



THE BLACKWOOD CASE

(Continued from last week)

...Wallace even to be brought and executed for producing Mr John Lowry might be suggested. There is no evidence, whatever, of any communication with old John Blackwood on the subject of the deed. The only communication which Mr Hugh Wallace had, was with Mr John Lowry, with the exception of the son of Patrick Blackwood. Why was not that son produced? Why were not the gullible part of his family brought forward to give their evidence. Their evidence would have been most credible; they would not have perjured themselves. Does not this omission argue a foregone conclusion, that if the facts of this infamous transaction were fully brought to light, it would be seen that the helpless being, who was thus practised on, though neither in the possession of his liberty nor his mental faculties, did not even execute the deed which left him a beggar. I ask you, gentlemen, upon your oaths, and in the name of that God upon whose holy book you have been sworn, and to whom you must answer for this verdict in eternity— I ask you, can that deed be the deed of John Blackwood, when that fair to produce a single witness who could throw the least light on the subject? On that fact I stand, and I cannot be shook from it. The helpless old man, kept a prisoner in the house of his son, is thrown aside like a useless lumbar, except when his hand is held by two attorneys to sign away his property. There was a discrepancy in the will;—Lowry held the hand and Wallace held the other. Hear this, honest and honorable—Gentlemen of the county Down— and say if that be the execution of a deed, to sustain which you are to be induced, by points of law and legal subtleties, to trifle with your conscience and tamper with your oaths! But then there was a prior conversation: Mr Boyd talked with John Blackwood, respecting the sale of the estate. Look to the facts, Gentlemen. That conversation was in the house, and in the presence of Patrick Blackwood; Mr Boyd goes there suspicious of nothing; and had I no other criterion to judge by, I would say that this want of suspicion was a good trait in his character. The man who suspects all mankind to be knaves consists at least one person—he converts himself. Mr Boyd goes there; he is met by one of the conspirators, and has some conversation with John Blackwood. John Blackwood had just such a species of mind as was calculated, during a short interval, when proper precautions were taken, to impress an idea of its soundness on an honest and unsuspecting man. There were the fragments of a mighty intellect, the *disjecta membra mentis* faintly shone upon by some rays of former inspiration, and they excited admiration, even in their ruins. The tree of noble growth, though decayed by age, and scathed and blasted by the tempest, while a particle of vital sap remains in its withered trunk, may still have an solitary branch which is not wholly leafless; and when you come to the portion that is green, you associate with it the freshness, the vigour, and the luxuriance that once were the shelter of the traveller and the glory of the forest. I said, my Lord, that John Blackwood could be got up for an exhibition, and this was no rash or unfounded assertion. We have the positive evidence of Fleming O'Reilly, that when he procured admission to his uncle under the writ from the King's Bench, the old man received him coldly; but as the light broke in upon his darkened understanding, his heart opened, his affections returned; the affections, the best part of us which can survive, and which generally survive to the last, were awakened; they gave a partial consent to his understanding; he forgot that he had been told to say that he had forbidden his relatives to be admitted to him; and he declared to Fleming O'Reilly that he would go home with him to Bangor. Lord Dufferin, who knew the deceased since 1800, saw him in Killisburgh and Downpatrick, when his person was in durance, and all his actions under check. He has not detailed what was the conversation he had with him. You will take with you, Gentlemen of the Jury, that old Blackwood could not be a person likely to let himself out in the course of a brief conversation. He was nearly deaf and blind. Lord Dufferin was required to roar in his ear, and it is not surprising, that when properly drilled he gave a collected answer. The Rev. Mr Campbell, who is an important witness, gave his evidence with perfect candour. He has stated that there were two topics on which the deceased was continually talking, and which created great excitement in him. He talked of his property, and of his being robbed and reduced to beggary by Fleming O'Reilly. Could any thing be more conclusive as to his incompetency than this? Was it Fleming O'Reilly that sold his house and furniture, and took away his estate? He was a beggar, indeed, after his house, furniture, estate, and every thing which he had was sold, by the man in whose custody he was detained, and the money went into the pocket of John Lowry, thence never to tumble out again; for like the cave of Cusa, the pocket of Lowry has *multa restigra recessus*; the money went into Mr Lowry's cave, but it never came out of it again. What evidence have you that he ought to be displeased with Fleming O'Reilly? He must have been laboring under double delusion. He had been robbed by Patrick Blackwood, assisted, advised, governed, and rewarded by Cunningham Greg; and his blaming any other for depriving him of his property, is positive proof of absolute insanity. You have this miserable old man carried off, help, bones, and all, and you are called to establish a deed which he is said to have made while in the custody of his gaoler. Why is not a single servant produced to give evidence to his competency? He was in the house of a medical man, who could give him a day or other, and wind him up for exhibition. Why was that house not been brought forward? Have the servants, and the son, and the daughter, been kept back because a tale might be unfolded of the mischievous creatures wishing to be *ava* where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest? Why has not one been produced of all those who heard him weep, and moan, and sorrow? Is it treating you well, gentlemen, to call upon you to give the sanction of your verdict to this machinery of villainy, and keep back every thing that can

