fore the union? Have I not read this evidence of the increasing prosperity of Ireland under her parliament. What happened once will surely happen again. This struggle is to recover the poor from poverty; to enable those who are idle from want of wages or occupation, to keep the revenue of the country in it, to retain the entry and the nobility of the land. I leave the case with you—I utterly deny that I have said or done anything to warrant the imputation that I am a conspirator. I reject the accusation with contempt. I acted in open day, in the presence of the government, of the magistrates, and I said nothing that I would not expose to the universal world. I have struggled for the restoration of the parliament of my native country. Some have succeeded in the attempt—others have failed. If I succeed, or if I fall, it is a glorious struggle to make the first land upon the earth possess that bounty and benefit which God and nature intended it should possess. (Partial applause followed this speech.)

The Chief Justice—Are you going into evidence, Mr. Moore?

Mr. Moore—We intend so, my lord; but at this late hour there might be a difficulty in getting the witnesses into Court in its present crowded state.

The Chief Justice—I do not wish to put you to any inconvenience.

Mr. Moore—Then, my lord, I think, as the case has closed, so far as the speeches are concerned, that we might abridge the evidence much by a conference before any of the witnesses are produced.

The Chief Justice—Then we will be ready to hear them to-morrow morning.

The Court then adjourned to the following morning (Tuesday) at ten o'clock, and the large assemblage began to disperse.

Mr. O'Connell, on proceeding through the hall, prior to getting into his carriage, was cheered by a number of his friends.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

It would seem, by the late advices from India, that, prior to the formation of the Army of Exercise, and in the very face of a threatening and unsettled aspect of affairs, it was in contemplation to effect a numerical reduction of the native troops. This is a measure of short sighted economy, which could emanate from no quarter save the India-house; a reckless experiment, prompted by the love of filthy lucre, which must eventually recoil upon the heads of the originators, and inflict future loss and disappointment.

No sooner, it appears, is a war brought to a successful termination in India, than the cry resounds in Leadenhall-street "Cut down the military establishments—reduce the army!" Proprietors are anxious about their dividends, but if they can devise no better means for securing themselves their case is a hopeless one indeed.

Fortunately, India has now a Governor General who is too shrewd an observer, and too well acquainted with the wants of our Indian Empire, to endanger its safety by rashness or overweening confidence, whilst he is at the same time too independent to sacrifice his better judgment to the insane clamors of the selfish and ignorant

Not only is it clear to us that the present is not a convenient or fitting time for reducing the Indian Army, but we are sceptical as to the probability of any future diminution of our Force. Looking to our accession of territory in Sinde, viewing the elements of discord which are rife througout the native States, the open turbulence of some of our neighbors, and the hollow friendship of others, we find sufficient grounds for maintaining our military resources on the most efficient footing.—Without contemplating any aggressive acts, it would appear to us, that for mere defensive and precautionary purposes, an augmentation of force is rather to be anticipated than any reduction.

Were the military force in India more than adequate to the present demand, it would be our duty loudly to urge the relief of several of her Majesty's regiments, whose tour of service there has been prolonged far beyond the term conducive to their welfare, or sanctioned by good policy. It would be tedious to reiterate what has been so often represented as to the cruelty and unfairness of cutting off from the soldier the most remote hope of revisiting his native country, which is practically the case when the service of a regiment in the East Indies is extended beyond fifteen years.

A regiment, too, suffers in its nationality, it frequently degenerates in its material, and it falls altogether to the rear in the onward march of society by an expatriation of a quarter of a century.

If troops can be spared, why are the 16th Lancers, the Buffs, 13th, 31st, 40th, and 55th, still left in India after twenty years' foreign service?

There are at present twenty-six regiments of infantry serving on the East Indian establishment, being very little above the strength required some seven years back. Since then Sinde has been conquered and occupied; three regiments are demanded for our Chinese settlements, another is in garrison at Aden, a recent acquisition; and we observe that a new station is in contemplation for the 86th Regiment on the Madras establishment, which is to be withdrawn from Belgaum to occupy Karrach, in the Persian Gulph. Thus, with policy and humanity urging an early relief of several corps, it is clear that none can be withdrawn from the East until we can supply their place by others.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Provincial Extracts.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER TO THE WARDEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE OTTAWA DISTRICT.

I receive, gentlemen, with the highest satisfaction, the expression of your unaltered attachment to the Royal Person and Crown of our most Gracious Queen, of your steadfast adherence to the British Constitution, and of your most cordial wishes for an indissoluble connection between Canada and the British empire. These are sentiments worty of loyal subjects, and it must gladden the heart of our beloved Sovereign, to know that they are warmly cherished by the people of this Province,

I thank you gratefully for the kind feelings towards me which your address conveys, and for the judious opinions which it contains on the subject recently agitated. You seize the true point for consideration when you notice your condition as Colonists. The principles of the British Constitution are fully established here; and the practical working of it has been adopted as far as that is possible consistently with the connection of a Colony with the Mother Country.

