfairly in. He read the Queen's speech, and then my newspaper speech, and the scolding ministers gave me, and then said: "Judy would not let us go on." He said that I represented the Queen as a fish-woman. What ever becomes of the case don't believe that. I confess that I feel annoyed and humiliated that such a charge should be made against me. I speak in no terms of disrespect to the Attorney General; but I utterly repudiate and deny that I ever spoke in disrespectful terms of my Sovereign, and I say it is false to impute to me an intention of applying the offensive expression referred to, to the speech of her Majesty. I did not treat it as her speech, but as that of her Ministers, who were constitutionally responsible for it. I disclaim, abhor, and hate the imputation of offering a word of anything in the least disrespectful towards my august monarch. Upon all occasions I inculcated principles of sincere loyalty to the throne, and I distinctly separated all reference in my remarks between the person of the Queen and her Ministers. I fear I have detained you longer than I had intended in referring to what has heretofore been my public conduct; but in coming to a proper estimate of my motives, it was necessary to draw attention to my acts, and though my expostulations may be feeble; though my talents may be small, though my energies may be decreasing, and though my strength may be declining, and years increasing, still you will find them as now implanted in my breast, a burning love for the prosperity of Ireland; and for the liberties of my country. Well, the public meetings did take place; I do not deny it. Their object was the repeal of the Union. Was that a bad object? I deny that it was. On the contrary, it was a most useful object for Ireland, so much so, that before I sit down, I hope to demonstrate to every one in Court; the neutrality of the bench of course excepted; the absolute necessity for such a measure, and its effects on the property, commerce, and industry of our native land. I hope that many of the jury whom I address, will be induced, from the strength of the case I shall put before them, to join in calling for the facts before you, and I will be able to show to demonstration that the English Parliament has, from a remote period, governed Ireland with a narrow jealousy of Irish prosperity, and in a grudging spirit of its independence. Then I will first refer you to the history of our woollen manufactures, and to what did happen in the reign of a monarch whose memory you probably hold in very great esteem. I will now call your attentions to the transactions of 1782, which was looked upon as a final adjustment of the relations between the two countries, and when an Irish Parliament was declared to last forever. I will next direct my observations to prove the great prosperity which followed as the result of legislative independence. I will then show you that the measure of the Union was forced upon the Irish people. I will demonstrate the manifold evils flowing from it, and the bad effects on our trade and commerce, and will refer you to the existence of vast distress and misery throughout the land; and I will prove to you that the only remedy for its cure, and for avoiding separation from England, is to be found in the restoration of our native Parliament. Now, as to the ill-treatment of Ireland by England. The fact is so confessedly true, that it is scarcely necessary for me to adduce any proof of it; it is scarcely necessary for me to detain you by any remark upon this part of the case, yet I am brought here by the Attorney General because I have agitated to bring about the greatest possible blessings to my countrymen. My defence is, that the Repeal of the Union would relieve all the distress and misery which we behold, and in the performance of my sacred duty to the Irish people, I will place their case triumphantly before you. I have said that it was my duty; I am bound by gratitude, also. Once I have represented the county of Clare, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants. Once I had the honor of representing the county of Waterford, with its 300,000 inhabitants. Once again I have been returned for my native county Kerry, containing a population of 260,000 inhabitants. Once for Meath, whose

people amount to 300,000; and I now stand the representative of Cork, with a population of 750,000 inhabitants. Besides this, I have twice had the honor of being the member of the city of Dublin, and once for Kilkenny. It is, therefore, my bounden duty; and from motives of gratitude to those who have shown me such marks of favor; to do all I can to promote their comforts and prosperity. I am their hired servant, and though it may take away from the chivalry of my station, I avow that I receive their wages, and I am ready now to earn it. I begin, by showing you the system of misgovernment pursued by England at all times towards this country, and I shall quote for you the views put forward by an eminent French historian; one of the *littérati* of his day. [Mr. O'Connell here read an extract from the work of M. Tiers, in which it was stated that the English Government had for five centuries governed Ireland in a spirit of jealousy of its prosperity; and describing the fertility of its soil; the blessings poured on it by nature, but the wretchedness of its people.] That was a melancholy picture of the manner in which this country was governed for five hundred years, and of the baneful influence of the English government. Have I the authority of Thiers alone? No. I have also the authority of Mr. Pitt for the advantages possessed by Ireland; and I find him, in discussing the commercial propositions of 1785, admitting that it was the uniform policy of England to depress Irish interests, in order to advance their own. That is not my language, it is the language of Mr. Pitt, avowing openly the policy pursued by England towards Ireland. I now come to another authority, which, in this Court, at all events, will carry great weight. I mean that of the late Chief Justice Bushe. Listen, I beseech you, to the words of that gifted man: "You are called upon to give up your independence, and to whom are you called upon to give it up? To a nation which for six hundred years has treated you with uniform oppression and injustice. The Treasury Bench starts at the assertion; *non minus hic sermo est*. If the Treasury Bench scold me, Mr. Pitt will scold them; it is his assertion, in so many words, in speech. Ireland, says he, has been always treated with injustice and inhospitality. Ireland, says Junius, has been uniformly plundered and oppressed. This is not the slander of Junius, nor the candor of Mr. Pitt; it is history. For centuries have the British Parliament and nation kept you down, shackled your commerce, and paralyzed your exertions; despised your character, and ridiculed your pretensions to any privileges, commercial or constitutional. She has never conceded a point to you which she could avoid, or granted favor which was not reluctantly distilled. They have been all wrong from her like drops of her blood." Gentlemen, have I ever used language half so strong, half so powerful, or half so eloquent, as the passage I have read? There was this candid admission made by Mr. Secretary Cooke, the author of the pamphlet; namely, that the intention of the British Government was only to prevent Ireland from growing too great and powerful. There was another passage in it, to the effect that England was extorting, in the moment of her strength, those rights which she would likely concede in a moment of her weakness; that it was the denial of the rights from one great nation to the other; from an intolerance to its prosperity. When in beginning to address you, (resumed Mr. O'Connell.) I said that I would be able to show you that it was an intolerance of Irish prosperity that had created the Union; and if the author of this sentiment were here in Court, he should have avowed every word of what he had said, for he spoke it in the sincerity of his heart. I think I need not go farther to prove to you that it was the intolerance of the British Government for the Irish prosperity which had influenced the measure of the Union. Gentlemen of the Jury, mark the words, for you have this avowed from an authority you cannot doubt. These are topics which cannot ever be forgotten; and I feel much obliged to the learned Attorney General for giving me the opportunity of reviving them. I must refer you next, gentlemen of the Jury, to a letter from Primate Boulter, at the same period, referring to the same subject, in which the learned prelate charged the British Government with pursuing an infamous policy towards Ireland, in making the most odious distinctions between the different sects and religions in Ireland, and setting one in actual hostility towards the other, for the purpose of completing their own unjust inten-

