EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M.D.

AT THE ATHENEUM, In Bagat Street, next door to the Lambton House.

TERMS .- ONE POUND PER AVNUM. TERMS.—ONE POUND PER ANNUM.—

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Vently Adventisers are charged SEVEN POUNDS TEN SITULIANGS, per annum—in alleases payable in advance.

advance.
The STITISH WHICheles a Journal of the largest
Canada Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be ablowed on

Adventisements, an any present with the anti-wedge.

Adventisements, an any present with the received by most of the Past Masters in the United Province; and most anded to them will be credited as if and to the Publisher. Produce received in payment,

All Letters (except from Access) to be post puid.

ROBERT R. SMILEY, PRINTER LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.

Orders executed in the best style, on reasonable terms Blank D role, Memorials, Law Broke, Cont of Re-quests Forms, Sheriffe Forms, and other Primed Papers,

CRAIG & WATT, ACCOUNTANTS. ONTARIO STREET, Office next door, West of the Custom-House.

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

MRS. HOUSTON, Late from Montreal, Silk and Worsted Dyer and Scourer. Pocket. Corner of King and Barrack Streets. LADIES' HABITS AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES

CLEANED. Benrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL, Berristers & 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 Of-fice lately occupied by Messrs. Burns & Mowat. August, 1843.

WALTER EALES, SENR., Painter, Clazier & Paper Hanger A This Old Stand, Queen Street, op- 3 dozen.
posite the Mechanics' Institute. Their I N. B .- Room Paper for Sale. Kingston, Pob. 1814.

M. T. HUNTER. SHIP CHANDLER, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street. KINGSTON.

IMPORTER OF PATENT CHAIN CABLES AN CHORS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN, NAVAL STORES

Of every description. Boiled Linseed Oil, 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, 1513.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY the Subscriber, TWO HUN-DRED THOUSAND MUSK-RAT SKINS, for which 6d., Cash, will Country Merchants by the Chest or Half Remittance, viz :be paid, at the Stores of William Wil-

D. T. WOTHERSPOON. Kingston, March 4, 1844.

FARMER WANTED.

A N 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 first 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

D. F. CAMPBELL. Commercial Wharf, Kingston, June 16th, 1843.

FOR SALE,

LOTS No. 18 & 19, in the 10th Con., Township of Rawdon, Victoria Lot No. 14, in the 2d Con., Township

of Georgena, Home District. Lot No. 10 in the 10th Con,, Rich 3 several parcels of Lot No. 17, broken enquire of Front, first Con. on second Range of the Township of Richmond, Midland Dis-

trict. Apply to Messra. Forsyth & Muttlemery, Solicitors, Kingston.

Kingston, Dec. Sth, 1943 WHITE FISH.

FEW Barrels of this very Superior A Article on hand. -A1.50,-

A few Barrels Pale Seal Oil, for Sale M. T. HUNTER. Ship Chandler, Ontario Street Kingston, Dec. 12th, 1843.

COLONIAL EDITIONS, BRITISH MAGIZINES AND Cobourg and Princetta Cloths, Jelialabad Fig-REVIEWS FOR FEBRUARY. UST Received by last Mail-Parket, the J February Nos. of the following :-

Blackwood's Magazine, Dublin University do Bentley's Miscellany, Ainsworth's Magazine, United Service Journal, Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, British and Foreign Reviews, The Army List.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Go.

## The British Whig.

GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1844.

(cleared.

NO. 26.

TO AGRICULTURISTS. FORWARDING, &c. 200,000 Bushibls

OF COARSE GRAIN WANTED ANNUALLY.

ment, which is intended to consume business as Forwanders, Warenouse- East qr. " 23 FIVE HUNDRED Bushels of Grain MEN and Supplied Agents. daily-together in connection with his Blewing Establisment, will require TWO ton and Montreal via the Rideau Canal East & West 15&17 2 HUNDRED THOUSAND Bushels of upwards, and River St. Lawrence down-Grain annually, and wishes to acquaint wards. the Farmersgenerally, that they can now depend on at all times a steady market Propellers, (first introduced into Canada description, at the highest Cash prices, to any in the Country, will enable them part of each Farmer to supply the de- Trade. sired quantity, thereby securing to the

JAMES MORTON. Kingston Brewery & Distillery, ¿ January 3d, 1944.