The Legislative power is vested in the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament.—The Executive power is in the Crown, represented by a Governor, who is aided by a Council of advice, consisting of Heads of Departments, and responsable to the people and their representatives for Executive measures. The Government is conducted for the good of the people, and according to their wishes.—This is the Constitution of Canada; and with good sense, moderation, and honest co-operation for the public welfare, it may be successfully worked.

But supposing the Executive Council to be supreme, and the Governor to be merely an instrument for putting the sign manual to their dictations; which is the sort of Constitution aimed at by a party; the authority of the Crown would then be a nullity. The Council would usurp all the Executive authority; all the Prerogative of the Crown; and the distribution of patronage. The Executive Council would nominate the Legislative Council, and would wield all the powers of the House of Assembly, whether they were the leaders or the servants of that body. All the power and functions of the Government would be monopolized by the Executive Council or the House of Assembly, as the case might be.—In such a Constitution where would be the Crown? Where the supremacy of the Mother Country? This is not the Constitution of a limited monarcy. This is not the British Constitution. Neither is it the Constitution of Canada. It is not I believe, the Constitution of any state in existence; for even in the most Republican Constitutions the powers of Government are more carefully distributed among different authorities.

Those must be blind who do not see the manifest difference between an Independent State and a Colony; between an old and a new Country; between one overflowing with capital and population, and one needing both; between one in which a wealthy aristocracy possess great influence, and another in which no such influence exists; between a County in which the practical mode of governing is regulated by a nice balance of counterpoising influences, and one in which the means of producing the same balance are wanting; between the existence of a state of things in one country which has been the gradual work of ages, and the attempt to transfer the same state of things by word of command to a country in most respects widely opposite, in short between the United Kingdom and Canada; diff rences which would render what might be the same thing in name very different in reality in the two countries.

What is the inference to be drawn from these differences? Not that the people of Canada are less free than those of the Mother Country. Not that their rights and liberties are less sacred. Not that the measures of the Government will be other than liberal. Not that Responsible Government is denied or impaired, but that it must be conducted considerately and carefully for the public good, and not with a view to the exclusive domination of a party. It is as much the duty of the friend of the people, as it is of the servant of the Crown, to resist the tyrany of an oligarcy, which would trample on both.

It would make me beyond measure happy if I could realize the prospect which you present, and be enabled to conciliate all classes in Canada, and establish the Government on a well defined and permanent basis. Whatever may be my fortune in that respect, I shall not cease to devote my earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the Province, and the happiness of its inhabitants, considering it to be equally my duty to guard the Prerogative of the Crown, and uphold the rights of the people.

A FRESH TRIUMPH FOR SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly, on the 5th March, Mr. Howe moved, that the Canada responsible Government resolutions, and part of Sir Charles Metcalfe's answer to the Gore address, should be inserted on the Journals of the House. The Attorney General moved, in amendment, the addition of parts of the Gore answer omitted by Mr. Howe, which passed, yeas 24, nays 22—and also the following reservations:—

"*Therefore Resolved.*—That this House recognise in the above Resolutions and Documents the true principles of Colonial Government as applicable to the province:

But nevertheless, that this House, by thus adopting the foregoing Canadian Resolutions, shall not be construed to have sanctioned the introduction into this Colony of the transfer from this House to the Executive, of the initiative of the money votes, or the enlargement of the qualification of the Members of this House, and the Electors—or the creation of any Offices for the heads of departments, or a pension fund for retiring Heads of Departments,—or the introduction of any other principles of the Canadian Institutions and administration of Government not at present adopted in this Province; this House being of opinion that before the same shall be introduced into this Colony, the consent of the people should first be formally expressed by their Representatives in General Assembly."

It will be seen by this, that the Liberal party in Nova Scotia, of which Mr. Howe is the leader, recognises in the answer to the Gore Address "the true principles of Colonial Government." Mr. Hincks and his friends, on the other hand, affect to perceive in this answer the outward and visible signs of despotism! Between the two, under ordinary circumstances, we think few would hesitate which to believe, but with the corroborative evidence that is at hand, he must be bigoted, indeed, who could entertain a doubt on the subject.

It is a fact, also, which ought to satisfy every moderate man, that in all quarters, and all societies where the matter in dispute between Sir Charles Metcalfe and his ex-Ministers has been dispassionately considered, the decision has been unanimous in favor of His Excellency. This has been the case in England, where the most eminent men of both parties unite in supporting Sir Charles Metcalfe. In the sister-Provinces, the same feeling prevails amongst a population almost entirely composed of persons of British origin, and looking to the British forms of Government as their guide. The Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia unite—as Whigs and Tories have done at home—in supporting the principles laid down by Sir Charles Metcalfe—principles which are repudiated by the radicals of this Province as despotic.

