WHIG.

CANADA WEST.
ekly,
FRIDAY,

KER, M. D.
CUM,
Lambton House.

TERMS,—ONE POUND PER ANNUM.—No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7 1-2d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to ten lines, 3s. 6d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 1d. per line for the first time then, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be given to the publisher, or left in writing at the Office.

Yearly Advertisers are charged SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, per annum—in all cases payable in advance.

The BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Canada Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on Advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.

Orders for the British Whig will be received by most of the Post Masters in the United Province; and monies handed to them will be credited as if paid to the Publisher.

Produce received in payment.

All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

ROBERT R. SMILEY, PRINTER.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

Orders executed in the best style, on reasonable terms. Blank Deeds, Memorials, Law Blanks, Court of Requests Forms, Sheriffs' Forms, and other Printed Papers, kept for Sale.

D. S. GOLDEY,
DENTIST.

IS now at the Lambton House, and prepared to attend to professional calls.

Col. McLaughlin and Dr. Sampson have kindly permitted D. S. Goldey to refer to them.

Kingston, 10th Nov., 1843.

DR. HOWARD,
PRINCESS STREET,
(Directly opposite Mr. Olcott's Boarding House,)
KINGSTON.

DR. A. C. ROBINSON

HAS removed to the Residence over Urquhart & MacIver's Store, West side of King Street, between Brock and Princess Steets, where he may be consulted as usual.

Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1843. S4-4m

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c
CLARENCE STREET, KINGSTON.
A few doors above Daley's Hotel, at the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Burns & Mowat.
August, 1843.

DOUGLAS FRASER,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery &c.,
OFFICE in Mr. James Fraser's Dwellings, Ontario Street.
Kingston, 29th Nov., 1842.

WALTER EALES, Senr.,
Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger
AT his Old Stand, Queen Street, opposite the Mechanics' Institute.
N. B.—Room Paper for Sale.
Kingston, Feb., 1844.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street,
KINGSTON.
IMPORTER OF PATENT CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN,
NAVAL STORES
Of every description. Boiled Linseed Oil, and Paints.
Kingston, March 28, 1843.

PAINTING.
DAVID MARTIN,
(From Scotland)
PAINTER, GLAZIER, & PAPER HANGER.
3 doors above the Scotch Church, Princess Street, Kingston.
N. B.—Whitewashing and Coloring.
Kingston, Feb 10, 1843.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BY the Subscriber, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MUSKRAT SKINS, for which 6d., Cash, will be paid, at the Stores of William Wilson, Esq.
D. T. WOTHERSPOON.
Kingston, March 4, 1844. 19-tf

FARMER WANTED.
AN experienced Farmer with a family capable of working a Farm on Shares, can have an excellent opportunity of situating himself, by applying to the Subscriber.
THOMAS GREER,
Kingston, 12th March, 1844.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having leased the premises at the foot of Princess Street, lately occupied by Mr. Hugh Calder, will have constantly on hand a general Assortment of Groceries which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any in the trade.
D. F. CAMPBELL.
Commercial Wharf,
Kingston, June 16th, 1843.

FOR SALE,
LOTS No. 18 & 19, in the 10th Con., Township of Rawdon, Victoria District.
Lot No. 14, in the 2d Con., Township of Georgena, Home District.
Lot No. 10 in the 10th Con., Richmond, Midland District. Together with 3 several parcels of Lot No. 17, broken Front, first Con. on second Range of the Township of Richmond, Midland District. Apply to
Messrs. FORSYTH & MUTTLEBURY,
Solicitors, Kingston.
Kingston, Dec. 8th, 1843

WHITE FISH.
A FEW Barrels of this very Superior Article on hand.
—ALSO,—
A few Barrels Pale Seal Oil, for Sale
M. T. HUNTER,
Ship Chandler, Ontario Street.
Kingston, Dec. 12th, 1843.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1844. NO. 25.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

200,000 BUSHELS
OF COARSE GRAIN
WANTED ANNUALLY.

THE Subscriber having now completed, and ready for operation, his new and extensive *Distilling Establishment*, which is intended to consume FIVE HUNDRED Bushels of Grain daily—together in connection with his Brewing Establisment, will require TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Bushels of Grain annually, and wishes to acquaint the Farmers generally, that they can now depend on at all times a steady market for the Sale of Coarse Grain of every description, at the highest Cash prices, and trusts that this new and extensive opening for the consumption of Produce, which has hitherto been but limited, will meet with a spirit of enterprise on the part of each Farmer to supply the desired quantity, thereby securing to the Country the circulation of a large amount of Cash, which no doubt our American neighbours would like very well to pocket.

