THE BRITISH WHIG.
AND
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BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Furs made up to order on the shortest notice.
Furs, of every description, Bought and Sold.

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ACCOUNTANTS.
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Office next door to Mr. Simpson's Grocery Establishment.

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(Directly opposite Mr. Olcott's Boarding House.)
KINGSTON.

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.

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.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Bilton, where he will execute all orders with neatness and punctuality.
He has now on hand a large assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
Of the best qualities and most elegant patterns, which he will make up to order in the latest and most approved Fashionable Styles, on moderate terms, and at the shortest possible notice.
Kingston, August 9th, 1844. 63

NEW BOOKS & STATIONERY.
THE Subscribers have lately received a variety of *new* and *interesting Books*—in various departments of Literature—*handsomely bound*, to which they respectfully invite attention. They have also made large additions to their Stock of *School Books* and *Stationery*, particularly Writing Papers, Account Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Portfolios, Letter Clips, Writing Desks, Lead Pencils, Slates, Inkstands, &c. &c. &c., which they are enabled to Sell at greatly reduced Prices from former years.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, October 10th, 1844.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
THE Subscribers have just received a large collection of new and beautiful Engravings, and Lithographs, plain and colored—by the best Artists.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, October 10th, 1844.

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE.
A few copies of the new Edition of this work may be had on application to the subscriber
CHARLES STUART.
Kingston, June 6, 1844. 45-tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, Mr. TIMOTHY MURPHY, in retiring from his Business and Shop, at the Corner of King and Brock Streets, begs to inform the Public that the Business will in future be carried on and conducted by Messrs. JOHN KING & THOMAS COLLYER, to whom the said Establishment has been disposed of, and for whom he solicits a continuance of the public patronage.
All persons indebted to the late Establishment of JOHN KING & Co., are requested to make immediate payments to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all just Accounts presented

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1844. NO. 96.

NOTICE.
IN retiring from Business for the present, the undersigned begs respectfully to tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage—and also to recommend his successor, Mr. THOMSON, as one well worthy of its continuance.
JAMES CHESNUT.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. JAMES CHESNUT'S Stock in Trade, consisting of an Extensive assortment of Gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best Material and Workmanship, also a very superior lot of India Rubber Over Shoes, and French Calf Skins and Oak-tanned Leather, is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in the same style and finish, and of the best material, which have secured for Mr. Chestnut's Establishment the most respectable and extensive patronage.
THOMAS THOMSON.
Kingston, August 31st, 1844. 70 3m

TO EMIGRANTS
POSSESSED OF A SMALL CAPITAL.
TO RENT, a FARM of 50 Acres, under a state of high cultivation, beautifully situated on the Bath Road, *only 3 miles from Kingston*, with or without the Crop now in the ground.—Possession given immediately. The Crop can be purchased reasonably.
Rent moderate. Apply to the Proprietor,
JOHN HARVEY.
Saddlery Warehouse, Princess St., Kingston.
Kingston, July 24, 1844. 9-tf.

LUMBER.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber, near the Government Wood Yard, Place d' Arms, 300,000 feet of Lumber, consisting of 1 inch, inch and a quarter, inch and a half, and 2 inch. Also a lot of OAK Plank, from one inch to four. 1,000 feet of Square Pine Lumber, and PINE SCANTLING, of different dimensions.
The whole of the Lumber is of superior quality, and well seasoned, and will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit.
BENJAMIN TETT.
Kingston, May 7, 1844. 36 tf

MARINE STORES
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
viz:
12 PATENT Chain Cables—1 inch, 3-4 and 5-8,—60 fathoms each, and from 1-2 inch to 7-16ths,
Anchors from 2 to 5 cwt.,
1 Hawser, 4½ inch, 65 fathoms.
5 kegs Spikes, 5 to 6 inches,
27 barrels Pine Tar,
40 do Pitch,
100 do Bright Rosin,
14 Bales Oakum.
—ALSO,—
2 patent double Screw Jacks.
CRAIG & WATT.
Kingston, 4th March, 1844.