Let these facts be well borne in mind by the electors of Montreal. Let them remember that men of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have voluntarily come forward to receive their political Constitution from the hands of Sir Charles Metcalfe, believing that the principles laid down by him "are the true principles of Colonial Government."

Would they do so if these were the least danger that their liberties would suffer?—*Montreal Transcript, March 23.*

We have much satisfaction in publishing the following letter, addressed by the Chairman of the Board of Works to the several contractors now employed on the Lachine Canal. That some measure on the part of Government was necessary in maintaining order among the labourers on that line of work during the ensuing election for this city, no one who remembers the riots of last year will feel inclined to call in question; and Mr. Killaly's plan seems decidedly the wisest that, under the existing circumstances, could be devised. The letter itself so fully explains the intentions of the writer that further comment on our part is wholly uncalled for; and we shall therefore merely call attention to the clauses in the Election Law to which reference is made by Mr. Killaly, and which will be found below:—*Montreal Gazette.*

Montreal, 14th March, 1844.

Sir,—It has been reported to me upon unquestionable authority, that there exists among the laborers employed on the Lachine Canal works, an intention to be present in considerable numbers at the approaching election for this city, and I am assured that a quantity of bludgeons have been prepared with the object of unduly influencing the election by intimidating the voters, if not by the actual exercise of physical force.

I need not inform you that the great majority of these men are strangers here, persons without any qualification to vote—but I think it my duty to direct your attention, for the interest of the men themselves, first to the 27th 28th and 34th Sections of the Statute of the 6th Victoria, intituled "an Act to provide for the freedom of Elections throughout this Province," and to the punishments therein provided for acts of outrage, and violent interference of unqualified persons at elections; and 2ndly, to the 4th clause of your contract with the Board of Works; and I feel called upon, also to state, that I shall exert all the powers of my department to defeat a project which not only seriously threatens the peace of this city, and creates well founded apprehensions of riot and bloodshed, but would inevitably lead to after disturbance, insubordination, and delay in the prosecution and completion of our works.

Relying as I confidently do, on your cordial assistance, and the exercise of all the influence you possess as one of the employers of these men, for the prevention of such a calamity, I would suggest that you and your foreman should take every opportunity of impressing upon the laborers your desire that none but those entitled to vote, if any such there be, should absent themselves from their work on the days of election, your intention that the roll shall be called every two hours during those days, and your determination, as well as that of the Board of Works, that every man to be absent unless he can satisfactorily account for his absence, shall be discharged, and not again employed.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. Killaly.

LETTER OF THE HON D. B. VIGER TO THE PARISH OF ST. NICOLAS.

Gentlemen,—I desire the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Nicolas, to accept along with yourselves, the assurance of my gratitude for the testimony I have received of their esteem, and of their approbation of my public conduct, especially of the part which I have taken in the discussion of the questions raised in the Legislative Assembly by the retirement of the late Ministers from the Executive Council.

It is, among many others, a proof that I was not deceived in my hope that just sentiments would not fail to find an echo in the hearts of my respectable fellow-countrymen.

Permit me to observe, as I have done on other occasions, that something worse than error, and a violation of the most sacred of duties, even though uncomplicated with bad intentions, can never serve as a basis for public liberties.

People will in the end be convinced that I have been a true supporter of Responsible Government, in arraying myself against the doctrines and acts which, among other consequences equally dangerous, would inspire fear of the danger or even of the impossibility of reducing that system into practice.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble servant,
D. B. Viger.

To Messrs. Basile Demers, President, and Benjamin Gagnon, Secretary of the Assembly of the parish of St. Nicolas.

Sir Allan M'Nab.—Late on Saturday last, the Conservative Inhabitants of this Town were informed that Sir Allan M'Nab, was expected in Town that day. The Conservatives of the Town as well as Country, have long desired to have an opportunity of testifying to the gallant knight, the gratitude which they entertain for him, for the manly and honest defence of their character, upon the floor of the House of Assembly, when they were assailed and insulted, by the late Executive Council, and their adherents, upon the question of the Hastings Election. For they felt deeply that they had been injured by the falsehoods of their slanderers, and that to stand forward in their defence, because they professed and upheld the same political doctrines, was acting a manly and an honest part. They felt too, that independence of character, so nobly maintained by Sir Allan, in defience of their common enemy, the [illegible] expression of their favorable opinion.

In consequence, the Towns-people met, and concluded upon giving Sir Allan a dinner, that night. About fifty Conservatives sat down to table, at about eight o'clock, at the St. George's Hotel. From some unforeseen circumstance, the company was deprived of the pleasure of meeting Sir Allan, but when his health was proposed, it was received with loud enthusiastic British cheers. The company separated at about half past 11, and derived much pleasure, from thus being politically brought together.—[Belleville Intelligencer, March 23.]