JAMES MORTON.

Kingston Brewery & Distillery,
January 3d, 1844.

The following Papers to copy the above until forbid:—Picton Sun, Belleville Intelligencer, Cobourg Star, Brockville Recorder, and Bytown Gazette.

SUPERIOR ALE & BEER
AT THE CITY BREWERY.

THE CITY BREWERY COMPANY have now in their Cellars a large Stock of BOTTLED ALE, which they recommend to *Innkeepers* and *Private Families*, for its quality and cheapness. The quality being nothing inferior to that of Allowa or Edinburgh Ale, and the price but 6s. 3d. per dozen, exclusive of Bottles. A discount of 10 per cent. being allowed on purchases exceeding 3 dozen.

Their BEER is so generally and favorably received, that they deem it unnecessary to say anything in commendation of it, and any quantity over 5 gallons is now sold by them at the reduced price of 10d. *per gallon*; the 5 gallon Cask held at the usual price of 1s.

Kingston, 20th January, 1844.

From the *Anglo American*, 9th Dec., 1843.

"The new City Brewery well deserves "notice. They are following hard, this "Establishment, on our Celebrated Al-"bany Brewery in the manufacture of "a strong superior article of Ale."

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies Families, who are in the habit of using the best Teas, that he has now on hand, an assortment of Black and Green Teas imported direct from China, not to be equalled in the Province for strength and flavor; and sold for Cash, on moderate terms.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The Subscriber having made his arrangements is now able to supply Country Merchants by the Chest or Half Chest, at Montreal prices.

Princess Street, Jan., 1844.

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE APARTMENTS situated over the Auction Rooms of THOMAS GREER, Esq., King Street, together with the privilege of the Yard in rear.—The whole is well adapted for the Residence of a Private Family.

For particulars, apply to THOMAS GREER Esq., on the Premises, or to the Proprietor.

JAMES MORTON.

Kingston, 21st Nov., 1843.

WHEAT, FLOUR, PORK & POTASH.

THE Subscribers will pay the highest Market Price *in Cash*, for any quantity of *Wheat, Flour, Pork and Potash*, delivered at their Warehouse, Ontario Street. The Wheat will be taken in at the "City Mills."

R. H. &T. RAE.

Kingston January 23d, 1844

STORE TO LET,

THE Retail part of the premises lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE Ross, Corner of Bagot and Princess Streets, and directly opposite the Lambton House, being a first rate Stand for any Retail Business. Rent moderate, enquire of

ROD. ROSS.

Kingston, 19th Dec., 1843.

TEAS, SPIRITS AND WINES,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,
Wholesale and Retail,

AT the Commission Store of the Subscriber, which he offers as low for Cash, as any house in the Trade. Two doors below Mr. John Oliphant's, Brock Street.

J. O. PETRIE.

Kingston, 5th Jan., 1844.

H. GILLESPIE & CO.

HAVE Received this day, their Superior Stock of English and French Merinoes, Cobourg and Princetta Cloths, Jellalabad Figures, Versailles Stripes, Single and two Colors, Persian Cloths, and China Chusan Dresses, all at very low prices.

JUST OPENED.

AT H. GILLESPIE & Co's., Lambton Building, Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets, their Rich Stock of Bonnet Ribbons, French Bonnet and Cap Flowers, Black and Colored Ostrich Feathers, Evening do., Evening Flowers, and Head Dresses.

Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843.

FORWARDING, &c.
1844.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they will be fully prepared on the opening of the navigation, with efficient means, to carry on their usual business as FORWARDERS, WAREHOUSEMEN and SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal *via* the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards.

Their Line of *Steam Boats, Ericsson Propellers*, (first introduced into Canada by them,) *Schooners* and *Barges*, equal to any in the Country, will enable them to forward *Merchandize, Produce* and *Passengers*, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.

In addition they would beg also to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their SPACIOUS STONE STORE HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the navigation. These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property Stored in Fire Proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public to require comment.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods Consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Montreal.
SANDERSON & MURRAY,
Kingston, Brockville, and Bytown

February 1844. 14-2m

REMITTANCE OF MONEY
By Settlers and Others,
TO THEIR FRIENDS.

THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility to promote settlement in Canada, will *remit* any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, GERMANY, or ROPE.