tions, and that such a policy must be deprecated as a very great calamity. Have I not proved what I have said, (continued Mr. O'Connell) from the evidence of such men as Pitt, Bushe, Primate Boulter, and others? I shall now, gentlemen, invite you to consider with me transactions of 1782, and I will detain you but a very short time on this point, because every thing connected with that period must be familiar to the Irish mind. That was a solitary bright spot in the history of Ireland; a green island, as it were, amid the sterility of the world; an oasis of prosperity amid the mass of misrule and tyranny which had surrounded us. The transactions of 1782 cannot be forgotten, and the prosperity of Ireland at the time, as it appeared, was of the most consummate advantage to England, who assailed America and was defeated. She endeavored to crush the forces of America, but America resisted, and America, from rebellion, obtained a revolution. England then wanted the assistance of Ireland. She had not then sufficient troops to support her demands, but to maintain, if she were opposed, her connection with this country. Did Ireland then think of separating herself from England! Oh no, that was always a thought which was foreign to the Irish mind. They sought not for separation, but they sought for the assertion of Irish rights. The Irish obtained a free trade, and they demanded legislative independence. It was not then safe for England to refuse her just demands; it was not then prudent to treat Ireland with disregard. England willingly conceded those demands. In a letter written about that time, from the leader of the Government, were contained these words: "Will nobody stop that madman Grattan?" Nobody did attempt to stop the demands of Grattan; and the revolution of 1782 obtained for Ireland those rights which she laid claim to. Gentlemen of the Jury, it is part of history that the monarch of that day, from the throne, declared this to be a final adjustment, and that there was no question left open for further discussion. It is a fact the English House of Commons, had respectively declared that this was a final adjustment. The Lord Lieutenant from the throne, in the Irish House of Parliament, had declared the same. Both houses declared it to be final. But how was this got rid of? I will come to that presently. I will show you, gentlemen, what the opinions of certain statesmen were with respect to this subject. Charles James Fox, 1782, said: "So far was he from thinking that Great Britain had a right to govern Ireland if she did not choose to be governed by us, that he maintained that no country that ever had existed or did exist, had a right to hold the sovereignty of another against the will and consent of that other." And in another passage, in May, 1782, he says; "He desired gentlemen to look forward to that happy period when Ireland should experience the blessings that attend freedom of trade and constitution; when by the richness and fertility of the soil, the industry of her manufactures, and the increase of her population, she should become a powerful country; then might England look for powerful assistance to scavenge to man her fleets, and soldiers to fight her battles. England renouncing a right to legislate for Ireland, the latter would most cordially support the former as a friend whom she loved. If this country, on the other hand, was to assume the power of making laws of a friend; for where there was not a community of interests, there the party whose interests were sacrificed became an enemy."—2 vol. p. 60.—Such was the principal opinion which the great settlement was brought about. I would ask you gentlemen of the jury, did you ever in your lives know a single individual volunteer of 1782, who, to the last moment of his life, did not boast of having participated in the change that then took place. It was clear that up to this time Ireland had preserved her allegiance and had gained tranquility in connection with it; that she, in fact, clung with firmer hold to her connexion with England while she obtained these salutary results. I may be asked, gentlemen, whether I have any proof that the prophecy of Mr. Fox was realized, that the prosperity promised to Ireland had been actually gained by the legislative independence. I will tell you upon what evidence I will demonstrate these facts. The first authority I shall refer you to is, Pitt, in 1790, when proposing the measure of the Union. He should quote the following from the *Anti-Union Evening Post*:—"Pitt's cause at the Union would be strong if he could have shown that Ireland was declining and impoverished under her own Parliament. But the facts were too powerful for him to wrestle