LYNCH LAW.

The negro, who murdered the German shoemaker and his wife the other day near Herculaneum, Missouri, was hung by the sovereign people on the 5th inst., according to the code of Judge Lynch.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives the following details of this atrocious act of lawless violence:—

The sheriff being on the ground, the key of the jail was demanded by several persons, who not receiving any satisfactory answer, took up a large block of wood that lay near the door, and burst it open. The key was again demanded to open the doors of the dungeon, but receiving no other satisfaction than before, they procured an axe and crowbar and burst the door open, and the murderer was brought out, amidst the shouts of the enraged populace. In a very few moments he was tied and placed on a horse behind one of the men, and started back to the place of the murder.

That the crowd was much excited there can be no doubt; but there was also that calm and fixed determination among them, that showed plainly the deed was one sanctioned by their sober second thoughts. On their arrival at the place of the late outrage, many of the colored persons united in prayer for him, and in talking to him of his expectations of futurity, &c. During all this scene he had not manifested the least sensation of fear or remorse, and the firmness with which he answered all questions asked him concerning his object for robbing and murdering the people, was truly astonishing.

He said he robbed them to get the money to run away with, and killed the people so that it might not be found out. This act was entirely planned by himself, and executed, and yet he had not attained the age of 18 years. After the few moments spent over him in prayer, by his colored friends, he was taken to the place of execution, where a pole had been tied some ten feet from the ground, to a couple of small trees.

He was then brought under the pole in a small wagon, and told to stand up, which he did without the least apparent concern, and waited patiently for a rope to be tied around his neck. When all his friends were called up to bid him a final adieu, he shook, with apparent unconcern, every hand that was extended to him. Not the least fear or dissatisfaction in itself could be discerned in his countenance, during the whole two days' transaction.

I left the ground about sunset, and he was still hanging. What disposition will be made of his body, I am unable to say. The child is still alive, and I think may recover.

Much credit is due to Mr. Moss, the Sheriff for his gentlemanly course, and the manly way in which he attempted to persuade the mob to desist.

In a diving bell, recently, Col. Payers, of London, went down to the bed of the Thames, and remained *seven hours*, cut off from all communication with the upper air, without experiencing any of the unpleasant effects usually attendant upon such experiments, to the great surprise of a number of distinguished men of science, who witnessed his performance without the knowledge of his novel application of a couple of well known facts in chemistry.—He took down in the boat with him, two chemical substances—the one to absorb the *carbonic acid* gas to supply the place of that consumed. The first of these is found in pure *potasse*, which readily absorbs half its own weight of carbonic acid gas—the other in the sulphate of potasse, which, when heated, gives out a very large proportion of pure oxygen.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per orbem Deos."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA.

TWENTY-FOUR DAYS LATER, AND *HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.*

CONVICTION OF O'CONNELL.

LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Friday morning, with advices from Liverpool to the 6th instant, inclusive.

We are indebted for the following full summary, by this arrival, to *Charles Willmer's American News Letter*, and the *New York Herald*, which we received this morning at half past ten o'clock.—The Caledonia brought 57 passengers.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

[From Charles Willmer American News Letter.]

Well! the Irish trials have at length been concluded, and each of the Traversers has been found guilt of the charge preferred against him by the Government, but as yet the country is ignorant as to the *mode* or *extent* of punishment to be awarded—sentence being deferred until next term. In the mean time a thousand rumors and speculation are hazarded, as to what effect the trial will have upon the condition of Ireland and the future movements of the Repealers. Some incline to the belief that no punishment will be inflicted, and contend that the moral effect will, on that account, be greater than the greatest torture—that the government, in instituting the prosecutions, did so, not so much with the intention of punishment, as to try the *legality* of the Repeal Meetings, and having succeeded in obtaining a verdict, are content to pass over what has already occurred, being in a position to stop at once any further proceedings. Others contend that the conduct of O'Connell during the next few months will determine the question of punishment—that if mild and subdued in his tone, no further notice will be taken of the matter. But all these opinions are merely speculative. In the mean time Mr. O'Connell has, on behalf of himself and his companions, protested against the verdict, and has intimated that so soon as sentence shall have been passed, he will have the matter submitted to the whole body of Judges in Ireland, and that, if their decision should be unfavorable, he will appeal to the House of Lords, before he will submit. If we might hazard an opinion, we should say that he will be spared all this trouble—for in our opinion, no punishment will be inflicted—and particularly if matters should progress as quietly as they have done since the conclusion of the trials—for the whole country, which was in a state of the utmost excitement before, is now as calm as an unruffled lake. The trials lasted *twenty-five days!*

A glance at our Parliamentary summary will shew, that so far, our wise Legislature has been very busy "doing nothing."—There has been much *talk*, but no business done. Nine nights were consumed in a fruitless discussion upon the condition of Ireland. The debate was brought up by Lord John Russell, introducing a resolution calling upon the Government for the immediate adoption of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people of Ireland. As a display of eloquence the debate proved most successful, but the result was, a rejection of the resolution, and a triumph for the Ministry, although all the speakers, including Sir Robert Peel, admitted that it was highly necessary that *something* should be done.—Mr. O'Connell was present during the debate, and made a very eloquent appeal in behalf of his country.