The Commissioners will, at the *option* of the Settlers, or other parties—*either* grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at THREE DAYS' SIGHT, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom—*or*, the Commissioners will place the moneys in the *hands of the individuals for whom they are intended.*

During the last year, the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany in 329 Remittances the sum of £2990 13 4, averaging about £9 each Remittance, viz:—

£1438 3 7 in	185	Remittances to	Ireland.
£1075 12 2 in	85	do.	to England and Wales.
£ 411 14 5 in	58	do.	to Scotland.
£ 35 3 2 in	1	do.	to Germany.
£2990 13 4 in	329	Remittances.	

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto,
10th February, 1844. 13-6m

GANANOQUE LAST FACTORY,

On the St. Lawrence River, so as to Ship daily aboard of Steam Boats either up or down the River.

T. C. HALLOWELL would respectfully inform the Public, at home and abroad, that he has a Large and General Assortment of LASTS, BOOT TREES, CRIMPS, &c., of a superior quality; as he has some of the most experienced hands from the United States, he is enabled to execute all orders in his line with despatch, and at as low prices for Cash as any establishment in Canada, or the United States, and no mistake.

As he has lately established Business in Gananoque, formerly carried on in the City of Rochester, N. Y., by the firm of BALEY & HALLOWELL, he would request all persons to be sure to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

March 1st, 1844. 19-3m

NOTICE.
BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated and empowered by Act of Parliament to effect Inland Marine Assurance.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to this Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage to property, whether arising from *Fire*, or from the perils of *Inland Navigation*, upon the terms specified in the established Tariffs of the Company.

Proposals may be addressed to the Subscriber, at the Office of Craig and Watt, Ontario Street, next door West of the Custom House.

WILLIAM CRAIG.

Kingston, 20th Feb, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT H. GILLESPIE & Co's., Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets, a superb lot of Rich Velvet Dresses, of Choice Colors and Patterns.

Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843.

Selected Poetry.

THE PRINTER'S MISSION.

BY FREDERICK WINI COLE.

To hold and trim the torch of Truth,
And wave it o'er the darkened earth;
To sway the yearning heart of youth,
And give the earnest thought its birth;
Abroad upon thy way to fling,
From off thy never-resting wing,
Upon the crowds that blindly grope
In blank despair, a ray of hope.—
This is thy mission to thy kind,
Thou mighty Mercury of Mind.

What though thy torch be often fed,
From fanes where falsehood sits enthroned,
And poison mingles with the bread
Thou give at to the hungered mind;
What though the Press public teems
With idle trash and skeptic dreams;
Give open field, and humbly wait
Till thou shalt see their final fate.
Truth needs, to aid her giant blows,
No vantage ground above her foes.

The patient scribe struck long ago
Upon his slowly yielding race,
And iron custom felt the blow,
And after years its mark could trace.
Think not that *thou* shalt leave behind,
Upon the Proteus public mind,
The image that the classic could make:
A shape unknown to thee 'twill take—
But strike! thy arm shall help to mould
This mental mass, no longer cold.

Who sent thee forth? Thou herald ray
Of dawning brightness, which so soon
Has taught us that was far from day
Which boasting Athens thought was noon!
Was it from Faustus' brain alone
Thou hast thy being? Hast thou grown
In skill so wise, in strength so great,
To sport with fools, or sway the state?
I see thy brightening path, it tends
From higher source to nobler ends.

Thou art the child of Him who brings
From man's device His own decree;
A minister of holy things
His providence will make of thee.
The Gospel Angel, far and wide,
O'er earth will find thee at his side.
And while he sends, in cadence clear,
His message to the heedless ear,
Thine is the mission from on high
To hold it to the steadfast eye.

Then speed the Press! It is the heart
From which the mental pulse is fed;
Then speed the Press! It [illegible]
Where all would else be dead and dead.
It gives a form to mental strife,
Where errors meet and clash and fall,
And Truth shouts triumph over them all.
Its weary work is all designed
By one great mind-controlling Mind.

Home and Foreign News.

SPEECH OF MR. O'CONNELL,
AT THE
IRISH STATE TRIALS.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST THURSDAY'S BRITISH WHIG.)