with, and he was unable to meet them in that way. And what, therefore, was his reasoning. 'As Ireland' was so prosperous under her own Parliament, we can calculate that the amount of that prosperity will be trebled under the British legislature.' He first quoted a speech of Mr. Foster's, in 1780, in these words—'The exportation of Irish produce to England amounts to two millions and a half annually, and the exportation of British produce to Ireland amounts to one million. He gives another quotation from Foster, in which it is said—'Britain imports annually 2,500,000 of our products, all, or very nearly all, duty free, and we import almost a million of hers, and raise a revenue on almost every article of it,' this relates to the year 1785. Pitt goes on to say—'But how stands the case now? (1790.) The trade at this time is infinitely more advantageous to Ireland. It will be proved from the documents I hold in my hand, as far as relates to the mere interchange of manufactures, that the manufactures exported to Ireland from Great Britain in 1790, very little exceeded one million sterling (the articles of produce amount to nearly the same sum; whilst Great Britain on the other hand imported from Ireland to the amount of more than three millions in the manufacture of linen and linen yarn, and between two and three millions in provisions and cattle, besides corn and other articles of produce.' You have heard proof of the prosperity of Ireland from authority which cannot be questioned. We at that time exported three millions worth of linen, and linen yarn, besides our exports in provisions, which amounted to a million and a half. What were our imports of English manufactured goods at that time? At half the amount of what we exported. How does the case stand at present? You all know too well indeed; I may say that some of you have had sad experience of the fact; that almost everything we use now is imported from England, and all our manufactures are gone, and our people who lived upon the wages which are always derived from that source, are starving. When we exported three millions and a half of manufactured goods, you are aware that a very large proportion of that amount consisted of wages paid to the laborers and artisans employed; and that money was again expended with the farmer and shopkeeper; thus went on increasing comfort and prosperity throughout the land. But, alas! what is the case now? Wretchedness and misery prevail where wealth and happiness once had their abode. And should the man be punished who has no other object under Heaven but to restore his country to her former state— independence and prosperity. I will give you the authority of another man who was very favorable to the Irish people, Lord Clare. His lordship, in a speech made by him in 1793, made use of those remarkable words; and I beg to call your particular attention to them.—'There is not,' said his lordship, 'a nation on the habitable globe, which has advanced in cultivation, civilization, agriculture and manufacture, with the same rapidity in the same period, as Ireland had from 1772 to 1793.' I will call your attention to Lord Grey's speech on the Scottish Union, in 1799. 'In truth,' said the nobleman, 'for a period of more than forty years after the Scotch Union, Scotland exhibited no proofs of increased industry and rising wealth.' Lord Grey, in continuation, stated that—'Till after 1748, there was no sensible advance of the commerce of Scotland. Several of her manufactures were not established till sixty years after the Union, and her principal branch of manufacture was not set up, I believe, till 1781. The abolition of the heritable jurisdictions was the first great measure that gave an impulse to the spirit of improvement in Scotland. Since that time, the prosperity of Scotland has been considerable, but certainly not so great as that of Ireland had been within the same period.' I will refer you to Lord Plunket, who, in giving a description of Ireland in a speech in Parliament in 1799, in one of his happiest efforts of oratory, speaks of her as of 'a little island with a population of four or five millions of people, hardy, gallant and enthusiastic—possessed of all the means of civilization, agriculture, and commerce, well pursued and understood; a constitution fully recognized and established; her revenues, her trade, her manufactures, thriving beyond the hope or the example of any other country of her extent—within these few years advancing with a rapidity astonishing even to herself; not complaining of deficiency in these respects, but enjoying and acknowledging her prosperi-

ty, (hear hear.) She is called on to surrender them all to the control of whom?—Is it to a great and powerful Continent, to whom nature intended her as an appendage—to a mighty people totally exceeding her in all calculation of territory or population? No! but to another happy little island, placed beside her in the bosom of the Atlantic, of little more than double her territory and population, and possessing resources not nearly so superior to her wants." At this stage of the proceedings, the Chief Justice said that the Court was becoming so intolerably hot, that one of the windows should be opened. Mr. O'Connell—Very well, my Lord, and I shall take advantage of this opportunity to go out for a moment. The Court then adjourned for a few minutes. When the Court resumed Mr. O'Connell said—Gentlemen, when the adjournment took place, I was in the act of reading for you several authorities, showing how much Ireland progressed under an independent Parliament; I have a few more, I think, to corroborate and bear out, and, if possible, to extend the proof of that prosperity. You heard how, in the year 1810, a meeting was held in Dublin to petition for the Repeal of the Union, which, at that time, was discussed also in the corporation and other places. I will now read for you the speech of Mr. Hutston, made at the corporation—who then belonged to a respectable house that still holds a high character in the city. "Some of us," said he, "remember the country as she was before we recovered and brought back our constitution in the year 1782. We are reminded of it at the present period—Then, as now, our merchants were without trade—our shopkeepers without customers—our workmen without employment—then, as now, it became the universal feeling, that nothing but the recovery of our rights would save us. Our rights were recovered, and how soon afterwards, indeed, as if by magic, plenty smiled on us, and we soon became prosperous and happy." Gentlemen in the year 1798, when the Union was talked of, the Bankers of Dublin had a meeting, and in the chair was the head of the firm of Latouche. That was on the 18th of December, 1798, when the following resolutions were passed:—
"Resolved. That since the renunciation of Great Britain, in 1782, to legislate for the commerce and prosperity of Ireland, they have eminently increased."
"Resolved. That we attribute these blessings, under Providence, to the wisdom of the Irish Parliament."
I have, in addition to these, from a most unquestionable authority, (an authority incapable of deceiving or of being deceived,) the relative increase in England and Ireland of the consumption of tea, tobacco, wine, sugar and coffee, from 1785 to the Union, which is as follows:
Tea—Increase in Ireland, 84 per cent.
Increase in England, 45 per cent.
Tobacco—Increase in Ireland, 100 per cent.
Increase in England, 61 per cent.
Wine—Increase in Ireland, 74 per cent.
Increase in England, 22 per cent.
Sugar—Increase in Ireland, 57 per cent.
Increase in England, 33 per cent.
Coffee—Increase in Ireland, 669 per cent.
Increase in England, 73 per cent.
I will now refer you to another authority, which you will find in the life of Grattan, second volume, page 145, it is as follows:—"The entire country rose against the measure; but they were controlled and checked by the military, as well as the distinctions that existed among themselves. Mr. Plunket made use of these words; Plunket—'I accuse the government of fomenting the embers of a lingering rebellion; of hallooing the Protestant against the Catholic, and the Catholic against the Protestant; of artfully keeping alive domestic dissension for the purposes of subjugation.' It is manifest, therefore, that the Union was carried against the will of the Irish people; and it would have been much more manifest if the people had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. What were the words of Burke?—"The basest covetousness and artifice were exerted to promote the Union. All the worst pas-