NOTICE.
QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber, Agent for this Institution, continues to effect Insurances against loss or damage by Fire, at moderate rates of premium.
Office removed to the BRICK BUILDING, Corner of Ontario and Brock Streets, where applications will be received during the ordinary hours of Business.
THOMAS GREER,
Agent.
Kingston, 30th April, 1844.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
MRS. HILTON begs to intimate to her Friends and the Public generally, that She can accommodate Young Men with Board and Lodging, at the 2nd Cottage from the *News* Office, and next door to Mr. J. SLIGHT, Tailor,—where She hopes to make all comfortable, and to meet a share of public favor.
Kingston, Nov. 28, 1843. 3i-94

TO LET,
POSSESSION given on the first of May, the Premises in the COMMERCIAL MART, at the foot of Princess Street, occupied by Mr. D. MACDONALD, one of the best situations for general Business in Town.
CHARLES HALES.
Kingston, 3d April, 1844.

VETERINARY SHOEING
ESTABLISHMENT,
On the Corner of King Street and the Place de Arms, adjoining the Premises of Maxwell Strange, Esq.
THOMAS PAUL, *Veterinary Surgeon*, from the ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, LONDON, respectfully informs the Officers of the Garrison, and the Inhabitants of Kingston and its Vicinity, that he has opened A HORSE SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT, situated as above; and from the many years experience in that department both in England and in Canada, coupled with his knowledge of the Anatomy, Economy, and Functions of the Horse's foot, he is fully confident he can give perfect satisfaction to any person who may employ him. The greater proportion of cases of lameness are produced by bad Shoeing, and it will be the constant care of T. P. to prevent lameness from such causes, and to relieve those that are lame.
N. B.—All operations incident to the Horse will be scientifically performed, and all diseases of both Horses and Cattle attended, either in Town or Country, and at reasonable charges.
Kingston, August 27th, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER
60 BBLS., Pot Barley,
50 " No. 1 North Shore Herrings.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA.
THE MONTREAL GAZETTE,
ESTABLISHED 1785,
IS NOW GREATLY ENLARGED AND CONTAINS THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.
Subscription to the DAILY PAPER, payable half yearly in advance—FIVE DOLLARS.
To the TRI-WEEKLY EDITION for the Country, THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.

THIS is by far the largest and cheapest Tri Weekly Paper in the Province, and contains a great amount of News, Commercial Information, and interesting Family Reading.
The *Gazette* will, as usual, contain regular original Reports, of the best and most ample description, of all the Parliamentary Proceedings and Debates of the Session. Its character for the fulness and impartiality of its Reports are well known throughout the Province. In return for a remittance of ONE DOLLAR the Tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any address.
Published at No. 174, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
Montreal, November 2, 1844.

H. MATHISON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KING STREET.
THE Subscriber respectfuly begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received from Montreal his Winter Supply of
BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
of the finest and strongest Fabrics, and of most superior quality, which he will sell on the most Liberal Terms, or make up to Order, in the latest and most approved Fashionable Styles, on the shortest notice.
WINTER VESTINGS of every description.
H. MATHISON.
Kingston, Nov. 8, 1844. 89-3m.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his CANDLE MANUFACTORY, to Ontario Street, Hardy's Buildings, No. 4, directly opposite Greer's Wharf. He begs leave to return his thanks for the patronage he has received since he commenced business, and informs his friends and the public generally that he will have constantly on hand CANDLES of the best quality, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest price.
An assortment of GROCERIES always on hand.
B. MEADOWS.
Kingston, 5th Nov., 1844.