throw light on its construction, management, and winding up? How dare they take evidence of competency with such damning facts staring them in the face! You were told that the evidence of two physicians would be produced?— One of them is dead; and the time of the Court was wasted in the attempt to bring forward his deposition, which is not legal evidence. But why did he not produce the living physician? Why did he not produce Doctor Smith, instead of evidence against which there was a valid objection? The Learned Gentleman said that he would produce Dr. Smith—has he dared to do so? Mark, gentlemen, I implore you, this, and every other fact of the case. The deed originated with a man who was guilty of abduction—a crime, the rarity of which alone prevents a statute being enacted for its punishment; it is marked with all the features of felony, and it has upon it the impress of the grossest fraud. Gentlemen, excuse the minuteness with which I am obliged to dwell upon these circumstances. I am Counsel for the disappointed young man, who was taken away from the bosom of his family, from his father's affection, and his mother's love—subjected to the hard and harsh life of the old bachelor's house—separated from the kindness of his race, and deprived of that for which no wealth can be an equivalent—a father's watchful guidance, and a mother's tender care.—The estate which was left him was nothing more than his right, and I arrange Cunningham Greg with presumptuously daring for asking for a verdict to impugn it. I do not say, for I do not believe that any one in that jury box could be induced by favour, or by family connexion; but if I were addressing twelve brothers of Cunningham Greg, I would tell them, that to give a verdict in his favour would only enhance the punishment, and increase the ultimate infliction on which men finally fall upon conspiracy, fraud, and perjury. I would tell them, that it is impossible to make the deed stand isolated and alone, or separate it from the villainy that made use of the living excess of a worthless man, not for the purposes of discretion, but to gratify the diseased appetite of Patrick Blackwood for his money, and of Cunningham Greg for his estate. This trial has now lasted three days, and several Counsel have spoken. Has any one conceived or suggested a reason that John Blackwood could have for selling his estate? I never saw a shadow of a reason for his doing so? He was ninety-two—was he going to speculate in the funds? or enter into trade? Did he owe money? Did he want to be honest and pay his debts? Gentlemen, he owed nothing; and he had no occupation, but to breathe. Why should John Blackwood sell his estate? or for what was it to be sold as that he should sell it? Cunningham Greg has given an answer to this. "Dear Doctor," he says, in his letter to his co-conspirator, "it would be much for your interest, if it were sold and possession given." Again, "the money may be put into good hands." Oh, yes, it was! Mark how he writes to his co-conspirator, concerning their helpless victim. "He may get out of your hands." Whom, says I, ask you, gentlemen of the jury, was this? I do not dare to suggest, and I do not believe that any juror could either that box, but I think it is granted that you all come prepared to say, that I tell you that it is *apparently* for you to be. Tell me that this was John Blackwood's sale, and I will tell you that he was stark, staring mad. Show me that it was his sale, and I will set aside the deed as the act of a man not rationally and not to be given to a insane asylum. If it were not his, there is an end to the matter. These letters prove that it was not his sale. It was not your good fortune to obtain them. No—it was not good fortune that brought them to light, but the positive intervention of that combating Providence which makes villainy the instrument of defeating its own machinations—which makes the light of truth break through the cobweb fiction of the law, that may be shielding the Cunningham Gregs of society; and places, in the hands of an honest jury, the sword of justice, before which the form of law give way, and redress is given to the robbed, the spoiled, and the oppressed. Gentlemen of the Jury, I must beg your indulgence. I am omitting points that are material, and I am at a following this subject in the regular order I should do. Never, in the whole course of my professional life, did I feel my anxiety for a client so completely overpowered that intellect which God has given me. I cannot address you with that clearness and elasticity of mind, which I could express were I less interested in this case. I call upon you to do justice between man and man—to give John Blackwood's property to John Blackwood's heir. Leave Cunningham Greg and Patrick Blackwood, as they went "hand in hand in the crime," to go hand in hand in the loss. It is not monstrous to suppose that because Cunningham Greg has fallen into the pit which he dug for another, and thrown his property to the wolf, the sufferer should be—not Cunningham Greg—but the innocent whom he sought to rob? Is this a proposition for a Jury of twelve men, upon their oaths, to sanction? We have it from divine authority, that the sins of the parent shall be visited upon the children—and it has been given as a warning to enlighten the feelings of natural affection on the side of virtue; but the principle of punishing the innocent for the guilty, has not been inspired—it is something coming from another place. It was first proposed by the master spirit in the altar, Patrick Blackwood. He was, indeed, the master spirit; but we shall soon see what an evil he has in Cunningham Greg. I have told you, Gentlemen, of fraud, of force, and of imprisonment, abduction, and perjury.—I urge Cunningham Greg of every one of these. First, fraud and imprisonment—the taking old Blackwood from his house is completely undisputed; and when the Rev. Mr Campbell has produced, he proves the imprisonment of a Patrick Blackwood's own words. That there may be no doubt upon this part of the case, let me refer to the letters. [Mr O'Connell here read and commented upon several letters, which have already been published, and which it is unnecessary to repeat.] Something of the letter from Patrick Blackwood to Hugh O'Reilly, dated the 14th of June, he said.—"O'Connell that with the blessing of Betty Carraghan—with his bringing his children to bath, and making his manant; ordering the instruments of his speculation and fraud. I tell you he has still the execution of