...of the human heart were exhibited in the service, and all the most depraved ingenuity of the human intellect, tortured to devise new contrivances for fraud. Mr. Grattan thus reports the language of Lord Castlereagh in reference to the corruption which might become necessary to carry the Union. "I will now read a speech made by Lord Grey in the year 1800, on the reprobation of the Irish nation to the Union:—"Twenty-seven counties," said his Lordship, have petitioned against the measure. The petition from the County of Down is signed by upwards of 17,000 respectable independent men, and all the others are in a similar proportion. Dublin petitioned under the great seal of the city, and each of the corporations in it followed the example. Drogheda petitioned against the Union; and almost every other town in the kingdom in like manner testified its disapprobation. Those in favor of the measure, professing great influence in the country, obtained a few counter petitions. Yet, though the petition from the county of Down was signed by 17,000 the counter petition was signed only by 415; though there were 707,000 who signed petitions against the measure, the total number of those who declared in favor of it did not exceed 3,000, and many of these only prayed that the measure might be discussed. If the facts I state are true, (and I challenge any man to falsify them) could a nation in more direct terms express its disapprobation of a political measure, than Ireland has done of a legislative union with Great Britain? In fact the nation is nearly unanimous, and this great majority is composed, not of bigots, fanatics or Jacobins, but of the most respectable of every class in the community." Let me now request your attention to a description given by Lord Plunket of the mode in which the Union was carried:—"I will be bold to say that licentious and impious France, in all the unrestrained excesses to which anarchy and atheism have given birth, has not committed a more insidious and against her enemy than is now attempted by the professed champion of the cause of civilized Europe against a friend and ally in the hour of her calamity and distress—at a moment when our country is filled with British troops, when the loyal men of Ireland are fatigued and exhausted by their efforts to subdue the rebellion—efforts to which they had succeeded before those troops arrived—whilst the habeas corpus act was suspended—whilst trials by court martial are carrying on in many parts of the kingdom—whilst the people are taught to think they have no right to meet or to deliberate—and whilst the great body of them are so palsied by their fears, or worn down by their exertion, that even the vital question is scarcely able to rouse them from their lethargy; at a moment when we are distracted by domestic dissensions; dissensions, artfully kept alive as the pretext of our present subjugation, and the instrument of our future thraldom." That is Lord Plunket's description of the means by which the Union was carried, and yet it is only a partial account. One million two hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds were spent in purchasing rotten boroughs. Three millions besides in hard cash were paid in actual bribery to persons who voted for their connections. There was no office, even from the highest in the Church, to the lowest in the constabulary—no, that force did not then exist—but there was no situation from the highest to the lowest, sacred or profane, which was not in the market. There was nothing of contract—nothing of argument in the carrying of the Union, all was shameless fraud and undisguised corruption, involving more of moral iniquity than ever accompanied any public transaction. Gentlemen of the Jury you can easily imagine what were the results of such a measure, so carried; you feel them in your daily avocations of business; you see them in the state of your streets; you know them from the position of your trade and commerce. I have shown what has been the general spirit of the English government, whenever it had power, from date of the first settlement in 1782. I have established that there was an extraordinary advance in property under the Irish Parliament. I have shortly described the means by which the Union was carried, and I shall proceed with as much brevity, as I can; but I fear at a greater length than I could wish to lay before you evidence of the evil results of the Union as affecting Ireland. In 1794, the Irish debt was only seven millions, the debt of England at the same time 350 millions. At the time of the Union the Irish debt was twenty-one millions. I know it has been since stated that it was twenty-three millions; but that was a resolution of the House of Commons of England, passed in 1811, by which it was resolved that the separate debt of Ireland should be charged with all the expense of carrying the Union. With the Irish debt was 21 millions, the English, 446 millions. Of the 37 millions of annual interest upon this sum, it was agreed that Ireland should not be charged any thing for the principal. Were these terms complied with? No. Ireland is charged with every penny of that 446 millions principal and interest, in spite of the promises of Lord Castlereagh; and the lands, the industry, the labor of the nation are mortgaged for its payment. As a proof of the total management of our finances, detrimental to Ireland, and to show the progressive accumulation of our debt, I will read an extract:—"Half a million or more were expended some years since to break an