MR. O'CONNELL, having read these extracts, continued—Are you, gentlemen, prepared to say that your countrymen are not qualified to exercise the elective franchise. Are you prepared to say that they are unfit to be represented? I am sure you are not. I am insisting that the union is a mockery; that it is not a union, but a servitude, on the part of Ireland; that it is a compact entered into by England for the purpose of holding greater power over us; of thwarting our prosperity for their own advantage, and of converting the property of Ireland to their own use. Another complaint has been made, and justly made, of the inadequacy of the representation of Ireland. Ireland, as you are aware, has only 105 members in the House of Commons, and I am prepared to show that, upon Lord Castlereagh's own calculations, we ought to have 150 members at least.—The want of legislative protection is sufficiently demonstrated in the ruin of our trade—in the downfall of all our commercial prosperity. Lord Castlereagh, in making his calculations as to the number of representatives to which Ireland was entitled, used three ingredients—population, exports, imports, and revenue: and he settled it that Ireland should have 108 members; and with that 108 what did he do? Why, he cut off the eight because it pleased him, and because Ireland was in his power. He committed that injustice knowing it to be one. Mr. Newenham corrected some of Lord Castlereagh's statements, and showed that his calculations in reference to the proportion of revenue were fallacies. Mr. Newenham took central in making his calculations. If you look to the finance report of 1831, you will see that the revenue of England was £16,35,215, and the revenue of Ireland £6,000,000, and upon that calculation the proportion of members Ireland ought to have is 176. Thus it is demonstrated that Ireland has been defrauded in her franchise—defrauded in her representation—defrauded even in the details of her finances, and defrauded in every one of the details of the union. There is manifest inconvenience and injury inflicted by the union as it stands. Is it not a great inconvenience to have a distant legislature? Is it not a great inconvenience to commercial pursuits, to agricultural prosperity, and to manufacturing purposes? Is there a single trade that does not suffer from distant legislation? Not one. I have many particulars of the state of the different trades in Dublin, showing how they have been affected by the total neglect of the English parliament. I will take the coal trade for example. The learned gentleman then read reports of the committee of the Commercial Buildings, in reference to the oppressive nature of the coal duty, and continued to say:—For eight years the merchants of Dublin and of Ireland complained of this burden.—The tories were in office—the whigs succeeded—the violation of the union was palpable. The merchants had no redress from the whigs nor the tories. At length, the agitation for repeal took place—the discussion coming on, the law was repealed by the whigs. He asked them was it not inconvenient and unnecessarily expensive, that no private bill respecting any property, railway or otherwise, could be passed without the enormous loss of time and money consequent upon going to London to attend a parliamentary committee?—What had happened in their very neighborhood? No less a sum than twenty-eight thousand pounds had been expended on the bill for the Dublin and Drogheda Railway; whereas if the parliament were in College-green £1000 is as much as would be expended; and I defy any man to think of carrying a bill in the British House of Commons without some unhoped for accession of funds if any opposition were offered. Can anything be more fearful than the expense attendant on election committees? Every witness, if an Irish election be the question at issue, is taken to England, and kept there for a considerable time. If the witness is let go for an hour, and a new matter is started, the point probably will be decided in his absence, and you will lose your money and possibly your seat. Would it not be just to the Irish bar, that these expenses should be circulated amongst them, while the fact is, not a single Irish lawyer profits by the matter—every shilling goes into the pockets of the English barristers. Are you not aware that a considerable mitigation of the taxation of the country resulted from the different revenue boards existing in Ireland? Are they here now? What has become of the treasury board? It has been transplanted to England. The customs and board of excise? Transplanted to England. The stamp office and other offices, which have been greatly diminished in numbers and are near extinction. The entire expenditure which mitigated the taxation of Ireland has been all centered in England—even the Old Man's Hospital is expiring. I ask you is it fair or reasonable to the country to have centralization operating against us, and in favor of England? Mr. O'Connell read returns to show that an unfair proportion of Englishmen and Scotchmen have been appointed to situations in Ireland over the heads of Irishmen, and that the exports and imports to and from Ireland had diminished since the union. Recollect, gentlemen, added Mr. O'Connell, the infinite difference between the export of live cattle and provisions. When you have provisions, you not only employ labor, but you have food at a cheap rate; while, on the other hand, the laborers are idle and food dear; so by the one trade Ireland showed her prosperity, and by the other her poverty. The celebrated Dr. Boyton, in 1833, shows us the advantage of a close research upon these subjects. [The learned gentleman then read some extracts from a work published about ten years back by Dr. Boyton, to show the diminution in the exportation of flaxseed, cotton, &c., in which he also mentioned that the Liberties of Dublin had degenerated from being inhabited by opulent merchants into habitations of