...to Bangor." Mark, gentlemen, this was in the very month of Fleming O'Reilly's sale; that he had promised to return to his house. But he was soon left no house to return to. It was in the house of the man who was his jailer, who sold off his house and his furniture, to prevent every possibility of escape, that this deed was prepared, that this deed was executed, and, good God, gentlemen, is it possible to sanction a deed executed under such circumstances? No—no—the ragged garment that fraud had hung around this scheme of villainy is already in tatters; the light breaks through at every crevice, and the attempt to stretch it only discovers, in more naked deformity, the hideous iniquity that lies beneath. "I am getting him clothes, and making him as comfortable as possible in every respect." Yes, and for this he has to sell his estate. You will please to observe that he has appointed Mr John Lowry his attorney, to act for him, and gave him a clear detail of his wishes. "Oh! I wish we could have had Lowry here, to give us a clear detail of his wishes." From which it appears that he cannot possibly be considered incapable of acts? Is there a man capable of believing that the deed of Blackwood was the act of John Blackwood? This letter is written by Patrick Blackwood, to Hugh O'Reilly, who sold Cunningham Greg's rights today. Attend to every phrase, gentlemen. His your promise to act on the morning. Mr Seaton M'Leay said we were exposing the heart of Cunningham Greg, and presently we will make a faithful exposure. You are not bound the certain. Patrick Blackwood was a double-dealing conspirator. When writing to Hugh O'Reilly, he speaks merely of a resolution on the will of 1819; when dealing with Cunningham Greg he takes a different course; he wants to get money for nothing; and Greg wants to get land to which he had no right, by consenting to take it for a consideration. And yet, Cunningham Greg offers himself that he will be suffered to enjoy the fruits of his machinations. He says to himself, "I will get lawyers, serious and solemn, leaders of the profession, men of high moral and religious feelings, to quibble about points, prove wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, and drag a distinction between Courts of Equity and Courts of Justice, I will delude a jury, and keep possession of the plunder which I have un lawfully obtained." Yes, gentlemen, it is under these circumstances that you are asked for a verdict. But let us proceed with Patrick Blackwood's letter. He speaks of "the execution of his nervous system," and alluding to his death he says, "Remember that I want in a good name." Could there be a finer instrument of gain than the man who could trade with his conscience in this manner, where he lay as he thought upon his death bed? Was I wrong to call him the master spirit? but was it not from Heaven, or from some other place, which he inspired? He has the speaking faculty to speak of dying in a good cause, after robbing his old benefactor—the man who had treated him with such unmerciful kindness, though only related to family reputation. Oh! there is a fiercest strength upon his iniquity; he puts as the seal upon his dying moments, the stamp of his living villainy; he sends an Acheron would, he leaves the record of his crime as a deed of thimble to be written on his grave. Would you want a name for any act of villainy?—Would you want a token of the name of the man whom he had robbed, you need not, as I shall presently show you, go farther; and yet it was the name of the conspirators of this man that Cunningham Greg admitted the property of which he now seeks to deprive his client.