REMOVAL.
MR. JAMES BOWRON,
HAVING REMOVED to that House formerly occupied by Mr. FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Sign of the Crown, Waterloo, begs most respectfully to return his best thanks to his numerous friends in Town and Country, for the marked attention shewn to his Establishment, and having now excellent accommodations, can assure all who may continue to favor him, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit public favor.
The Bar will be supplied with the Choicest Wines and Liquors.
Refreshments on the shortest notice.
Waterloo, November, 1844. 92 3i

HOUSES TO LET.
TO RENT, in Colborne Street, and possession given on the 1st of December next, a HOUSE and BAKERY, with all the Baking materials, and having an excellent Pump connected with the Bakery: the whole in first-rate order.
ALSO:
No. 2 COTTAGE, adjoining the first mentioned House, connected with the Bakery.
Rent moderate. Apply to the Proprietor, at his Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN HARVEY.
Kingston, 8th Nov., 1844. 89-tf.

BY PRIVATE SALE,
80 BOXES Canada Plates,
27 kegs fresh Dairy Butter,
3 Hhds. Raw Oil,
Saleratus, Alum, Copperas, Sponge, Scrubbing and White Wash Brushes, Hair Brooms, &c., &c.
WILLIAM WARE, *Agent.*
Kingston, Nov. 15th, 1844.

TO SHIP OWNERS & MASTERS
OF VESSELS.
THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, at his *Ship Chandlery Store*, Ontario street, the following very superior assortment of English Canvass:

20 pcs.	bleached	No. 1	English,
30 "	"	2	do.
20 "	"	3	Scotch,
30 "	"	4	English,
50 "	"	5	do.
50 "	"	6	do.
25 "	"	7	do.

Also, unbleached Canvass from No. 1 to No. 6; with a very superior assortment of Sail Twine, Bunting of all colors, and a variety of Blocks, Patent, bushed and bolted, and wood pin; all of which will be sold low and on liberal terms.
M. T. HUNTER,
Ship Chandler.
Kingston, 16th March, 1843.

NEW BOOKS.
THE Subscribers have received Large Additions to their Stock of Standard English Works, many of which are greatly reduced in prices.

GENUINE TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE.
Corner of King and Brock Streets, next door to the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Market Square,
KINGSTON.
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a large and choice Stock of Genuine
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fruits, &c.
At the above stand, where by attention to the wants of his customers, and being able to Sell a good article at the lowest price, he hopes to merit a share of their patronage.
Among his Stock will be found the following articles:

TEAS.
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young and Old Hyson,
Twankay,
Souchong,
Pekoe,
Congou,

COFFEE.
Green,
Roasted,
Fresh Ground,

SUGARS.
Double Refined Loaf,
Single, do. do.
Crushed,
Muscovado,
St. Croix,
Porto Rico.

OIL.
Olive,
Sperm,
Lard,
Camphine.

WINES
Port,
Sherry,
Madeira,
Champagne,
Claret, &c. &c.

BRANDY.
Cognac,
Bordeaux,
Pale,

GIN.
Hollands,
Schiedam.
Jamaica Spirits,
Rum,
Scotch Whisky,
Canadian do.
Peppermint,
French Liqueurs,
London Porter,
Dublin do.
Leith Ale,
Alton do.

TOBACCOS.
Cavendish,
Negrohead,
Plug,
Honeydew,
Ladies' Twist,
Turkish,
Fine Cut,
Oronoco,
Scarfarlatti,

CIGARS.
Fine old Principe,
Havanas,
Regalias,
Cheroots,
Panatelas,
Steamboats,
Plantations,
Woodvilles, &c. &c.

Sea Salmon,
Mackeral,
Digby Herrings,
Northshore do.
Table Codfish.

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
Sultana do.
Keg do.
Figs,
Prunes,
Currants,
Preserved Fruits,
Candied Lemon,
do. Citron,
Salad Oil,
Castor do.
Sauces,
Ketchup,
Sardines,
Georgian Anchovies,
Essence Anchovies,
Macaroni,
Vermicelli,
Mace, Nutmegs,
Sedlitz Powders,
Liquorice,
Sugar Candy,
Mustard,
Snuff,
Carr's Seed,
Sperm Candles,
Lard do.
Tallow do.
Windsor Soap,
Castile do.
Brown do.
Almonds,
Filberts,
Ginger,
Epsom Salts, Sulphur,
Whiting,
Washing Soda,
Rubbing Stone,
Bath Bricks,
Pipes,
Playing Cards,
Spunges,
Blacking,
Starch, Blue,
Indigo,
Pepper,
Spices, &c. &c.
Shoe Thread,
Patent Pails,
Handsaws' Lines, &c.