The Anti-Corn Law League continues to hold weekly meetings, at the Covent Garden Theatre, in London, and have "gatherings" in other parts of the country almost daily, but the speeches made at these assemblages attract but little attention, being drowned by the "importance" of the Parliamentary proceedings.

The Anti-League gains strength rapidly, and has acquired considerable stability by the establishment, in the Metropolis, of the "Metropolitan Society for the Protection of British Agriculture," of which the Duke of Richmond has been appointed President, and the Duke of Buckingham Vice-President. It is the intention of this body to use the same weapons of war as the Anti-Corn Law League, namely, the raising of funds, the holding of meetings, the printing and distribution of pamphlets, and so forth.—We shall now have "war" to the knife.

The death of Prince Albert's father has thrown the Court into seclusion at Windsor. The only visitor during the last month was the Duchess of Kent. The privacy of the Queen has had a serious effect upon the trade in the Metropolis.

Some excitement was caused in London, in the early part of last week, by the receipt of intelligence stating, that the French Admiral Thomas, had seized Tahiti, but subsequent accounts acquaint us that the conduct of the Admiral had not received the sanction of the French Government, and the excitement has subsided.

The Oregon Territory.—Her Majesty's Government, has issued orders for the immediate employment of an additional force of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners under the Boundary Commissioner, Colonel Estcourt. The detachment, which has been selected from the companies of that corps employed on similar services in England, on account of their experience and knowledge of the peculiar duties required of them, arrived at Woolwich, from different places in England, on the 4th inst. and are now in hourly expectation of proceeding to Liverpool, where they are to embark for America, and, on landing there, will be sent to the Oregon territory, to join those already employed in that service. This looks warlike, and we trust our country will not allow them to be too familiar. England must be checked, and not allowed to trifle with us.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, it is stated, has been for a month on a visit to the Rev. Sidney Smith.

His Serene Highness the Grand Duke of Nassau has purchased a magnificent palace at St. Petersburg to reside in, when on a visit to the imperial family of Russia. The carriage and horses in which the grand duke and his illustrious consort are to make their entry, shortly at Wiesbaden, have been forwarded from England, and, on inspection of them by the authorities of the city, have been much approved of.

The Marquis of Westminster is quite recovered from his recent slight indisposition.

The last accounts from the East report, with all but certainty, the safety of both Col. Stoddart and Capt. Connolly, both of whom, it was affirmed, were still living at Bokhara, and taught the native soldiers the European exercise.

Tobacco.—The Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered that no tobacco is to be issued to seamen or mariners on board ship, while in port, in consequence of the extent to which smuggling has lately been carried on. The men, after taking up tobacco from the purser, free of duty, are in the habit of conveying it clandestinely on shore, and selling it.

IRELAND.

The trials of Mr. O'Connell and others have been concluded, and each of the Traversers have been found guilty, but the sentences have been deferred until next term. In the mean time Mr. O'Connell has made his way up to London and taken his place in the House of Commons. The state of affairs in Ireland is somewhat changed since the verdict was given. There is less excitement, and apparently a disposition on the part of the leading repealers to "sneak" out of the front ranks. The Repeal Association, however, continues to hold weekly meetings at the Conciliation Hall. At the meeting on the 19th ult., Tom Steele in the chair, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., proposed a petition to Parliament, setting forth the facts connected with the late late state trials, for general adoption. The motion was carried unanimously, and it was ordered that copies should be sent to every parish in Ireland for signature. Another measure adopted was the severance of all connexion between the Association and the Arbitration Courts, and a recommendation to settle among themselves the disputes and differences by arbitrators, to be in each case chosen by the parties themselves, without any reference whatsoever to the Repeal Association.

At the meeting on the 26th, the chair was occupied by John O'Connell, M.P. He addressed the meeting at considerable length, expressing his gratitude to the people of England for the deep feeling of sympathy which they had manifested towards the Traversers, and the feeling of indignation which had been stirred up by the unfair conduct of Government towards them. He was not prepared for such a manifestation of manly English feeling. He referred to the reception of his father at the Anti-Corn-Law League meeting, which was the most enthusiastic he ever witnessed in his life. He rapidly reviewed the progress of the Irish debate, and concluded by observing, that as the Liberal members of the Imperial Parliament were powerless to carry their good wishes and intentions into effect, they must still exert themselves to carry Repeal by every lawful means left them. A letter was read from Mr. D. O Connell, in which the same sentiments were expressed, and concluded by stating, that as the course of the debate showed that Ireland had hope but from the restoration of her own Parliament, they should continue with renewed efforts to carry peacefully that object. The meeting was also addressed by Smith O'Brien and Thomas Steele, Esqrs. Several sums of money were handed in, amongst which was £200 from New Brunswick, and £42 from places in the United States—the whole week's rent exceeding £600. The meeting then adjourned.