I have come to the charge of conspiracy. The Learned Gentleman has a word to say on every charge, unless he be hampered by it at once; he resolves to take a flying leap, and see whether he cannot evade the jury box. He ever reads the correspondence of Cunningham Greg, and says we shall have the full benefit of it. He has principally upon the letter of Lowry to Cunningham Greg, dated the 27th of July, 1821, three days before the will was executed. This letter was put in to show that there had been a previous treaty, as Lowry alludes in it to a conversation which Greg had with Blackwood a few days before. I deny that there was any treaty, any conversation respecting a deed, and I will prove it from Cunningham Greg's own words.—Here is his reply, in which he says, "Mr Blackwood made no proposal seriously to me."—Greg was not yet ripe, though he became so soon afterwards. He soon afterwards advised an immediate sale; and he gives the advice, not to John Blackwood, but to the Doctor. [Mr O'Connell here read the letter from Cunningham Greg, urging Dr. Blackwood to the sale of the estate.] I ask you, Gentlemen, would you, for all you are worth, have a letter like this read against you in a Court of Justice? Is there proof, and conspiracy is clear. But if I am really astonished that the Learned Counsel could really tell you that there was no evidence of conspiracy in this case. He had as we unfuriously are by the views of mankind, I am as touched by the sense of religion, of justice, and of words, can I ask you in the face, and ask you for a verdict, which would make an appeal to God's part of the work of establishing and truth. The will has been acknowledged to have been obtained by fraud. Is there any inferior degree of guilt in Cunningham Greg, who suggested it? Is there one among you, whose indignation would not be kindled by an infamous suggestion were made to you? Would you not strike to the earth the man who would advise you to fraudulently traffic with the property of another? and are you now upon your oaths to give the sanction of your verdict to such conduct?

I refer you to the deposition. Cunningham Greg is clearly deposed, in the Ecclesiastical Court, that he, the respondent, never wrote to Dr. Blackwood the proposed, before the date of said will, or before the completion of said purchase, to the effect, tending, or import, "that the time was now come," or "that it was now the time for him (the respondent) and respondent to put together, or for him (the respondent) to get a will made in his favour by the deceased," or "that he and respondent could then settle the purchase of said property between them; nor did he ever, in any letter to the respondent, offer to assist in the procuring of any such will to be made by the deceased in his favour; for, on the contrary, he said, that at the time he witnessed said will, he had not the least idea of going to the respondent's house, where the deed was, that he was about to make a will, or any such will in favour of the respondent, he does not think it possible he could ever have written to that or such effect to the respondent; it was never in his mind to do so; he never thought of the deceased having to make any such will; and, therefore, he would not believe any gentleman, though of respectability, who would swear he had seen and read any such letter of respondent's. Gentlemen of the Jury—is there one word of truth in that deposition? Is there one word in it which is not a lie? Look to his letters suggesting and urging again and again, the making of the will. Look to the anonymous letter, in which he suggests to Patrick Blackwood that, to a certain extent, he has him in his power, as on his evidence, the will's being had or good, may rest. Look at these documents, and then let me ask how dare that man—that impostor—that conspirator—that Sunday defrauder—that perjurer—come into Court—and, because he has been enrolled in his own rank, ask you to enter the innocent and decide, that because he has disposed of his own wrongfully, he is to get that which is rightfully the property of another.