With a variety of other articles in the Trade too numerous to mention.
Innkeepers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Private Families, Officers' Messes, and Hotels, supplied on the most liberal Terms.
Kingston, November 19th, 1844.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from *Montreal and New York*, and offers for sale in that Store *in the Market Square, two doors from Noble Palmer, Esquire*, the following Goods, which are of as good quality as can be found for family use, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as any offered for sale in the Town.
The Stock comprises: Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Whisky, Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Sweet Muscat Wines. Refined Loaf, & Muscovado Sugars, Molasses and Syrup. Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, Old Hyson, Pouchong, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Teas, Ladies' Twist and Cavendish Tobacco, Maccaboy Snuff, Principe and common Cigars, Raisins, Currants, Morricubio, Rio, green and ground Coffee, ground and whole Pepper and Allspice, Fig Blue, Starch, Saleratus, Windsor Soap, Sperm and Olive Oil, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Shoe Thread, and Blacking, Oatmeal, Rice and Barley, White Lead in Kegs, Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Lemon and Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Stoughton Bitters, Sweet Oil, Mustard in jars, kegs, and bottles, Cloves, Nutmegs, Curry Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce, Tomato and Mushroom Ketchups, Capotes, Capers, Anchovies, Pickles, Macaroni, Vermacilla, Raspberry Syrup, Sarsaparilla and Ginger, Preserves, Corn Brooms, Whisps, and Hand Brushes, Mats, Patent Pails, Light Hand Lamps, Match Safes, Twine, Reels, Bed Cords, Grain Shovels, and Measures, Fawcetts, Tub and Barrel Covers, Ladles & Wash Boards, Candle Wick, Table Cod Fish, and 50 barrels No. 1, North Shore Herrings.
WALTER McCUNIFFE.
Kingston, November 26th, 1844.

DENTISTRY.
MR. C. KAHN, (from Paris,) respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Bowker, at Daley's Hotel, where he will attend to all professional

Home and Foreign News.

THE FEDERAL MOVEMENT.

The following is the letter of Mr. DUFFY, Editor of the *Nation*, deprecating the Federal movement—which we noticed in our summary of news by the *Britannia*—and a letter from Mr. O'Connell, shewing the present prospects of the Repealers.

DUFFY'S LETTER TO DANIEL O'CONNELL.

RATHMINES, Oct. 18th, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—As you state in your late important letter to the association that you are at present balancing the respective merits of Repeal and Federalism, I am anxious to throw a few thoughts on the subject loosely before you. If I were still of the association, I would do so there; as I am not I prefer the familiar medium of a letter to the less kindly and respectful one of a newspaper article. I learned, during the three happy months I spent in Richmond, how considerate you can be of adverse opinions—how courteously you treat and how candidly you weigh them—a circumstance which I would be equally unwilling to forget or abuse.

You are aware that I am not prejudiced against Federalism. Last year there was an unjust and unreasoning clamor against it among Repealers of great enthusiasm and small capacity. They called it names, made jokes about it, and did everything but try to understand it. At the risk of abuse and misrepresentation, I and those working with me in the Nation stood in the way of this prejudice, claiming the Federalists as allies, and demanding soft words and fair treatment for them. We insisted that men of trained intellects and great personal respectability, who had formed their opinions deliberately, were entitled to have them treated with respect. We asked and obtained for them a recognition of that principle, without which co-operation is impossible—"the right of differing." It is clear, then, that prejudice is out of the question.