opposition; the same or greater sum may be necessary now," and Grattan added, "that Lord Castlereagh had said so in the most extensive sense of bribery and corruption. The threat was proceeded on—the people sold—the castles of extortion were every where—in the lobby, in the streets, on the steps, and at the door of every Parliament leader; offering titles to some, office to others, and corruption to all." "This is the way in which our affairs have been managed. The Irish Parliament had an interest in keeping the Irish nation out of debt. The best proof of this is, that Ireland owed but 14 millions when England owed 350 millions. The Irish Parliament has been often assailed; but I fearlessly ask, could anything have been more protective than to keep the people out of debt? Whilst the English were squandering profusely, the Irish were thrifty; but from the moment they were placed under England the proportion of increase went on in such a manner that whilst it was for England as 16 to 20, it was for Ireland as 23 to 10. Hear now the language of Sir John Newport in 1822:—"Ever since the Union, the Imperial Parliament had labored to raise the scale of taxation in Ireland as high as it was in England, and only relinquished the attempt when they found it was wholly unproductive. For twelve years he had remonstrated against this scheme; and had foreseen the evils resulting from it, of a beggarly gentry and a ruined peasantry. Ireland had four millions of nominally increased taxes, while the whole failed as a system of revenue, and the people were burdened without any relief to the Treasury. [Hear, hear.] It would be found, as it was in some other countries, that the iron grasp of poverty had paralysed the arm of the tax-gatherer, and limited in this instance the omnipotence of Parliament. They had taxed the people; but not augmented the supplies; they had drawn on capital—not income; and they, in consequence, reaped the harvest of discontent, and failed to reap the harvest of revenue." It was objected to Lord Lansdowne that the effect of his proposition would be to make Ireland the rival in trade and manufactures of England and Scotland. He was accused of this. He disclaimed any such intention, and now, I ask you, could this occur in an Irish Parliament? What must have been the spirit of the assembly where it became necessary to disclaim, as something outrageous, atrocious, and abominable, the idea of making Ireland the rival in trade and manufacture of England and Scotland? Do you not, gentlemen, perceive the fatuity, the folly of leaving your affairs to the management of those amongst whom it is considered a reproach to seek a rivalry with other countries. Oh, the declaration speaks trumpet-tongued. I hope it will thunder in your ears and excite in your minds a spirit of just indignation that any attempt should be made, through the medium of a court of law, to prevent the uprising of that power and public opinion which will procure for our country a Parliament to legislate for her interests. I shall now read an extract in reference to the proportion of the English and Irish debts. You have seen how the Irish debt was kept down by the Irish Parliament; but in sixteen years after the Union the Irish debt had increased 230 per cent, whilst the British in the same time only increased 60 per cent. These facts are so little known, and so much, intervenes to prevent a knowledge of them that I feel delighted at the opportunity of again circulating them. (laughter.) "The enormous excess of British over Irish debt at the Union left the British minister no excuse for their consolidation, and accordingly it was arranged that the two debts should continue to be separately provided for. The active expenditure of the empire, (i. e. the expenditure clear of charge of debts) was to be provided for in the proportion of two parts from Ireland to fifteen for Great Britain. These proportions were to cease, the debts were to be consolidated, and the two countries, to contribute indiscriminately by equal taxes, so soon as the respective debts should be brought to bear to each other the proportions of the contributions, viz: as 2 to 15, provided also that the fiscal ability of Ireland should be found to have increased. Now, the 2 to 15 rate of contribution was denounced at the time by Irishmen as too

high for Ireland; and afterwards so admitted by the British ministers themselves. Its consequence was to exhaust and impoverish her to such a degree that her debt in sixteen years increased 230 per cent, while the British only increased 66 per cent. This disproportionate and unjust increase of the Irish debt brought the 2 to 15 proportion between it and the British debt. Advantage was taken of that single branch of the contingency contemplated in the Union act, although the other branch of the contingency, viz: the increase of Ireland's ability had not only occurred, but, by the confession of the English ministers themselves in 1816, the very contrary had occurred, namely, Ireland had become poorer than before. Advantage, we say, was taken of that single branch of the contingency to consolidate the debts, to do away with all measure of proportionate contribution, and place the purse of Ireland, without restriction or limit, in the hands of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, thenceforward to take from it, and apply as he liked, every penny it did then and might at any future time contain, and rob Ireland of all chance of benefit from any surplus of revenue thenceforward and forever.

General Abstract of Taxes Repealed or Remitted in Great Britain and Ireland.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.
Customs,	£7,923,567	£635,200
Excise,	14,093,638	365,530
Stamps,	443,634	152,600
Post Office,	139,000	13,193
Property Duty,	14,617,823	
Window,	1,577,773	179,408
Houses,	250,000	53,073
Servants,	472,061	42,938
Carriages,	391,796	71,036
Horses,	1,172,034	67,524
Dogs,	6,376	
	£41,055,202	£1,584,211

The taxes repealed or remitted in Ireland being one twenty-sixth part of those repealed in Great Britain.—These figures, gentlemen, will tell you that England increased the taxation of Ireland by four millions, and what was the result?—why, as was to be expected, the actual revenue fell upwards of 500,000, so that the attempt to tax us four millions actually cost England one half a million. They increased our debt 235 per cent, while they increased their own only 60 per cent. Now gentlemen, allow me to ask you what prosperity can we have while we allow the management of our monetary affairs to be invested in the hands of strangers? Can we be prosperous while the management of our revenue is in the hands of English government? Would any of you leave the management of your affairs in the hands of a stranger?—or would you not expect that any man doing so would soon find himself a beggar? As it is with individuals, so it is with nations. I may be told that there has been a diminution of taxation. Yes, gentlemen, there has been a diminution done? England has been relieved to the amount of 41,852,000, while Ireland has obtained a diminution of her taxes to the amount of only 1,584,000, or in the proportion of one to 41. That, gentlemen, is the justice with which we have been treated. But, gentlemen, this is not all, for by the change which was made in 1826 in the currency of the country, they added at least one fifteenth to the debts of Ireland. So much, gentlemen, for the justice with which we have been treated. Let me ask you, gentlemen, how can we prosper while we allow the hands of others to rummage in our pockets? An Irish Parliament, while it would pay every shilling that is honestly due, it would at the same time save us from the folly of paying that which is due by England alone.—Now, gentlemen, I mean to leave this part of the case, trusting that I have shown