We now come to another step in this fraudulent plan. All Greg could want was, to get the estate. When he thought Patrick Blackwood was in his power, he writes an anonymous letter, that he had counsel on the other side; and that step was not correct—it was not different—it was monstrous. This admission is much for him, though he might safely have applied to the conductor of his own railway of opinion. In this letter, the writer intimates that Cunningham Greg, that Cunningham Greg is willing to a will, and on his evidence the will's being good or bad may rest, and that a full indulgence on his part might appear Blackwood's claim. Did I say wrong when I said that Cunningham Greg was trafficking upon it? He says that there may be a little indulgence on his part. What does he intend to say in substance?—that he will, the most shameful system of perjury. The bold, loose, and popular error, of holding, applying to a will, but the equivocal and subtle perjury, he will make use of the attorney's language. The language of perjury is analysed, and we see that it is not a deed of those whom it would charge, that to rest on them of a perjury upon another. There was nothing intended to complete the plan of a will. When the post had exhausted his imagination, in depicting the character of the murderer, and sold on by the fishing net, to the perjury perjury, he has a private letter, not content with writing the anonymous letter, which no man would have written, he subjects the indignation of an honest man at such an imposition of a man whose sense of honour was so nice that he would not find a stain worse than a wound. He must insist on getting the letter; he must have an explanation of this extraordinary transaction; he must observe the villain who has taken such liberties with him. There is a habit of being in which, a man being robbed, and not being able to find the thief, might hold himself. Had C. Greg shown, he might have strayed himself—and one letter for a pillory never had his ears filled to a post. It is painful to dwell upon such delinquency; and it is a relief to turn from Cunningham Greg to his clerk, who has demeaned himself upon all occasions. I am proud again to return my thanks to Hugh O'Reilly, who was ready to sacrifice every thing rather than serve from his integrity. Oh! why did not his example become contagious in the popular and the honest part of the world? That the master be like the man, he would not have stood upon his fair time, instead of working through the mine of dishonesty to disgrace and infamy.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WARREN... RESPECTABLE WATERFORD... THE CO... WATERFORD... THE RIVER... THE BLACK AR... TIGHT... MR ADAM... THE CIRCL... MR BEL... Any Comm... Treasury... Diners to... Box... Children... Boxes and... Tickets for... (benefit) Th... only... Acting M... From the... It is respect... men Water... Act or Rides... and Accompl... Hider in tang... Particulars



...a conversation, the republic would have been torn to pieces by the hands of its own citizens...

...respect to the authority of Government and the Constituent Congress. We have alone to lament the excess of the meeting at Carra...

It is reported that soon after his accession to the throne of Greece, Prince Leopold will marry the only daughter of the late Duke of Plomb...

WANTED, the sum of £1,000, for which 20 Mortgage will be granted upon a well-secured Estate...

TO BE LET, During the Absence of Robert Rooney, Esq., THE HOUSE and LANDS of KERRY...

RICHARD and EDWARD KEHOE, HAVE on SALE, at their STORES, on the Quay...

EDUCATION, ON SUNDAY NEXT, the 15th of APRIL, a system of Tuition will be given...

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the fund for defraying the Expenses of the Parliamentary Election...

WATERFORD EQUESTRIAN ARENA, This Evening, THURSDAY, April 13, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of MR. ADAMS...

THE RIVALRY OF THE AGILE CORPS, Mr. PADDINGTON will go through his plying Feats on the single Horse...

WATERFORD MARKETS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, Butter, 10s 1/2; Eggs, 1s 1/2; Bacon, 10s 1/2...

APPROPRIATE BUREAU.—At the anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick...

It is generally supposed that the paying of the disbursements in the Four per Cent...

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Lord Southampton, some time since...

NEW GAZET BY CASHELIER.—The Grand Jury of Mayo have granted a presentment of £23,000...

REMARKS.—We understand that two well-qualified Messrs are shortly expected at Waterford...