But I confess I should be sorry to see the Repealers go any further in that direction. The Federalists are useful allies, but most unsafe leaders. As we are going the same road, it is good to march cordially along with them; but those who go farthest are clearly entitled to go foremost. We ought not to change or confound our places.

You see I assume, and I think it is capable of easy demonstration, that whether Federalism be a better thing than Repeal, or a worse thing, it is, at all events, a totally different thing.

I think it essentially a worse thing.

In the first place, the "imperial representation" on which it is based is calculated to perpetuate our moral and intellectual subjection to England. It will teach the aristocracy still to turn their eyes to London as the scene of their ambition.—It will continue to train them in English manners, feelings and prejudices; and to establish permanently a centre of action apart from their native country. By the same process it will plant deeper the physical evil, of absenteeism. It will compel our Lords and Commons to reside out of the country, and continue the drain upon our resources, on which you found so strong an argument for repeal. In this respect, I think it a worse cure for absenteeism than Dr. Maunsell's tectotum parliament.

In the second place it becomes necessary to canvass the use of this imperial representation. *Cui bono?* We are asked to give up a part of the powers and prerogatives of our domestic legislation to secure an influence in the parliament of the empire, and we ought to be shown very distinctly the benefits that will flow from it. How will an Irish minority then, be able to influence a house, where it is powerless now? A strong and substantial claim for domestic legislation arises out of the indifference with which our interests are treated by the English majority—what guarantee is there, or can be, that it will be different hereafter? This is a subject which I respectfully think claims your earnest attention.

In the third place, federalism, as it is interpreted by some of the soundest men of that party, demands local parliaments for three divisions of the empire, and an imperial one in common. Now, if this principle be insisted upon, federalism is an impracticability; for it implies a re-organization of the British constitution. Apart from any other objection to it, it raises a new and tremendous difficulty which does not exist against repeal. We want to restore an institution of which we have been robbed; the federalists, who insist upon pushing their principle as far as it will go, want a reconstruction of the empire upon a new basis. If I am not deceived in believing this to be the object of the party, are we not wooing shipwreck if we embark in the same boat with them?

Moreover, some of the Federalists do not contemplate a House of Lords for Ireland. They would give us a legislative council, consisting of one chamber. Here we have a second innovation, and of course, a second difficulty. They ask a thing foreign to the British Constitution, and a thing which, for that very reason, (however good it may be intrinsically), would undoubtedly be refused. But is it good? It would leave us a demi-parliament, about as useful relatively to an entire one, as half a pair of scissors to the whole; and it would exile the chief landed proprietors in the country—viz: the peerage. Very bigotted and heartless [illegible] peerage may be; but while it [illegible] of the Federalists who would have no peers in our domestic legislature, while they they would have them in the imperial parliament, contrive to make absenteeism a duty.

Federalism appears to attract you chiefly because it seems to provide a better security than Repeal for the connexion of England, and I am not surprised at this when I recollect your strong feeling on that subject. But you or Ireland) are but one party in this transaction; England is the other: and she is keen and selfish enough to secure her own interest, whatever form the alliance may take. You are the arbitrator, not for both countries, but for Ireland. The gentlemen on the other side will take good care of the stability of the bargain.

Federalism has undoubtedly the advantage of Repeal in one point: it is less hated—ignorance and prejudice have not blown it. Anti-Repealers are not trained to regard it as a raw head-and-bloody-bones.—They look with comparative calmness upon it, and are certainly more likely to become reconciled to it than to Repeal. But it would not be in a better, but in a worse condition, for effecting this purpose, if the national party adopted it to a man. The Lords used to think it an excellent logical reason for rejecting bills, that they were countenanced by O'Connell; and I fear party prejudice at home would treat Federalism in the same way. To be misunderstood and misrepresented, is the tax upon greatness; and since you are a *millionaire*, you cannot complain of being taxed in proportion.