The following Papers to copy the above until forbid:—Pieton Sun, Belleville Intelligencer, Co. bourg Star, Brockville Recorder, and Bytown

SUPERIOR ALE & BEER AT THE CITY BREWERY.

THE CITY BREWERY COMPA-NY 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

Their BEER is so generally and faorably received, that they deem it unnecessary to say anything in commenda-tion of it, antiany quantity over o games is now sold by them at the reduced price of 10d. per gullon; the 5 gallon Cask held at the usual price of 1s.

Kingston, 20th January, 1844. From the Angle American, 9th Dec., 1843. "The new City Brewery well deserves Establishment, on our Celebrated Albany Brewery in the manufacture of a very superior article of Ale."

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

THE Subscriber respectfullly notifies Families, who PRESH are in the habit of using now on hand, an assortment of Black and Green Teas imported the Province for strength and flavor; an sold for Cash, on moderate terms.

JAMES WILLIAMSON. N. B. The Subscriber having made his arrangements is now able to supply

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 Potush, the "City Mills." R. H. &T. RAE.

Kingston "+2 sary 23d, 1844

STORE TO LET, TETHE Retail part of the premises lately occupied by Mr. George Ross, Corner of Bagot and Princess Streets, and directly opposite the Lamb. ton House, being a first rate Stand for

ROU. 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, A 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, ures, 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 Build-ing, Corner of Princess and Hagot Streets, their Rich Stock of Bonnet Ribbons, French Bonnet and Cap Flowers, Black and Colored Cess and Bagot Streets, a superb lot of by Public Auction for the charges. Ostrich Feathers, Evening do., Evening Flow- Rich Velvet Dresses, of Choice Colors and ers, and Head Dresses. Kingston, Nov. 14, 1813. Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843.

1844.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform West part " 12 their Friends and the Public gener- East THE Subscriber having now com- ally, that they will be fully prepared on West " " 11 16 pleted, and ready for operation, his the opening of the navigation, with South " " 14 11 new and extensive Distilling Establish- efficient means, to carry on their usual West half " 18 10

Routes of Transport between Kings- West part " 12 11 100 Madoc.

Their Line of Steam Boats, Ericsson for the Sale of Coarse Grain of every by them,) Schooners and Barges, equa! and trusts that this new and extensive to forward Merchandize, Produce and opening for the consumption of Produce, Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and which has hitherto been but limited, will River, stas low rates, and with as much meet with a spirit of enterprise on the expedition, as any other House in the

In addition they would beg also to of Cash, which no doubt our American Kingston Marine Railway Company, 23rd March, and Gentlemen desirous of proneighbours would like very well to their SPACIOUS STONE STORE curing Works will please hand in their lists HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together by that day, when they will have prompt atwith a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupa. tion 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 oc-

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods Consigned to hem from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON,

Montreal. SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston, Brockville, and Bylown. February 1844.

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

THE CANADA COMPANY. 7 ITH a view to afford every facility to promote settlement in Canada, notice. They are following hard, this will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, GERMANY, or EU-

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers, or other parties-either sous giving credit to any one on their grant Bills of Exchange upon the Com- account, without writen orders from pany in London, payable at THREE their office. TEAS the bast Teas, that he has DAYS' SIGHT, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom-or, the Commissioners will place direct from China, not to be equalled in the moneys in the hands of the individuals COMMERCIAL MART BUILDINGS 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 arrangements with an experienced Auctioneer,

£1438 3 7 in 185 Remittances to Ireland. to England. £1075 12 2 in 85 £ 441 14 5 in 58

and Wales to Scotland. £ 35 3 2 in to Germany £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th February, 1844.



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

C. HALLOWELL would re-. specifully inform the Public, at home and abroad, that he has a Large and General Assortment of LASTS, lelivired at their Warehouse, Ontario BOOT TREES, CRIMPS, &c., of a Street. The Wheat will be taken in at superior quality; as he has some of the most experienced hands from the United States, he is enabled to execute all or- Basins in the Bedrooms, link and Hydraulic ders in his line with despatch, and at Pump in Kitchen, Parint Water Closet, as low prices for Cash as any establish- Double Windows, Cast fron fire places &c., ment in Canada, or the United States, The whole of the House has been newly

and no mistake. As he has lately established Business moderate. 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 Kingston, 23d Feb. 1541. examine before purchasing elsewhere. March 1st, 1S44.

NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated and empowered by Art of Parlia-ment to effect Inland Murine 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 10,000 Fox perils of Inland Navigation, upon the terms specified in the established Tariffs will be paid by the Subscriber, at the

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., 1-41. JUST RECEIVED. Patterns.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Lot, Con. Acres, Townships. 100 Richmond East half of 12 10 50 Camden,

800 Marmora. The above Lots will be Sold extreme y low; those wishing great bargains in that line, had better call on the Sub-

scribers without delay. For further particulars, apply to KERR WADDELL & Co., Glasgow Warehouse.

Kingston, March, 1844. ORDERS FOR BRITISH WORKS.

THE Subscribers will despatch their last

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co. Kingston, March 16, 1815.

ONE PENNY REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Thursday, 7th inst., JOHN MENHENNICK, an indented Apprentice to the Black-smithing Business. This is to

trees narroung or employing the said JOHN MENHENNICK, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. WILLIAM DAVY.

Kingston, March 8th, 1844. THE STEAMER PILOT,

FOR MONTREAL DIRECT.

14.2m, trips on the opening of the navigation; we can impact prosperity to a country." keying KINGSTON as usual, EVERY (Hear, hear.) TOTHINN IN & W. M., and WOOM TREAL EVERY THURSDAY at 6,

The owners beg to intimate that some improvement has been made in her ler, by which they expect her speed will be very materially increased; also other improvements to the boat in general, thereby adding to her confort and

H. & S. JONES. Kingston March 15th, 1844. N. B.- H. & S. Jones forbid all per-

D. MACDONALD, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Foot of Princes Street, TENDERS his thanks to the Trade and Public, for their liberal support hitherto, and would inform them that he has made and will be happy to sell for persons at their Residence or place of Business. Charges

Kingston, March 1st, 7844.

STORAGE AND WHARFAGE.

THE undersigned, having leased part of the premises lately occupied by Messrs, SANDERSON & MURRAY, OR Scobell's Wharf, will to prepared to receive in store, and ship to any port on the Lake, Bay or River, Produce or Merchandize: will mike arrangements for persons residing at a distance for up or down freight; receive property on consignment to sell. Charges moderate. D. MACDONALD.

Kingston, 19th March, 1844. TO BE LET And Possession giren in May next. THAT beautiful and commodione House, replete with every convenience, MILE such to Rain and Well Water Cisterns, Wash-hand Painted and is in first rate order. Rent Apply on the premises to the Proprietor

GEORGE BROWNE.

REMOVED.

KENNEDY, & Co., have re U. moved to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. R. II. & T. Rae, Ontario Street. Kingston, 9th February, 1844

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 40,000 Muskrat Skins, 10,000 Mink Skins, 25,000 Martin Skins,

Sign of the Boar, Brock Street. J. A. McDOWALL. Kingston, Feb. 16th, 1844.

For which the highest Price in Cas!

NOTICE.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, RIFLE left with me by T. HORN-ING for repairs. If not redeemed within

March 12th, 1844.

home and Foreign News.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM PA-PERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

DEBATE ON THE STATE OF IRELAND. House of Commons,-Feb. 13. This debate, one of unprecedented length in Parliamentary annals was opened

n a very full House by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who moved for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of Ireland. He attacked the method of governing Ireland

pursued by the present Government. " Ireland," he said, " is occupied, and not governed by those who now hold the reins of power. (Hear, hear.) I say, and say it deliberately, Ireland is occupied and not governed by the present administration. (Hear, hear.) The Government of this free country has been and should be a Government of opinion; the present Government in Ireland is notoriously a Govern-

ment of force." (Hear, hear.) Ever since the period of the Union, the Irish people had been made to wait for the fulfilment of promises made to them by Mr. Pitt, and those promises were not yet fulfilled. Up to a very recent-period Roman Catholics had been systematically excluded from all juries. She had never enjoyed a franchise like England-

"I may be told," said his lordship, that in considering the state of Ireland, we ought not to look to those questions of political franchise and political rights; that these will not put bread into the mouths of 'he hungry, or give employment to the un- Clements and Sir G. Gray, and on the Miemployed: that these are not the remelies which Ireland requires in her distressed condition. I do not concur in such notions of the matter. (Hear, hear.) 1 history of this country and of its constitution. I have been accustomed to think that the participation of equal rights, that THIS well known, favourite low pres-sure boat, will resume her regular very first and very best means by which the benefits of a free constitution, are the