you the evil mercantile effects which the Union had on our common country. I will now, gentlemen, call your attention to the protest of the lords against the Union. I will not weary you by reading all the documents. I will content myself with citing the 10th reason of the noble lords, which says:—"Because when we consider the weakness of this kingdom at the time that the measure was brought forward, and her inability to withstand the destructive designs of the minister, and coupled with the act itself the means that we have employed to accomplish it, such as the abuse of the place bill, for the purpose of corrupting parliament, the appointment of sheriffs to prevent county meetings, the dismissal of the old steadfast friends of constitutional government, for their adherence to the constitution, and the return of persons into parliament who had neither connection nor stake in the country, and were therefore selected to decide upon her fate—when we consider the armed force of the minister, added to his power and practice of corruption—when we couple these things together, we are warranted to say that the basest means have been used to accomplish this great innovation and that the measure of Union tends to dishonour the ancient peerage for ever, to dismember both houses of parliament for ever. Such circumstances, we apprehend, will be recollected with abhorrence, and will create jealousy between the two nations, instead of that harmony which for so many centuries has been the cement of their union."—This protest, gentlemen, was signed, Leinster, Meath, Chattermott, &c., and by the Bishops of Down and Lismore. This is the authentic declaration of the peers of that day; and I feel certain that their descendants of the present day must be proud of the deed of their ancestors, and that they will yet assist in carrying out the intentions of their ancestors, and yet take their seats in their places at College-green. Amongst the other evils to which the Union gave rise, none was so oppressive as the total inadequacy of the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Legislature; and the great deficiency of voters created by the state of the registry. I am the more anxious to point out the defect because I find that there is now a disposition to concede upon the point. They are now willing to do something in respect to the franchise; but let me ask how long has the injustice been allowed to exist? Let me call your attention to the following document, and it speaks trumpet-tongued of England's injustice:—"First Report on the Franchise in two Counties." "The result of the injustice done to the people of Ireland by the restriction of the elective franchise, is made manifest by a contrast between the population of the several counties in England and the number of registered voters therein, with the population and number of registered voters in the different Irish counties. We take our statement of numbers from the Parliamentary papers, and by comparing the least populous counties in England with the most populous in Ireland—Westmoreland and Cork, for instance—we find the following result:—the rural population of Westmoreland is 43,464, and its number of registered votes after the reform act amounted to 4,392. Nearly one out of every ten inhabitants. Whereas, in the county of Cork, the population is 703,716, and the number of electors registered after the Irish reform act, was only 3,835, being scarcely one out of every 200 of the inhabitants. "We ask, therefore, is this to be endured? "Here is Westmoreland, with less than one-fourteenth of the population of Cork, and yet it has an absolute majority of 587 registered voters! Is this to be called reform?"

Again, take the county of Bedford, with a rural population of 18,524 inhabitants; its registered voters under the reform act were 3,909 whilst Antrim, with a population of 316,909, had only 3,487 registered voters—that is Bedford had an absolute majority of near 500 voters over Antrim, notwithstanding the enormous disproportion in the number of its inhabitants.

Hartford, with the population of 95,977 inhabitants, had 5,013 registered voters; while Galway with 381,264 inhabitants, had only 3,061 electors.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, with only 19,384 inhabitants, had 1,296 voters, while Longford had only 1,204; absolutely two less than Rutlandshire.

Again, Huntingdon, with a population of 47,779 inhabitants had 2,674 voters; while Donnegal, with a population of 289,149, had only 1,248 voters; and Limerick, one of the wealthiest counties in Ireland, with an opulent agricultural population of 248,801 inhabitants, had only 2,565 electors.

Nay, even the Isle of Wight, with only 28,731 inhabitants, had 1,167 voters, while Mayo with 256,328 inhabitants had only 1,240 voters, and Protestant Tyrone, with a population of 310,000 inhabitants, had only 1,151 electors, absolutely 16 voters less than the Isle of Wight.

The Island of Anglesea, also with a population of only 38,508 inhabitants, had 1,187 voters; while Kildare, with 108,428 inhabitants, had only 1,164 voters; just 26 voters less than the Anglesea, and six less than the Isle of Wight.

Even if we compare the largest counties in both countries, Yorkshire, with an agricultural population of 913,738 inhabitants, and Cork, with a population of 703,716, we will find that the English county had 33,164 electors, while the Irish one had only 3,386.

We find, therefore, that England, in her rural situation of 8,386,000 inhabitants, had 344,564 county voters; while Ireland, in a similar proportion of 7,027,509 inhabitants, had only 60,607 registered electors.

SECOND REPORT ON THE FRANCHISE IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

The consequence of all these defects in the Irish reform act is, that the disproportion between the number of electors to English and Irish cities and boroughs, when compared to the relative population is as great as in the counties. For we find from the same return, that after the reform act, Exeter, with a population of 27,932 inhabitants, had 3,426 voters—Hull, with 35,746 inhabitants, had 4,275, electors—while Waterford, with a population of 28,821 inhabitants, had only 1,278 electors, being in ratio of 3 to 1.

Again, comparing the largest cities and boroughs in Ireland with the smaller ones in England, we find the following results:

Worcester with a population of 26,313 inhabitants, has 2,603 voters; while Limerick, with a population of 66,554 inhabitants, has only 2,850 electors.

The city of Cork, with 110,000 inhabitants, had only 3,650 electors, including the non-resident freemen; while Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a population of 42,260 inhabitants, had 4,952 electors—both of them more than Cork, which last city has more than treble the number of inhabitants of either of the two; and Bristol, with 107,338 inhabitants, not equal to the population of Cork, has 10,847 voters, being three times the constituency of the Irish city.

If, too, we compare the smaller boroughs in both countries together, we find that those which barely escaped schedule A, with populations varying from 2 to 3,000 inhabitants, have more electors than

the boroughs in Ireland returned by the Act of Union, with from 10 to 12,000 inhabitants.

For example, Wallingford, Laureston, Warham, Arundel, have all under 3,000 inhabitants, while the electoral constituencies in all exceed 300 voters: However in Athlone and Bandon, with over 10,000 inhabitants in each, the voters do not exceed 250, and in many others, such as Kinsale, Colairn, and New Ross, the available constituency falls far short of 200 voters.