But if it has this advantage, it has on the other hand the pervading and incurable evil of aiming in the wrong direction. Its prevailing idea is England, as that of Repeal is Ireland. The two principles might be represented by lines running parallel, but tending to opposite directions.—Which you will chose, upon mature deliberation, I have little doubt.

Forgive me if I step aside and question the policy of embracing Federalism. This is beside my original purpose, but as no sovereign prince of the world of public opinion was ever more tolerant of counsel, I do not fear that you will dismiss my suggestions without some consideration. At all events since I have been a *pseudo* martyr, I have some kind of claim to be a real confessor.

I am fully convinced, then, that if federalism were desirable, it would be retarded, not advanced, by the national party falling back upon it. With all respect for the federalists, it must be said, that they are haunted by a petty and ridiculous fear of agitation. Perhaps they have not vigor for it—perhaps their habits disincline them to publicity—but at all events, they have always kept a day's march behind the people. If you had commenced by asking federalism three years ago, the majority of these men would be speculating at this hour upon "justice to Ireland," and the restoration of the whigs. This may not be true of individuals, but it is true of the party; and I prophecy that, if you ever, by any chance, fall back upon their ground, you will find it deserted. Federalism is the shadow of repeal—it recedes and advances with it, and you cannot get nearer to it, nor farther from it.

Again, they are a *Juste Milieu* party, between repealers and anti-repealers—the precise convenience which the ministry and the people may require to open a negotiation. Sir Robert Peel could offer to Mr. Caulfield or Mr. Porter, what he dare not offer to Daniel O'Connell—for the English aristocracy will never forgive you your triumphs. Would it not be well to leave the bridge where it stands?

I learn from the whig journals, and from the report in all men's mouths, that the Federalists are about to make a decided movement, embracing men that we had no hope of twelve months ago. This is well—it strengthens you tenfold in overthrowing the present system; but it leaves the policy of a junction with them where it got it. That must stand or fall upon other grounds.

I do not gather from your letter that if you settled down into a preference for Federalism, you contemplate proposing the adoption of that principle by the association. Either the adoption or rejection of it would be an evil—the rejection of it as a breach of discipline towards you, the adoption of it, upon many serious grounds,

1. The overwhelming majority of the members—clergymen and laymen—joined as repealers; it would be all out, impossible to collect their suffrages on the proposed change, and no chance meeting at the Conciliation Hall would be entitled to alter the fundamental principle upon which the body was organized and supported.

2. The committee of the association is, I take it, no more entitled to abrogate its constitution, than the Irish Parliament was to abolish its functions. The great constituency outside is, in both cases, the body in whom alone the power resides.

3. Any such general change would weaken the moral weight of the Association. In an individual a deliberate preference of a new opinion to an old one may argue courage, candor, and magnanimity; in a nation it is greatly a sign of weakness; and in our case, surrounded by enemies at home and abroad, it is sure to receive the worst interpretation.

Finally, need I say that I regard the Federalists, as I always have [illegible], with respect, and that I quarrel [illegible] their opinions no more than [illegible] necessarily implied in preferring [illegible] ones.

[illegible] give me for occupying you so long, but the importance of the subject would excuse a worse offence.

[illegible]

TO THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

DERRYNANE ABBEY, Oct. 26.

SIR,—Having recovered that state of mind in which the anguish of one frightful calamity is mitigated by an escape from another of a like fearful nature, I can, with submission to the Divine will, and gratitude for the Divine mercies, again turn my attention to the affairs of an afflicted but confiding people.

Under such circumstances, I earnestly implore the attention of the Association to a most important article which appeared in a Journal once devoted to Orangeism, and still highly Protestant; I mean the "Warder" of the 19th October last.

That article would be calculated, in many respects, to give me pain, if I were not for half a century habituated to have my actions falsified and my feelings and intentions misrepresented. But, whatever there be untrue or offensive respecting myself, in that article, I most freely and cordially forgive, and turn my attention exclusively to the important and inspiriting tenor of much of the contents of that paper.