These stone were transhibly confirm. ed by the opinions delivered both by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox in 1762-

can find means to give employment to a version of the Protestant church. people without giving that people the benefit of the constitution-(Hear, hear)that they can withhold the franchise, and yet confer prosperity; it is not in their power to do so. (Hear, hear.) I tell them land-the best they can do for the people of that country-no doubt they may do other things, and adopt measures highly necessary-but the best thing they han do for Ireland is to secure every man there in the enjoyment of his clear rights, and enable every man to be sure that he will be represented according to the principles of the constitution." (Cheers.)

But, said his lordship, alluding to the

present Ministers, "I have no belief that

they intend to grant a full and fair franwould ask the House to go into committee nied by a removal of that galling sense of ed, all cases must be tried by the panel of the to consider that and other subjects. Many injustice engendered by the partial treat. judicial offices had become vacant under ment of the members of the ancient faith the Ministry, but, giving way to "an un-just preference and unfair suspicion," they had promoted no Catholics. O'Connell was not the only man who had attempted | would continue to submit to injustice. between the people of England and those of men should presume to sit in judgment done so likewise, and been rewarded-not creatures. But said his lordshipwith a prosecution and the prospect of a that effect had been issued at first, he believed Mr. O'Connell would have obeyed it. After their proclamation, Ministers should have been committed; but they ceed unreproved. What he should prowould be, firstly, to get rid of all sectarian policy; secondly, to give a fair and equal clusion. Then, as to the question of the ecclesiastical establishment. His wish was, to see the ecclesiastical endowments priesthood would not accept a public provision; perhaps the utmost that could at present be done would be to make a liberal illotment for the education of the Irish! at Maynooth or elsewhere, should be the double of its present amount. The prohiagainst taking the title of their sees should badge of degradation to the Roman Catholie clergy. But perhaps the most difficult of all these subjects was that of the disorders arising from the tenure of land. Mr. O'Connell had said that the solution of this difficulty is full of danger; but there seemed, at all events, to be no necessity for the collection of further evidence by a commission. He should wish to see an increase not venture to say that he knew of any grading." (Loud cheers.) WM. MOORE,

Gunsmith, Barriefield.

4. 21-1m

Not venture to say that he knew of any who had been termed by Sir James Graham, which was connected with the existing tended to despect the short remaining time that he had left wote the short remaining time that he had left one who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir James Graham, cluded, they would admit he had spoken as who had been termed by Sir J

Scott, of the favorable effect produced on the Highlanders by the saying of George III., who, when told in his youth of the among the 'Irish toward the young Sovereign of the present day, and who would would so interpose.

Mr. Wyse seconded the motion in a

short and temperate speech. Sir James Graham opposed it. He defended the recent measures of Government, and said that the Catholics had not been struck off the jury as Catholics, but as having been taken as Repealers, which have been a mistake. He, however vindicated the propriety of having taken that he should consent to no inroads on it. The State had made its choice at the time of the reformation, and that choice, and the preference given to the Protestant religion, he believed to be among the firmest

foundations for our liberty. Lord Leveson recommended a conciliatory policy, and in particular the adoption of some system for the education of the Roman Catholic population. He and Lord Elliot. The only thing which the announced determination on the part cannot find any support for them in the of the Government to continue the present

Mr. Young (who is one of the junior lords of the treasury) repeated the declaration of Sir James Graham, made last

would not be satisfied with any measure short of the actual subversion and to And let me not be told," his lordship tal downfall of the church, and he continued, " that we are now to learn did not believe that that House or any that protest the Crown Solicitor did not think some more speculative and abstract wis- Parliament that might be summoned in thi dom; let us not be told that Government country, would consent to a total sub-