the greatest wretchedness.] I have before me a so lonchly detail of the different tradesmen employed at the union and at this moment. Mr. O'Connell then read a document to show the number of looms working, and workmen employed in the Liberty, which had decreased to a great extent, and proceeded to say:—There is no trade of which I could not read you similar lists, showing the decrease of employment, and of master manufacturers who were reduced to poverty, together with their families, by the union. Sixty-eight thousand tradesmen were fully employed in Dublin before the union, and there were not more than four thousand in it at that moment, and they had not always enough to do. I know these statements to be literally correct, for I have made enquiries into the state of the Liberty, and upon the 30th of January it was described to be in ruins. At the time of the union there were ninety-four master manufacturers residing in it—and seventy-eight silk manufacturers above, and how few were in it then. House property had fallen to a most unlucky pitch, for in the best and most fashionable streets in Dublin the finest house could be purchased for a very inconsiderable sum. There was Lord Powerscourt's house in Williamstreet—what was it at the union, and what was it then?—It was inhabited by his lordship at the union, but to-day [illegible] chaints. What was Moira-house? The Mendicity! Where was Belvidere-house, which cost £38,000 to build? It has passed into the hands of a few Jesuits who keep a school, for £100—and are those things to meet us every hour without making some effort for the restoration of our country. It is not the want of materials that prevents me going into this detail, but there is no necessity for it: for you can see yourselves, gentlemen, these mansions where wealth and splendor formerly resided, and was concentrated, ruined and neglected; and the question is, will you endeavor to interpose between those who are struggling to make a change in this state of affairs? I have now gone through the documents to show you the prosperity that existed in Ireland before the union—the advantages that she derived from her parliament, and the violence of the means by which it was taken from her—of its injustice and inequality; and I now ask you—I appeal to you—whether I have not presented a picture which would make it the duty of every honest man to rally with me to remedy those evils by a restoration of that parliament. You have now distinctly my objects, and the objects of the men who are combined with me to obtain a repeal, which is our proud boast, but that we are guilty of a combination we deny with scorn. We want to restore to Ireland the authority and prerogative of the Queen in the creation of the peerage—to the Irish peers their proper and hereditary judicial authority, and to the representatives of the people the right of making their own laws. You have a right to ask me the mode of obtaining this measure—you have a right to ask me, and I will answer it. One of our modes is not to use sectarian means in looking for a repeal; and while upon this subject, I wish to call your attention to what has already occurred on the part of those laboring with me. We never sought to sacrifice our country for any sect or party—on the contrary, there cannot be more strong proof of anything than our utter abhorrence of such means, or of those who profess such to be their object.—The Roman Catholics of Dublin held a public meeting in Francis-street, on the 9th April, 1795, when they declared, that feeling sincerely attached to their native country, to its rights and liberties, so fatal did they consider the Union between Great Britain and Ireland to be, that they were determined to resist it to the utmost, even though their own emancipation was offered to them as a compromise. That was the way in which the Roman Catholics of Ireland met the question of the Union in 1795. Mr. O'Connell then read a passage from the first speech he ever made in public. It was delivered on the 13th January, 1800, and represented the opinions of the Catholics of Ireland then to be so hostile to the union, that if they were offered the alternative of the union or the re-enactment of the penal code, with all its horrors, they would prefer the latter; and even if emancipation were offered to them for their consent to the union, they would reject it with scorn and indignation. That (continued Mr. O'Connell) was my first political speech. Those were the sentiments of myself and the Catholics of Ireland, with reference to the union. We then made that offer—it might have been taken up, for there was at that time a very strong party in this country opposed to the assertion of the privileges of Roman Catholics. I then declared, as I do declare, that I would prefer the enactment of the penal code, with all its black horrors, than have the union; and that I would throw myself upon the consideration and justice of the Protestants of Ireland. Other public meetings have been held at which similar opinions were expressed by Roman Catholics; but I will not distress you by reading anything like the entire of the speeches. I will merely read the concluding passage of one of my own speeches, when Mr. Perceival was Prime Minister. (Mr. O'Connell then read the passage which expressed a conviction that it would be preferable to abandon the question of Roman Catholic emancipation altogether than even delay the repeal of the act of union.)—Why then should we be charged with sectarianism? Is that sectarianism? Gentlemen of the jury, you cannot but be all aware that the case of the Protestant Dissenters of England was warmly advocated by me—that I presented a petition in their favor, signed by 29,000 Roman Catholics, and adopted at an aggregate meeting of Roman Catholics.