If also we compare the metropolitan constituencies of both countries, where an equality in household value may be expected, we will find that Dublin, with a population of 210,000 inhabitants, had only 2,081 voters, including all the bad freemen lately manufactured by the corporation, while the city of London, with a population of only 122,000 inhabitants, had 18,614 electors, and only 17,315 houses above £10 value.

Nothing can more clearly illustrate the disadvantages under which the Irish cities labor, with respect to the £10 household franchise, than the comparison of the number of houses of £10 a year clear value in London, and the number of electors upon that qualification, with the number of similar houses in Dublin, and of similar electors.

These facts appear from parliamentary returns. The number of £10 houses in the city of London are 17,315, and the number of electors appear to be 18,614; whilst in Dublin, the number of houses of £10 value, according to Sherrard's valuation, amounted to 14,105; while the number of electors only amount to 9,081.—Thus in the city of London, there are more electors than £10 householders, whereas in the city of Dublin the aggregate of electors does not amount to within one-third of the number of 10 householders.

WALES COMPARED WITH IRELAND. Wales has a population of 800,000. In Cork the rural population is 713,715. How are they respectively represented? Wales has twenty-eight members; Cork, with nearly the same population, has but two.

Here is a parliamentary paper; it was published in 1832, and the sessional number is 206. It states the relative amounts of the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish revenue in that year, and there is no smaller paper of a later date that I am aware of—

The Irish revenue was £4,393,000. The Welsh revenue was 348,000.

This is the exhibition which the return makes of what the hon. member considers the superior wealth of the principality of Wales. That principality, in point of fact, falls below Ireland in any of those pretensions to representation founded upon wealth. I have looked into the amounts of the revenue collected in the single port of Cork, and they exceed that of the principality of Wales. There are no annual records to be referred to in such a case, but I find that in one year the customs of Cork amounted to £263,000; and in another year the excise amounted to £272,000. These amounts give, I believe, a fair average view of the revenue collected in the port of Cork, and their total is £535,000. The receipts of Wales are only £348,000. Cork, then, is entitled to more members than the entire principality of Wales, on these very grounds on which Great Britain justifies her overwhelming numerical superiority in the House of Commons. If Wales have not a representation disproportioned to her wealth, Cork ought to return 43 members of Parliament.

The honorable and learned gentleman having closed his speech, the Court adjourned to ten o'clock tomorrow.

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR, AND PROVISION STORE

BRANIGAN begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling at his former stand, next door to Mr Ecclestons Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price Hamilton, June, 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 favours.

HENRY GIROUD. Hamilton Livery Stables, July 21, 1843.

NOTICE, THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Henry Giroud 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 Giroud or Robert McKay, who will pay all accounts due by said Firm.

HENRY GIROUD, ROBERT MCKAY. Witness to the signing of the above LEGATT DOWNING, Hamilton, July 21, 1843.

O. K. LEVINGS, UNDERTAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity, that he has opened an UNDERTAKER'S WAREROOM in Mr. H. CLARK'S Premises, John Street, where he will always have on hand every size of plain and elegantly finished Oak, Walnut, Cherry and Pine

OFFINS, Together with every description of Funeral appendages. Funerals attended on the most reasonable terms. The charge for the use of Hearse, with Dresses, is £1. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Boot & Shoe Maker, returns his sincere thanks to his customer and the public for the patronage he has hitherto received; and begs to inform them that he has removed from Mr. Erwin's block to the house in part occupied by Mr. Rolston, John Street, where he will be happy to attend on his patrons; and begs also to remark that his work is reduced to the lowest prices, to suit the times, for which either cash or produce will be taken. Hamilton Nov. 1, 1843.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

The cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy, as a preventative should be kept by every family constantly on hand; no administration the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable. This Medicine can be had at Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer, Hamilton.

FOR SALE, BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication

A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire.—Price 6s. Fame and glory of England vindicated Every Boy's Book; or a Digest of the British Constitution.—By John George Bridges, Esq.—Price 2s. 6d. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton; March, 1843.

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

JUST Published, No. 1. of this elegantly illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and will be continued every fortnight, until their completion. Some conception of the style of this Work may be known from the fact, that the British publishers have expended no less a sum than £30,000 on the illustrations alone.—Price 3s. each No.

No. III. of the People's Edition of the Waverly Novels is just issued, and will be continued on the 1st of each month.—Price 9d.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton. RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co. Kingston. Copies may also be obtained from the following agents:—Messrs A. Davidson Niagara; J. Craig, London; H. Scobie, Toronto; G. Kerr & Co, Perth; A. Gray, Bytown; and J. Carey & Co. Quebec.

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.

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c: among them will be found

The Douay Bible and Testament Key of Heaven; Path to Paradise; Garden of the Soul; Key to Paradise; Poor Man's Manual; Catholic Catechism. Sold wholesale or retail, by A. H. ARMOUR, & Co., King Street, Hamilton. Decemoe; 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PROTESTANT or NEGATIVE FAITH; 3rd Edition, by the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, V. G.

Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off.—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, KING STREET, HAMILTON—CANADA

BY NELSON DEVEREUX. THE Subscriber having completed his new brick Building, in King Street, (on the side of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accomodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks. N. DEVEREUX, Hamilton, 1843.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE

Of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Cutters, Household Furniture, Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has been instructed by Mr. N. Devereux, of the Royal Exchange, King Street, Hamilton, to sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 22nd April, and following days, all the Household Furniture, China, Glass, and Earthenware, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Mattresses, Sheets, and Pillow Cases; Combs, Ranges and Blankets; Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Looking Glasses, Window Curtains, Box and Cooking Stoves; besides a large quantity of Kitchen Utensils, Dinner Service, &c. Also, a very superior four-horse stage, nearly new; Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, four handsome first-rate Horses; all the Bar Furniture, consisting of several pairs of best cut-glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; together with all the Wines and Liquors, comprising Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, and Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines—and numerous other articles.