How full of hope and of generous feeling is the following passage: would that the words were impressed in letters redolent of the perfume of Christian Charity on every Irish heart and every Irish soul! the words are these—I quote the Warder:

"Irish parties were never so fusible as now—there is a promise of good in this, but there is also danger—it is well that internecine bigotry should sleep the sleep of death—it is well that long worshipped and monstrous prejudices, the hideous idols of civil feuds, should crumble and vanish; it is well that men should prefer to enlarge upon the interests and hopes of their common country, to dwelling contentiously upon their own present distinctions and ancient civil quarrels."

True, true:—beautifully true! Oh, may God bless the man who wrote these words—they have the smack of the true Christian feeling, and of genuine patriotism—may the man who wrote that paragraph live to have his honest heart gratified by the prosperity and rational freedom of his native land!

There is another paragraph of still deeper importance; one that should be maturely weighed by our governing powers. If we had one being deserving of the name of a statesman amongst the Ministry, this passage, from the pen of an ultra Protestant writer, would sink deeply in his soul:—

"There are influences of change abroad which cannot be re-imprisoned—deep in the heart of the country lie the volcanic elements of earthquake—there are physical masses outnumbering the three armies of Waterloo—whose misery reproaches humanity and cries to God—who would bless heaven for such food and lodging as Englishmen give their swine. Creatures who have none to help them—who are starving—whose despair will yet burst into delirium—here indeed, is *erkos polemoio*, a hard and gigantic reality—an ingredient which while it exists will make Irish agitation deathless. Depend upon it, when the long accumulating misery of a country combines with its ambition and its vanity, and its energy, it is a tremendous combination to cope with. Such a combination revolutionized France; and all influences seem to work together to effect such a union here. Come when it may, it is one before which no little-hearted hesitating Government can stand. We cannot, if we would, shut our eyes against the signs of the times—the strange disappearance of all party barriers and hostilities—the manifest shifting of general opinion—the obvious preparations for new and vast political combinations—the unsettled and excited state of the public mind throughout the educated middle classes, felt in every domestic circle and private coterie, and exhibited in a countless progeny of pamphlets, tracts, newspaper articles in England as well as here; and all these agencies backed, supported, and driven onward by the irresistible momentum of millions who cannot rest as they are. In such a state of things it is fatuity to exclude from political calculation the probability of great organic changes more or less resembling those demanded by the Repealers."

There is one other passage which I desire also to have appear on our minutes. It is a passage of much greater importance than either of the others. I earnestly, I cordially, I fervently agree in every word, syllable, and letter of it. I adopt it entirely as the sole basis upon which I propose conciliation to all. Here it is:—

"If Irish parties are to unite, it ought to be in a spirit of equality—neither submitting itself to the other's power—friendly, brotherly, but independent, so that if, at any future time, it may seem good to those who shall lead the Protestant people of Ireland, to co-operate with the great party who seek a new constitution for this kingdom, the movement may be made with the grandeur and harmony of justice, which can alone make its result permanent, happy, and secure. The struggle for a constitution must not be followed by the strife of faction—if parties are to co-operate, it must be upon a clear and faithful understanding—a treaty whose terms must be no less equal than intelligible. Should such a treaty ever be concluded, and should there be the wisdom and the virtue to observe its conditions in a spirit of manly honor, our country will, with the triumph, enjoy also the repose of victory."

I admit at once, and the Repeal Association will admit with me, that the great principles on which a national confederation of all the people of Ireland ought to be based, are accurately enunciated in the "Warder."

We call upon our Protestant brethren to assist us in carrying out these, their own principles. We are ready to concur in all the details that are consistent with these principles. We say that this co-operation ought to be in a spirit of equality amongst all sects persuasions and parties—"neither submitting itself to the other's power; friendly, brotherly, but independent." We insist that the movement should be made with the grandeur and harmony of justice, and that justice alone can make its results permanent, happy, or secure. We do not desire the restoration of the constitution of Ireland upon any basis but that of perfect justice to all, impartially [illegible]