—That petition was not on the table of the House of Commons six weeks when the Protestant Dissenters of England were emancipated. I scorn, therefore, and treat with the most sovereign contempt and indifference the idea of sectarianism. Throughout the entire mass of the voluminous evidence presented to you, has there been one word of sectarianism, or any thing like it? I made more speeches than any other man alive, and I have been more abused than any other man on earth—yet there is one calumny has never been flung upon me, that one (and it is the only one) is bigotry of any sort. Religious bigotry against my fellow Christians I have never been accused of, and why have my calumniators spared me upon that subject? Because they knew the utter folly of attempting to make such a charge, as there never was the most trivial shadow of pretext for it. Sectarianism, I again say, is out of the question; it, therefore, could not have been, nor is it even pretended to be alleged as our motive. I need not remind you that I, who possessed the confidence of the Irish people, maintained it with the full and oft repeated declaration that all should be peaceable, and that one single act—one isolated act of violence of any sort would detach me from the further agitation of repeal. Has any violence proceeded from me? It has been said that I have made violent speeches; if I have, would it not be but fair to allow me the opportunity of showing how far those speeches were accurate or inaccurate, or what was explanatory or mitigatory, and not reserve them for some remote period as this is from the time some of them have been delivered. But no, there has been no violence on our side; if there has been any violence it is entirely upon the part of our opponents. I will now read you an article which appeared on the 2d of August, 1841, in an English paper—*Cheltenham Chronicle*—which circulates very generally through Bath and Bristol, Shrewsbury, and the other great towns in the south and west of England among the higher classes. (The learned gentleman then read the article, which, after describing the condition of Ireland, went on to say that the people were a wild, savage, uncivilized race, the slaves of O'Connell—that every Irish priest should be exiled for life (laughter) and not permitted to return to Ireland on penalty of death; and that those who harboured him should be visited with transportation.)—Then we have been charged with this newspaper conspiracy. Why, there is no other offence more capable of being punished than an offence committed through the medium of a newspaper. The newspaper properties are registered at the stamp office, and why should the Attorney General, with all his facilities for prosecuting libels, require a supervision of the press from others? A number of articles, some in prose and others in poetry, have been read to you from the *Nation*; other articles, all in prose, have been read from the *Pilot*. In no instance had either paper copied the article of the other. If there were combinations would that have been the case? If these papers were carefully looked over, it would be seen that so far from being in combination, they were influenced by professional jealousy—that there was discordance, and not concordance—and that there was not one particle of anything like that combination of mind necessarily implied in conspiracy. I now wish to say one word on the subject of the arbitration courts. I need not tell you that there are no oaths in those courts, and there could be none. I do not know whether it strikes you that this was an advantage in those courts. I presume you participate in the horror with which I have viewed the flippant profanation with which oaths are administered in the several departments of the state, and that as Christian men you desire they should be [illegible] oaths were administered in the customs, and one hundred and fifty-eight thousand were administered in the excise department. This was unnecessary profanation. Lord Nugent asked me, I recollect, to assist him in bringing in a bill substituting in all such cases declarations for oaths, I did assist him, and the bill is now the law of the land. I would extend its principle further, and apply it to cases of property. You can place no value on the oath of a man who would tell you an untruth upon his solemn word. An oath cannot be binding on a man of that description. When the time is ripe—and I trust it is fast coming—I hope to see, as in the case of the Quakers, the declaration of every Christian taken in all matters, and if in this we only imitate what is already done by religious communities, do not describe us as conspirators because we act in a similar way. Well gentlemen, I come now to the means by which we are to achieve repeal. I will not repeat the proofs of the pacific nature of the meetings which were held. It has, however, been said that these meetings were unnecessary, and incompetent to the attainment of the object avowed. Why, our object could not be carried until we first demonstrated that the people of Ireland were in its favor. Grattan said that our object was not feasible unless we were backed by the Irish people. I admit that it would not be right of the English ministry to concede repeal unless we are backed by the Irish people. We have by those meetings demonstrated that the Irish people are for repeal. We never could succeed without a perfect enunciation of the voice of the Irish people. The voice of the Irish nation has declared in favor of repeal and it only remains for the peaceful organization of each locality to ensure success. Is not this necessary? Why, I was told when I brought forward the motion for repeal in parliament that the people in Ireland were not for it. On that occasion only one English member voted for it—no Scotch member supported it. It was, therefore, necessary to convince the people of England that the Irish people demanded this change. Well, it being conceded that these meetings were peaceable in their origin and conduct, what, let me ask, has the crown read for you as evidence of the mode in which repeal is to be carried? The first testimony