It is needless to make any comment respecting the manner in which Mr. Devereux's House is furnished, to the People of Hamilton and vicinity; but for the information of persons at a distance, who may be desirous of attending this Sale, (and very many no doubt will be happy to avail themselves of so advantageous an opportunity,) to observe, that the House is furnished in a handsome manner with all new Furniture. It is, therefore, expected that the Sale will be well attended.

TERMS.—The Terms are: for all sums of 5l. and under, Cash; from 5l. to 20l. four months' credit; 20l. and upwards, Seven months' credit, [without interest] by furnishing approved endorsed Notes.

Sale to commence each day at eleven o'clock.

R. WOHAM, Auctioneer. Hamilton, March 25, 1844.

HAMILTON

IRON FOUNDRY.

JOHN STREET.

E. & C. GURNEY respectfully inform the inhabitants of Hamilton and the country generally, that they have erected and have now in full operation the above Foundry, where they daily manufacture, at the lowest possible prices, every description of Ploughs, Stoves, & Machinery.

E. & C. Gurney would particularly call public attention to their own make of Cooking, Parlour, and Paue Box STOVES,

Consisting of upwards of 20 varieties, which, for elegance of finish, largeness of style, economy in the use of fuel, and lowness of price, surpass any thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in Canada.

The following are some of the sizes:—

- Premium Cooking Stove. 3 sizes with three Boilers. 3 do with four Boilers. Parlour Cooking Stoves. 2 sizes, with elevated Oven. Parlour Stoves. 2 sizes with 4 columns. 2 do with 2 do. 2 do with sheet iron top. Box Stoves.

Together with a new style of PLOUGH and CULTIVATOR, never before used in Canada.

Also—Barrel and a half Cauldron Kettles, 5 gal do., Road Scrapers, and all kinds of Hollow Ware.

Hamilton, September, 1843. 2

Dr. SPOHN'S SICKHEADACHE REMEDY.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

[Certificate of Judge Patterson]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for about 20 years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, & disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant

JERU PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of C P

This Medicine can be had at Bickie's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer Hamilton.

Children's Summer Complaint Specific Cordial.

Prepared and sold by Rev. Dr. Partholomew for the wholesale dealers, Comstock & Co. N. Y.

MOTHERS should guard with their serious care the health of their children, and a little medicine always at hand in the house, may not only prevent immense pain and suffering to their tender offspring, but actually save their lives. What parents could ever forgive themselves, if for the want of a seasonable remedy they risked the life of their children till remedies were too late. The complaints of the stomach and bowels of children progress with such rapidity, that unless checked at the start, they are not only hazardous, but almost always fatal. In country places this remedy may be taken with certainty to stop all such complaints, and save the expense of calling a physician, or if a physician is sent for from a distance, this medicine will assure the safety of the child till the physician arrives.

LET, THEREFORE, NO FAMILY be without this medicine always at hand in their houses. How would they feel to lose a dear child by neglecting it?

ADULTS will find this cordial as useful to them as children; and its being free from all injurious drugs, &c. will be sure to please as well as benefit. In all sickness at stomach and bowel complaints, do not fail to employ carefully this cordial.

WILL YOU, WE ASK, risk your lives and those of your children by neglecting to keep this in your house, when it only costs TWENTY-FIVE CENTS? We are sure all humane heads of families must supply themselves with this cordial without delay.

This medicine can be had at Bickie's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer's Hamilton.

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.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET MAKING:

Oils, Colours, Painting, Glazing & Gilding.

THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently retired from the firm—and that having considerably enlarged their old premises; and acquired greater facilities for carrying on their business, they are now prepared to manufacture any article, or execute any order in their line; and as they have assumed the entire responsibility of the business, they intend to put every kind of work at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit—hoping by strict attention to every department of their Business, to merit a continuance of the kind support they have heretofore received.

Feather Beds, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Gilt and plain Window Cornices, &c. made to order, to any design, and at short notice.

A good assortment of Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

MARSHALL SANDERS, JOSEPH ROBINSON.

King street, Hamilton, May, 1843. 38

BEEF!

BLACKWELL & MILLER, BUTCHERS.

RETURN thanks for the public patronage they have received since they commenced their business in Hamilton; and they beg leave to announce that they can, (as they have always been able to do,) accommodate customers with any quantity of the best Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c., that can be offered for sale in the Town. Having taken the premium for fat Beef at the last cattle show, they take leave to speak of this fact as a guarantee that their meat shall be all prize meat, and afforded at a lower price than meat in general is sold at.

N.B. Please call and examine, and judge for yourselves, at the stall of BLACKWELL & MILLER. Hamilton, February 20, 1844.

CAUTION.—Whereas PATRICK KINNING, an indentured Apprentice to the Coopering business, has lately ran away from my employment. This is therefore to give notice, that I will prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law, any person who will harbour him; or One Penny reward for information that will enable me to discover his whereabouts.

THOMAS McMANUS.

Dundas, January 30, 1844.

REMOVAL.

JNO. P. LARREN,

Importers of BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

HAS REMOVED to his NEW STORE, in Mr. J. Erwin's Brick Building, corner of King and John Streets, being a few doors west of Mr Devereux's Royal Exchange, in which he is opening a splendid assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS. The highest price in Cash paid for Wheat Hamilton, 2nd January, 1844. 6m. ez. s

JAMES CAHILL, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Corner of King and Hughson Streets, Over Mr. Dayfoot's Brick Store. HAMILTON.

T. BRANIGAN.

The Highest Price in CASH for WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED, At his General Grocery and Liquor Store King Street. Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1844

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Devoted to the simple explanation and main tenance of ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

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SAMUEL McCURDY,

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