The Repeal Press in Dublin.—One of the effects of the late exposition of the law of conspiracy by the Attorney-General of Ireland, and which has been confirmed by the finding of the jury, has been, that the proprietors of the Dublin Repeal papers have formally sent in their resignations as members of the Repeal Association. This will be joyful intelligence to the proprietors of the provincial papers of similar politics, most of which were literally swamped in their circulation by the gratuitous distribution through the country of the Weekly Freeman, Nation, and Pilot. One of the oldest radical journals in Ireland, the Waterford Chronicle, actually sunk under the pressure, and in a vain struggle against the principle of "free trade" in newspapers, gave up the ghost, after an existence of fifty years.

Mr. O'Connell.—We learn, on what we consider good authority, that the Duke of Wellington is determined that Mr. O'Connell shall not be sent to prison, believing that the moral effect of a conviction will be sufficient, and that punishment would be a useless piece of severity.—*Northern Whig.*

Military Occupation of Ireland.—The provincial journals continue their notices of the conveyance of large quantities of arms and ammunition to the different garrison towns, in pursuance of the system of military occupation of the country—the Tory mode of governing Ireland in the nineteenth century. There are two war steamers, the Tartarus and the Stromboli, guarding the Kerry coast. The officers, having nothing else to do, have, as we learn from the Kerry Examiner, been passing their time very agreeably at balls and pleasure parties amongst the gentry in the vicinity.

The Lord Lieutenant.—The report has again obtained currency and belief, that Lord de Grey has given in his resignation as Lord Lieutenant, and that it has been accepted by the Government. The latest London papers state that the report is true, and that his successor will be Lord Wharncliffe, who will have an Earldom. Lord Elliot is to remain as Chief Secretary; but Mr. Lucas, the Under Secretary, who has never worked cordially with Lord Elliot, is to go out with Lord de Grey, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Mr. Pennefather, the chief clerk in the secretary's office. Mr. Pennefather, although the brother-in-law of Lord Glencalt, appears to be almost as obnoxious to the Orange party as Lord Elliot himself.

MR. O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

London, 27th February, 1844.

Fellow-Countrymen—I have heard with great grief and some indignation, that outrages, of a nature novel in Ireland, have been committed in particular localities of our country. The outrages I allude to consist in the wilful burning of corn, hay, and farming implements.

Outrages such as these are not only exceedingly wicked, but, as a measure of revenge, egregiously foolish.

They are wicked, because in a country where the people have but too little goods, it is truly wicked to destroy any of the provisions that may be consumed by man, or in the fattening of beasts.

It is also exceedingly wicked, because it is an offence against the law of man, and a violation of the law of God.

Beside all this, it is in the last degree foolish—the motives of such burnings must be to inflict injury on the proprietors of such burned property; but it does inflict no such injury, because any such proprietor whose property is burned, is, in point of strict law, as well as clear justice, entitled to full compensation for the entire value of the destroyed property. In fact, the corn or hay so destroyed could not be carried to a better market for the owner. He gets for it the full value—the highest amount of money that the property could have produced in any market.

This compensation to the injured is leviable off the county or parish where the injury was committed, at the discretion of the Grand Jury; the amount the Grand Jury must levy—the only discretion they have is to the locality to be charged.

Hence, another injustice is committed on the grand jury cess payers. These persons, in general, are perfectly innocent of the crime of burning. I might, indeed, say that they are all innocent of the crime; thus the innocent are necessarily compelled to pay for the guilty. I say necessarily, for it would be to the last degree injurious for property to be thus destroyed without the proprietors having compensation for its value.

Besides this, burning is a felony of the first class, liable to the severest punishment, and it is scarcely possible that the perpetrators, for any length of time, should escape such punishment. My experience of the practice of the criminal law in Ireland enables me to add another cruel iniquity of which these incendiaries are guilty. It is this—That whenever offences of this description are perpetrated it becomes necessary to offer rewards for the detection of the guilty; but the consequence frequently is, that such rewards tempt informers to swear against persons, who are often punished in place of the guilty.

In short, the absurdity of committing these crimes is manifest, and can be only exceeded by its atrocious wickedness.

Let us then hope that we shall hear no more of such crimes. Let us hope that those who have already committed crimes of this description will meet the utmost severity of the law, and atone by their sufferings and repentance for their folly and their guilt.