THE CHURCH PATRONS have the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Mr. St. John...

REMARKS.—On the 11th of APRIL, Mr. A. J. O'Connell, Esq., having been elected...

MR. ALEXANDER DUNN, of the French district, having been elected to the same office...

In fine, on the 22d Sept. the treaty of peace was concluded which put an end to a war in which Colombia defended her rights with dignity...

It is gratifying to me to inform you, that to terminate these domestic dissensions not a drop of blood has satisfied the vengeance of the law...

It has been my misfortune to lay before you, Sir, an example—let it serve as the future as one of those formidable visitations which Providence awards...

On Tuesday evening Mr. Cobbett delivered his first lecture at the Lynn Theatre, to an audience of about three hundred persons...

THE PATRIOTIC AFFAIR OF HENRI'S FORTIFICATION, The position of Waterford and the residence of Mr. Harris at Sandymount, Dublin, have been the subject...

COBBETT'S LECTURES, (From the Standard Mercury.)

Mr. Cobbett's speculation in this part of the kingdom has not produced much to him. We understand that he took nothing from Stamford...

On Tuesday evening Mr. Cobbett delivered his first lecture at the Lynn Theatre, to an audience of about three hundred persons...

MR. COBBETT AT COWSELY.—This gentleman, on Monday, after passing the Sunday at his town house, with William Whittell, Esq., and a select party...

MR. COBBETT gave his lecture at the Lynn Theatre on Saturday evening, to an audience of about three hundred persons. He was received with the same friendly and respectful attention...

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, APRIL 14, ARRIVED, 12th—Garry, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo and passengers...

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, APRIL 14, 12th—Renard and Mary, Green, Devonport, Ann, 12th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bulley, Bristol...

ARRIVED, 12th—Garry, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo and passengers. 13th—None.

ARRIVED, 12th—Renard and Mary, Green, Devonport, Ann, 12th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bulley, Bristol, 12th—None.

It has been resolved to send out with the expedition to Algeria a scientific commission, on a similar plan to that which was appointed in 1830...

...to sustain a national rate on it

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Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes entries like Bank Stock, Irish Bank, and various bonds.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1853.

The London Mail of Monday has been received—the following are the only articles worth extracting—

The Paris papers of Saturday arrived this morning. Their contents possess very little interest. Private letters of the same date assure us that the rumor of the intention of the French Government to convert the territories of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, into a Sovereignty under the Duke of Chartres, gains ground in Paris; but nothing is stated to enable us to give an opinion as to its probability. The Paris Globe, a paper likely to be well informed, asserts that the report is destitute of foundation. The French funds remain steady.

FRANKEN FUNDS, April 9.—Five per Cent, 106 1/2; Four per Cent, 101 1/2; Three per Cent, 84 1/2; Bank Stock, 131 1/2; Exchange on London, One Month, paper, 32 1/2; Six; Three Months paper 26 1/2; One; Bank of France, 49 1/2.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON MONDAY

CITY, TWENTY-ONE.—In consequence of a resolution passed by the Committee, owing most probably to the next settlement being so near, today has not been kept as a holiday in the Stock Markets. Consols for Account opened at 93 1/2, and the same for Money; and have gradually advanced to 94 1/2 for account, and 94 1/2 for the next. The nearest prices of the following are—Consols for Account 93 1/2; Exchequer Bills, 90 1/2; India Bonds, 82 1/2.

ONE O'CLOCK.—Consols for Money are 93 1/2, and the same for Account—New Four per Cent, 102 1/2; ditto (1850) 103.

Brazilian has risen to 7 1/2, Greek to 4 1/2; Mexican to 3 1/2; Spanish 18 1/2, and Portuguese to 4 1/2 1/2.

Brazilian Mining Shares have improved to 1 1/2 1/2, and National ditto to 2 1/2 1/2.

HALF-PAST ONE.—The cheering accounts from the Provinces, the evident improvement of trade in the metropolis, and the abundance of money, have all had a favourable effect upon the Stock market, and Consols for the April account have advanced to 93 1/2, and for May to 94 1/2, with considerable business doing.