Lord Howick warned the house that the policy pursued in Ireland, by the widespread disaffection which it caused, was a real and alarming danger which threatened that with respect to Ireland-happily it is Nor were either the past conduct of the unnecessary to say with respect to Eng- future promises of the government calculated to inspire confidence; at a time when nature to suppose that the Irish people

of Ireland. Men now high in office had on the religions opinions of their fellowwith a prosecution and the prospect of a prison—but with the highest judicial power in England. He himself did not disapprove prohibiting meetings dangerous from prove prohibiting meeting dangerous from prove prohibiting meetings dangerous from prove prohibiting meeting dangerous from prove prohibiting dangerous from prove prohibiting dangerous from prove prohibiting dange prove prohibiting meetings dangerous from ment, at the sacrifice of the feelings of their numbers; and if a proclamation to the people of Ireland, can be so readily for- He then came to the striking of the Roman gotten ? (Cheers.) Do you believe that Catholics from the jury list. The Crown Sothree centuries of injustice and wrong have licitor had stated on affi 'avit that he believed passed by, and not produced their ne- those Catholics to be Repealers; Mr. Sheil might have waited till some dangerous act cessary effects in the minds of the Irish had said in Court he would disprove that on people? (Loud cheers.) Let us judge alf-lavit; but after waiting a mouth, Mr. chose to prosecute for those very meetings of the Irish recorde by ourselves. Just ask and the regular registers of the Repeal Aswhich they had so supinely suffered to prothe people of England how they would sociation, which record every individual subfeel if they were placed in the situation of scriber, had produced an affidavit on the mere pose, if the House went into committee, the people of Ireland with reference to the heresay of the traversers' attorney, and even church establishment. Just suppose for this applying to only two individuals. Most the moment that Ireland were the larger of the other nine were in fact, not only refranchise, corporate as well as parliamentary; next to abolish the system of civil ex- that a united parliament sat in Dublin, and that we went before that parliament and ral would not have dared to set aside the jurors applied for the restoration of a large endow- have been an open one. Yes, he would have applied to the religious instruction of all testant establishment and transferred to the lenged, every common juror whom he beclasses; but this would not be feasible as Catholic church; suppose that such an lieved to be a Repealer. He stated the ciryet; for in the existing state of feeling the appeal were made, and resisted by such cumstances of a case in which Mr. Sheil, proarguments as those brought forward by the secuting on a charge which affected a felright hon, gentlemen opposite, would we, clergy. The grant to their college, whether tholic Established Church among us? for setting aside those 29 Protestants? He bition upon the Roman Catholic hishops he lay his hand on his heart and say, that of the traversers throughout the trials, showbe abolished; and so should every other am much mistaken if under such a state of things, he would not follow the example eis of a monster meeting could not be guilty of the people of Scotland, and take to his of overawing the Legislature, unless the mot mountains and trust to his broad chaymore, were actually in the palace yard. He repelled (Hear.) I can only say for myself that I would not submit to such a gr'ling and de. duced against the Chief Justice. He referred grading yoke, (Loud cheers.) I would endeavor to obtain justice by every peaceful means, but no sacrifice that I could make would, I consider, be too great to the stipendiary magistrates; but he could get rid of a yoke so very galling and de-

the Government, but in producting to the that cause for which he had the convicted. The agitation in factors the most peaceful and constitutions. and at the "moneter" meetings, which coght rather to be called "sublime" not a single accident had occurred—even unprotected lemale. were secure. - Referring to the proceedings of the Clontarf meeting, he soured the House, on authority, that the Government proclamation was not posted in the suburbs of Dublin natil it was too dark to be read; and the late Rev. Mr. Tyrrell lost his life by his exertions during that night to make the fact known, and calm the minds of the people. It had been said that tarf; but who could foretell what might have arisen from his presence amongst an excited multitude? It did not become him to say any thing about the trials, except to declare that the Attorney General acknowledged that a frand in the panel had been committed, and that he took advantage of it. As to the jury, he avowed his belief that the verdict was given repeated exploits of a Highland officer on in all the honesty and sincerity of inveterate the side of the Stuarts, made answer, prejudice and bigotry, but, after all, what good "Has he fought so well against me? Then did they really expect from these prosecutions? I think he will fight well on my behalf." Would the Irish people be the more reconciled to the unions, when they saw the man who served them for forty-five years consigned to a dungeon for serving them ? The Government stand between Her Majesty and such a they increase the number of representatives? consummation? It would not, he trusted, Ireland was one third of the Empire, and had be the British House of Commons that only a state of one-fifth in the representation. thood might be done if the Government would act with good faith in the matter of education; but in the question of landlord and tenant, they had a most dangerous question, and the commission had excited the wildest alarm; be hoped that the Government would not excite hopes in the min's of wretches in the very d pths of despair, which would be followed by disappointment. Absenteeism was the curse in one or two instances he now admitted to of Ireland-it drained five millions annually from the country. Give to the Irish people the means of employing their own capital, and promoting their industry; it was worth the proceedings against O'Connell, and pointed while of England to try to conciliate Ireland. to the conviction obtained as the justifi. She was willing to be conciliated; but continue cation of Ministers for doing so. In al-lusion to the Irish Church, he observed be the consequences."-[Mr. John O'Connell spoke with a quiet temperate confidence? which ensured general attention, and conside:-able cheering at intervals; and on sitting down