We, Repealers, have the deepest interest in the tranquility of the country. Let but the people be tranquil during the present crisis, and the result cannot be distant or doubtful. We have shown the extent to which peaceable agitation can be carried, when unimpeded by arbitrary power. We are showing forth the forbearance and legal submission with which we can endure even the abuse of legal privilege; and all the irritation which has been created, we are suffering with the most peaceable and determined forbearance.

Let the people of Ireland but persevere—let their perseverance have a double aspect. First, perseverance in perfect quiet and tranquility, and the absence of every species of outrage. Let them next persevere in the demand for Repeal—let there be no despondency—no despair—that man is not worthy of freedom who ever despairs of the fate and fortunes of his native country.

Perseverance and tranquility, and we must succeed—but we can succeed only by our own exertions. We have no prospect from any other quarter save what arises from the effect of our own persevering exertions. The ministerial power of parliament is quite determined that nothing substantial shall be done for Ireland—from England we have nothing to expect, save as the result of our own exertions.

Let me, however, not appear to be, what I certainly am not, ungrateful to the multitudes of the people of England. I have been received with kind and manly generosity by tens of thousands of the English. The Irish people themselves could not receive me with more of the noblest sentiments of sympathy and good feeling. I cannot express the extent of my gratitude, nor ought the Irish people ever to forget that sympathy which is not created or limited by kindness towards an individual, but whose basis is a fervent desire to have justice done to the Irish nation. I hope the people of Ireland will never forget these instances of generous kindness.

Let us take especial care in future to distinguish between the people of England and the government of Britain. All that the wise and the good amongst the English people require, is to become properly informed of the oppression—the poverty—the distress—the destitution of Ireland, in order to rouse them in our support. The wise and the good in England are with us. In short, we have an English support at present—such as we never before experienced in the history of the connexion between the two countries.

Let us then for ever distinguish between the English people and the English government. We have also obtained much assistance from Scotland. Let us, therefore, in future distinguish our friends among the people of Scotland and England, and the English government on the other.

But, alas! the popular voice in England and Scotland, can little avail with that government.—The parliament has got into the hands of chuse-le-gislators, consisting of the monopolists, and the sordid and selfish aristocracy of the country. Torydom, containing the most selfish principles of political doctrine, is rampant. The Reform Bill is a nullity, and the power of legislation has gotten into the hands of the enemies of human rights and human freedom.

Let there, however, be no despair; it is impossible that the people of England should not arouse to a sense of the degradation of being deprived of the effectual power of representation. It is impossible that they should long put up with the insult of being divided into two classes—the one being the master class, and enjoying franchises, votes, and representation—the other being a slave class, having neither franchise, vote or representation. This system of government cannot long continue.

Besides, the period cannot be remote when the British government will require the aid of the Irish people—they shall have that assistance—but the Irish people

"Shall have their own again."

I am, fellow-countrymen,
Your ever faithful and devoted servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In our last publication we laid before our readers the Queen's speech at the opening of the Session of Parliament, and we then stated that the business, up to the hour of going to press, had been of such a complexion as to possess not the slightest interest; and we leave now to repeat that observation; for the discussions, so far, have not led to any practical result, although there has been some smart sparring between Ministers and the Opposition.—On the 5th ult. the subject of the Oregon Territory was incidentally brought up by Lord John Russell, who said he understood it had been stated last year that there were negotiations on foot with the American Government on the subject of the Oregon Territory, and he wished to ask whether there had been a cessation of them. Sir Robert Peel, in reply, said that the British Government had originated a communication with the Government of the United States, urging the great advantages of an amicable settlement of the dispute; but that since then, there had been a change in the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and the new Minister had gone out with full power and instructions which he hoped would be productive of the desired end.

In the House of Lords, on the same evening, Lord Brougham put a question to the Earl of Aberdeen in reference to the slave trade, which drew forth the following reply:—

The Earl of Aberdeen was glad that his noble and learned friend had made this inquiry. The great importance of the subject would justify in any quarter such an inquiry, but the part which had always been taken upon this question by the noble and learned lord made the inquiry from him perfectly natural. It was perfectly true that the French Government had desired that such a modification should be introduced into the treaty establishing the right of search, as, without impairing the efficiency of its provisions, should render them more conformable to the feelings of the French public, and of the French naval service. He could not say what the result of these negotiations would be, but his noble and learned friend and the house might be assured that nothing would be done to impair or impede our exertions in the cause of humanity, or in the slightest degree to interfere with the great object of those who sought to put an end to the slave trade. He must at the same time do the French Government the justice to say they had no such desire. He knew that the French Minister desired the abolition of the slave trade quite as much as himself; and keeping this knowledge in view, any proposal coming from that quarter deserved an impartial and candid consideration. With regard to the right of search itself, he had sometimes heard the regulations referred to in this country in such a way as tended to countenance those unfounded and calumnious representations which were made on the other side of the water against us. It had been the object of some persons to make out that we cared little for the abolition of the slave trade, and that our real object was the right of search,—that we wished to degrade the French marine, and to gain information as to French commerce, which we might turn to our advantage. Incredible as it might appear, this was asserted and believed. If it was a degradation, it was a right which we equally granted as we asked it; and as to gaining information, we must maintain a very useless class of persons as consuls if we did not know, better than we could discover by aid of any treaty, the amount of the trade of the port of France. (Hear, hear.) He had heard it said that this country maintained the right of search as a great good, and a great evil. No doubt it was a great means for the abolition of the slave trade; but so far as the right itself went, instead of being a great good, he looked upon it as a great evil, and it could only be justified by the object of great importance for which it was established. (Hear, hear.) Nothing else, he was satisfied, could justify the right on the part of this country, much less to expect it of any other country. He was not prepared to say what further might be the result of the negociation, but the few words he had already said might satisfy the house and the noble lord's inquiry. (Hear, hear.)