In the Foreign Market there is also a great deal of animation; and Portuguese, Greek, Spanish, Brazilian, and Danish Stock, have all gone up very considerably. Brazilian has improved to 7 1/2; Greek to 4 1/2; Portuguese to 10 1/2; Spanish to 18 1/2; Danish to 7 1/2; and Peruvian to 2 1/2.

We have received letters from Terceira this morning, which announce the arrival there of the Marquis of Palmela and his suite, and the formation of the Regency in favor of Donna Maria. The troops in the Island are healthy, and the strictest unanimity prevailed.

We have accounts from Elsinore, which state that the weather continued mild, and that the ice had entirely disappeared from the Sound.

The Jamaica Packet, due on the 23d ult., is still missing, nor have we any arrivals to day from that quarter.

His Majesty's ship Briton has arrived from Honduras and Mexico with 300,000 dollars and a small amount of specie.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols closed at 93 1/2.

METHOD OF LEARNING LANGUAGE.

We have recently published a letter from Monsieur Montcalm, upon the method of learning language—and as this is a subject in which every man of education must feel, more or less, a degree of interest, we would beg to direct attention to the document. Monsieur Montcalm presents to the reader, in a very concise and distinct manner, the principle adopted by all those men who have been most celebrated for philosophic arrangement, viz. Du Marsais, Radonvilliers, Maugard, Pestalozzi, &c. from the writings of all of whom he shows that method is always one. Though individuals may claim the merit of discovery, he shows in one view what those inventors of systems have borrowed from each other. Monsieur Montcalm also uses powerful argument for the necessity of literal translation. He shows in this sketch how the word was a sign of the idea in the formation of language, and how, from adopting the words of other nations, where there is no adoption of idea, that language becomes in time stripped of its original signification. The writer then goes on to state distinctly and philosophically the qualifications required in the translator and in the teacher of any language. He has laid down many useful rules for the pupil, and has pointed out and taken a new and philosophic view of language in general. We shall do no more here than refer the amateur of language to the letter in question, by a serious and attentive perusal of which some idea may be formed of Monsieur Montcalm's new mode of instruction.

VESTRIES EXTRAORDINARY!

TUESDAY, APRIL 13. Notwithstanding the announcement of the Dean on Monday that the Vestry of next day (Easter Tuesday), as well as that of Easter Monday, would be illegal, strange to say, he required the attendance of the parishioners at Tuesday's Vestry also, but for what reason we cannot well imagine—however, the Vestry of Tuesday did assemble, and the Choir was actually taken as this illegal assembly by the Curate of the Dean, the Rev. Mr Sargent.

Upon Mr Sargent's taking the Chair, Mr CLARKE remarked, that as there were no Churchwardens present, there could be no Vestry, as it was essential that at least one Churchwarden should be at the meeting.

This remark created some little confusion, particularly as Mr Pope had gone out of town, and it was understood that Mr Edwards, the other Churchwarden, refused to act.

Mr HOBSON concurred in the view taken by Mr Clarke; they could do nothing without the presence of at least one Churchwarden.

Mr NUGENT would be glad to learn what section of the Act required that a Churchwarden should be present, in order to legalize the Vestry, for in his opinion it was not at all necessary.

Mr HOBSON remarked, that it was necessary that the proceedings should be signed by at least one Churchwarden.

Mr EDWARDS, upon this, appeared and complained that he should be nominated Churchwarden without his consent, or, in fact, without signifying that such was the intention; for he had retired in that office so lately, that it was unkind in the extreme to put him in again, particularly when there were numbers who never were called on.

Mr ED KELLY—I assure you, Mr Edwards, we were told in open Vestry yesterday that you would act, for the Dean was very particular in making the inquiry.

Mr EDWARDS—I pledge myself to you, gentlemen, that such was not the fact, and I trust the parishioners will have some consideration for me.

Mr NUGENT—Indeed, Mr Edwards, you may make your mind perfectly easy—for we have the Dean's word for it, that your appointment on yesterday was illegal, besides that that appointment was not signed in open Vestry, as the law directs.

The Rev. Chairman now read the notice for convening this day's Vestry.

Mr HOBSON—Mr Chairman, as there is an omission of St. Olave's Church in the notice, of course you cannot assess for that Church.