he was loudly cheered.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND,

rose and gave an account to the House of all the steps which he had taken in the late trials in their consecutive order. The bill was sent before the grand jury on the 2d of November; and on the 6th, while it was still before them, an application, which might long before bave been made to the Commission, was made to was followed on the same side by Lord the Court of Queen's Bench, charging perjory Clements and Sir G. Gray, and on the Missainst the principal witness, with a view to nisterial side by Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Young, and Lord Elliot. The only thing which term being now near its end, he had applied was said that seems to deserve notice being to the court to exercise its statutory power of specially fixing trial at bar in vacation. This they opposed - first because they wished more of the state of the special jury books, which as they then stood, comprehended only 25 Catholics able to serve. On the second ground, and on that solely, he had consented to a post-ponement from the 11th of December to the session, that " concession had reached its utmost hmits;" and, referring to the Established Church, Lord Ellist or 1813, which he had consented to pass tablished Church, Lord Ellist or 1813, which he had consented to pass tablished Church, Lord Ellist or 1813, which he had been 25 Roman Catholics; on "There were agitators in Ireland who that for 1814, which he had concented the wait for, there were 188. A protest was made against the hallot for the jury, on the ground that a paper containing Roman Catholic names had been omitted in the Recorder's office. To it his duty to accede. He must observe that the striking of a special jury was not in the nature of a challenge; it was compulsory on each party to strike; and it might as well be inquired what motive had influenced the strike on the part of the defendants, as what motives had guided the Crown. On the 12th of January a motion was made to quash the jury panel. Sit us, should we ever be engaged in war. T. Witle had a.id, the Irish Attorney General nught to have consented, but had practised a delusion on the House and the public at large, in not stating what the consequence of such a consent would have been. He himself would the whole population of Ireland was ar- therefore explain them. The panel could have rayed against us, and was only to be kept been quashed only upon the principle that the down by physical force, the announced jury list of 1814 was a nullity. There were measures were but a "beggarly account of other cases to be tried in Ireland besides this empty boxes." The proposed extension traverse; and if he had assented to any addiof the franchise might prove beneficial; tion to the jutors' book, every case to be but he feared that in the unsettled state of so tried, would have been affected; but in the relations of landlord and tenant the er to consent, and so it had been admitted by commission would excite expectations some of the traversers' own counsel. No which would be doomed to disappointment. doubt he might have consented to quash the No remedial measure was now likely to panel altogether; but the law prescribed, that chise to the people of Ireland." And he heal the wounds of Ireland, unaccompa- where the panel of any year should be quashing 188 Roman Catholics, had been set aside, either the traversers must have been tried on postponed to 1845. There had been a strange affidavit of Mr. Mahony about the omitted to sow the seeds of dissension and dislike The time was now gone by when one set names. Mr. Justice Perrin bad declared that there was nothing in this to affect the parties conducting the prosecution; whether there might not have been some contrivance by a certain Roman Catholic clerk in the office. his clerk was unconscious of the transaction. Sheil, instead of producing an affidavit found-Wilde had said, that the Irish Attorney Genement which had been taken from a Pro- dared to challenge, and would have challow creature's life, had set aside out of 36 jurges, no fewer than 29 Protestants, when from any such mode of reasoning as we the prisoner was allowed in all but 20 peremhave heard, he induced to consent to a Ca- tory challenges. What had been the cause (Hear, hear.) Would the right hon, baro- | defended himself against the charge of petty net himself consent to it ! (Cheers.) Can hostility in harshly compelling the presence he would be less than a repealer ! and I ing the gross untruth of that imputation. He vindicated the frame and scope of the indictment, and ridiculed the notion that the lead-

with indignation the charge of partiality ad-

in very good taste to the indiscretion he had

himself committed in the dispute between him-

self and Mr. Fitzeibhon, which he greatly regretted; but he knew the house was com-

posed of gentlemen who could feel how to