On the following day (the 6th) the same subject was brought up in the House of Commons when Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question from Sir Charles Napier, said that the whole question of the instructions to be given to the commanders of cruisers respecting vessels under the French flag, in the performance of their duty in the detection of slave ships, had been referred to a commission, composed of Dr. Lushington and a distinguished officer who had seen a good deal of service on the coast of Africa—he meant Captain Bayne. He hoped that in the course of a few days he should have an opportunity of laying them on the table. With regard to instructions occasioned by negociations with the United States, he could only say that they were consistent with the instructions formerly given, but he did not think a due regard to the public service would allow him to give a more explicit answer.

When pressed for more positive information, Sir Robert added, that the United States had not published the instructions it had issued to the commanders of its cruisers on the coast of Africa. He, however, could say, generally, that, in the instructions that had been issued during the present year, they had maintained the principles for which this country had always contended, and that they were, in substance, the same as those which had been issued to officers of her Majesty's navy in former years.

The transactions from the 8th to the 13th were unimportant. On the latter date Lord John Russell brought forward his promised motion in reference to Ireland. He moved for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the state of Ireland. The discussion of this motion wholly occupied the attention of the House of Commons for nine nights, and the result was, that it was lost by a vote of 225 for, and 334 against, giving Ministers a majority of 99 votes. To attempt to give an outline of so tedious and uninteresting a debate within the scope which our limits permit, would be utterly impossible; suffice it then to say that all the "stale, flat, and unprofitable" arguments, pro and con, which are as familiar to all the world as the light of heaven, were brought forward, dressed up, as usual, in the mercticious garb of eloquence. It may be remarked, that even ministerial members, throughout the debate, admitted that *something* must be done to improve the condition of Ireland.

On Monday last, Mr. Sharman Crawford moved a resolution for the postponement of the Navy estimates until such time as the grievances of the nation should receive attention. Of course it did not succeed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Colden moved for a select committee to inquire into the effects of the combinations of farmers and farm laborers, for a fortnight. Mr. Wyse gave notice that on Tuesday the 12th of March, he would bring forward a motion for the universal education of the Catholics of Ireland, and especially of those persons intended for the priesthood. Mr. Thomas Duncombe that on the first supply day, he would move for a return of all the monies paid to Frederick Bond Hughes, Charles Ross, and John Jackson, who had been employed by the government to take notes relative to the repeal agitation in Ireland. The mention of the names of these short-hand writers, and the papers with which some of them were connected, excited much laughter. Mr. Leader moved for numerous returns respecting the expenses incurred in repressing the rebellion in Canada, the Canada tenures act, and a variety of other matters connected with that colony, which were agreed to.

On Thursday, Sir. V. Blake moved for a select committee to inquire and report how far it may be practicable, expedient and useful to promote a more speedy intercourse between Great Britain and America, by the establishment of steam-carriages, (in connexion with a ship canal also to be executed) across Ireland, and thence by steam communication across the Atlantic Ocean.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Custom Frauds.—The Commissioners of Customs have issued directions to the principal officers at the several ports of the United Kingdom, to prepare and transmit, with the least possible delay, the undermentioned account, according to the annexed form, so far as relates to their respectively, viz.:—A return of all persons charged with smuggling (either in the Court of Exchequer or before the Magistrates,) and with Frauds in the Customs, during the years 1842 and 1843, with an account of expenses incurred in such proceedings (whether of Solicitors conducting the proceedings, of witnesses, town clerk's fees, or of any other description), and the amount of duties or penalties received, or sums received where the penalties have been mitigated.

Madrid Journals to the 25th ult. have reached us. Account still held out on the 21st. The Junta of Carthagena published a Bando on the 18th, declaring the town and province in a state of siege, and ordering all the inhabitants who did not belong to the Militia, to surrender their arms. An attempt had been made by the English and French Consuls to bring about an accommodation between the Junta of Carthagena and the Government, but the insurgents would not listen to any