read for that purpose was the regulations of the Repeal Association. Those rules held out the means for looking for repeal in the manner prescribed, with the expression of their full fidelity and allegiance, and it was by peaceful and legal means they looked for repeal, and no other. Under those circumstances you have the combination that comes before you called a conspiracy. Well, in order, however, to carry it further, the counsel for the crown have read another document. It is the reconstruction of the House of Commons, "the renewed action of the Irish Parliament." There are two reports—one of the 11th May, 1843, the other of the 22d August, 1843. Now, my lords, this evidence is produced against us on behalf of the crown. It is evidence brought forward to prove a conspiracy. Gentlemen, it has been said to you before, but it is my duty to repeat the important part of it again. After giving the scale of the population of Ireland for the return of members to the new Irish Parliament, taken from previous calculation, Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to read extracts from the first of the above-named pamphlets, which stated that the manner in which repealers proposed to carry out their plan was to have an act for the repeal of the union passed into a law by the united parliament in its full force; and that they believed there was no constitutional difficulty in the way of the measure. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded—These documents have been read by the crown, and I am entitled to the full force of the evidence read by the crown; they have no right to come down upon me and say—"We will take as much of it as we please, and we will reject the rest." "They have the power to take the entire of it if they pleased, or reject the entire of it; but I am entitled to the benefit, if it be necessary, of the whole of it. The learned gentleman then read extracts from the second pamphlet, entitled, "Plan for the renewed action of the Irish House of Commons, stating that repealers recognize and acknowledge the right of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, to all rights and privileges inherent in the crown of Ireland—that they would bear most faithful allegiance to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and that they acknowledged they would maintain all hereditary privileges of the peers of Ireland as before." This, gentlemen, is the evidence for the prosecution—this the evidence to prove a conspiracy and illegal means and objects. Gentlemen of the jury, we did not call for this evidence, though I admit that it contains an admirable defence for us; but it is produced by the Attorney General, and on that he calls on you to find us guilty. There is the plan of the repeal, and what faults do you find with it? It discusses, and I insist on my right to discuss, the great constitutional question as to the competency of the Irish parliament to pass the act of union. That question was discussed before the union was thought of, if I may so speak. In "Locke on Government," a treatise written to prove that William was the lawful monarch, by reason of the occurrences which had taken place, a book which at the time of the union was a class book in Trinity College, although since withdrawn from the course—but still a book of authority, and one of the instruments by which the revolution of 1688 was justified—a revolution which no one admires more than I do—in that work a passage occurs to which I demand your serious attention. Mr. O'Connell read the passage in which it is laid down that parliament had the power of making laws, but not legislatures, and that it could not delegate that power to others. He also read an extract from Mr. Saurin's speech delivered on the 15th March, 1800, in which that gentleman asserted that the union would be a nullity, if forced on the Irish people against their will; and another passage in a subsequent speech in which Mr. Saurin gave it as his opinion, that although they might make the union binding as a law, they could not make it obligatory on conscience, and resistance to it in the abstract would become a duty.) "Mr. Saurin," continued Mr. O'Connell, "did not mean by the term resistance, other than we mean—that it resistance, by means peaceable and legal, but adequate to our purpose." Mr. O'Condell then read an extract from Lord Plunket's speech against the union, in which that nobleman denied the competence of the Irish parliament to pass the act of union, and although they might extinguish themselves, they could not obliterate the parliament—as well might the frantic suicide hope that the sharp act which destroyed his miserable body would extinguish his immortal soul. My lords I insist on the truth of that constitutional doctrine. I take the qualification that has been laid down by Mr. Saurin that the act is binding as a law, while it continues to have form and shape, but it is not binding on conscience, on principle, or on right. It has been said that I pronounced the acts passed since the union to be void. I did not say so, for they are only voidable, and give me the repeal of the union, and we will soon come to terms about the emancipation act. I may be wrong in my position, but I have a right to argue these questions—every man has a right to argue them. Gentlemen of the jury, the point arose in 1782, and the Irish parliament then declared that no power on earth could bind the Irish people, but the king, lords, and commons of Ireland, and an act was passed to that effect. The consequence of that was to do away with all the laws, in reference to Ireland, made in England. But they went even further, and passed laws which deranged the whole property of the country. That state of things was not permitted to exist an hour; for Chief Baron Yelverton brought in a bill which provided that all laws passed by the British Parliament, whether with regard to Ireland or any other part of the United Kingdom, should apply equally to both countries. It has also (said Mr. O'Connell) been said that this was inconsistent with allegiance. I deny it. If the authority exists in the Queen it can be exercised by the responsible minister; and shall I be told that in a country where Richard the Second was dethroned by Parliament—where Richard the Third was dethroned by Parliament, and Henry the Second set up in his place—in a country where the royal succession was altered by Henry VIII. shall I be told there is any thing illegal in discussing and pressing these questions? There may be error, but there cannot be crime in discussing them openly. You have Saurin, you have Plunket, and Locke in his theories confirming them. You have Lord Grey giving his opinion in favor of them. You have these announced, and these doctrines held forth, by the high authorities I have named. Even the Attorney General did not give to the subject the importance I have done, and I have only given it weight because I think it is a principle we have a right to canvass. I am now nearly drawing to a close; but I must first go back to the evils of the union, and show the necessity of every man exerting himself to obtain repeal: I ask you, first, would it cure the ludicrous evil of absenteeism! A very talented gentleman, Mr. Hayes, [illegible] revenue poures out of this country every year. The railway commissioners reduce it to six millions. I take the reduced amount, and I ask, if ever any country suffered so much as this from the drain consequent upon absenteeism? We don't want English capital; give us our own six millions, we want no more, we have enough for our own purposes if it is only allowed to remain with us.—The surplus revenue, gentlemen, is another exhaustion of the resources of Ireland. It amounts in some years to two millions. Last year I think it was so low as £700,000; but whether one amount or the other, it is drained out of this country never to return. Again the woods and forests department got £74,000 a year in quit rents and crown rents out of Ireland. How has that been spent for the last ten years? Why, in making the Thames tunnel and beautifying Trafalgar-square. We want an additional bridge here, and why should we not have that £74,000 to erect it? Have not we as good a right to it as the citizens of London? If we had an Irish parliament sitting, would we permit them continued drains? No; and, gentlemen, will you give your consent—your votes I will say—to the sending over of all this money to ornament Trafalgar-square? or will you raise your voice on behalf of those who honestly contend that Ireland should have the benefit of her own resources? There are other evils contingent with this drain upon our country. I heard in Parliament quoted from a work by Mr. Young, a political economist, who travelled through Ireland in 1778, and who, in writing on the subject of the increase of the population, observed that all the children grew up to be men and women, and he accounted for that by their never failing to have a belly-full of potatoes. Was that the case now? Had not the condition of the people and of the country declined, and could they now get a belly-full of potatoes? Are you not frightened at, and your country degraded by periodical famine, six or eight of which have occurred since the union? Quantities of provisions were exported to England at the very moment the people here were expiring from famine. The history of distress in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners was appalling; and the Population Commissioners' report which has just come out, exhibits the evil in an aggravated shape. The gentleman who framed it, Captain Larcom, states that sixty-per cent. of the population of the cities and towns in Ireland are in a state of most abject poverty, and that seventy per cent. of the agricultural population are in a like condition. Where is the belly-full of potatoes now, and where is the advantage of the union when such a thing is in existence? And are these grievances to remain? Are we who seek a remedy for them to be hunted out of society as conspirators, and those smiling and exulting in the honors of office to be supported, praised, and sustained, while the friends of the poor, those who desired that they should receive wages not alms, and that industry should be rewarded, are differently treated. I speak not of their being charitable and humane—but I take up the public principle, and I ask whether those who seek to relieve the enormity of distress are to be prosecuted or persecuted? We are looking out for the means of relieving the distress of which our country complains. We have all the natural resources for prosperity. Examine our island—it is one of the fortiest upon the face of the globe.—There is no country in the world which is so well circumstanced, possessing so many harbors and excellent estuaries. It is an historical fact, as old as the time of Tacitus, that the Irish harbors are better than those of England—her waters carry vessels of 500 tons burthen into the very centre of Ireland—the island is indented at every wind that blows during the twenty-four hours. No country has such water-power as Ireland—the machinery of the world might be turned by it; and, oh! what a difference there is between machinery and manufactures carried on in the free air and wholesome atmosphere which surround a water-power—and all the hideous filth and unwholesomeness which necessarily belongs to the factory system in the sister country. There is not a spot in Ireland which is more than thirty miles distant from a good harbor.—Take the map of the country and this will be seen. Why is not the country prosperous? Did I not read of the tenfold—unheard of magical prosperity which followed from the existence of a native legislature, from the writing and observations of legislators, from the writing and observations of men most adverse to Ireland, and whose business it was to conceal the condition of the country be-