Rev. Mr SARGENT—Yes, I know; and as this notice is not legal, I won't assess any thing to-day.

Mr RICHARD KNOX would be glad to learn from the Rev. Chairman what it was that rendered the notice illegal; the parishioners were entitled to this courtesy.

Rev. Mr SARGENT—I won't tell you, but I'll dissolve the Vestry.

Mr KNOX thought this treating the parishioners exceedingly cavalierly, inasmuch as being brought together by public notice, they should be dismissed at the mere whim of the Rev. Chairman.

The Rev. Chairman was here about to dissolve the Vestry, when

Mr NUGENT rose—He thought the Rev did not empower the Rev. Chairman to dissolve the Vestry. He begged the Rev. Chairman to show him that section of the Act which gave him the power. If, as the Rev. Gentleman said, the notice was merely defective in form, an omission having been made therein, the Vestry was quite competent to entertain all the other items mentioned in the notice; and it was then in the power of any Protestant, who felt aggrieved by the omission alluded to, to appeal from the acts of Vestry, and have those omissions made up at the Quarter Sessions. This was the course that he (Mr Nugent) would recommend as the correct mode of proceeding; and he protested strongly against the despotism of the Dean and the present Rev. Chairman, in dissolving these Vestries, without any legal authority.

Mr EDWARD KELLY, Mr RICHARD KNOX, and several other gentlemen, expressed similar sentiments; and a deep feeling of indignation seemed to pervade the whole assembly.

Rev. Mr SARGENT—Gentlemen, the Vestry is dissolved.

We omitted to mention, in our very hasty report of Monday's proceedings, the sentiments uttered by many gentlemen.

Mr COX's inquiries about the cause of the illegality of the notice, seemed to give great annoyance to the Vestry managers.

Mr NUGENT congratulated the meeting and his fellow citizens—he meant those of them who had been fortunate enough not to pay the taxes of the year just passed—that as this notice was submitted by the Dean, under the opinion of Counsel, to be illegal, the notice for last Easter, according to the opinion of the great Liberator of our country, was ten times more so; and he trusted some among them would be bold enough to pay one penny of illegal taxation—and he believed they would be equally fortunate this year. For his part he felt obliged to the Dean—for, by his clumsy work, he (Mr Nugent) had £1 1/2 in his pocket.

Mr COX complained that several persons were not summoned at all, and this was treating those who paid uncharitably—for his part he paid his tax, and complained that his friend Mr Dowling was not summoned.

Mr DOWLING will be really felt obliged to the Churchwardens for their exceeding kindness towards him—he had not the least objection to it; and he felt himself (said he) still more obliged if they will let me also next year—laughter.

I brought a very nice log of mutton for Easter Sunday out of the tax—roars of laughter.

Mr NUGENT—Mr Dean and gentlemen, take notice—there will be a meeting of the Householders' Club this evening, at Saint Patrick's Rooms.

We must apologize for not giving a report of the very interesting proceedings of the Club on

Monday, but we shall make every exertion to gratify our readers by publishing it on Saturday. There was also a most respectable meeting on Tuesday night, at which a resolution calling on the Secretary to address Mr O'Connell upon the extraordinary circumstances that occurred at our Vestries those two days, was carried with acclamation.

RELIEF BILL—NEWFOUNDLAND.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Market of Cork.

Sir—I have great pleasure in transmitting for insertion in your independent Paper a copy of a communication I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a letter from me, enclosing copies of petitions of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, to both Houses of Parliament, complaining of the advantages of the late Catholic Relief Bill were not extended to them.

It is to me particularly gratifying that the concluding opinion I had formed of the favorableness of the Government to the petitioners of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Newfoundland on all the advantages of the late great measure, has been fully and so happily confirmed; and that the only real objection that ever was raised in that country, is so happily and so speedily disposed of.

It is only an act of justice to the Governor, Sir Thomas Cochrane, and to the Chief Justice, and the other officers of the Colony, for me to say, and I do it from the most intimate knowledge of their private opinions before the passing of the Bill of 1825, that however they might have differed upon the construction of the late Act of Parliament, that they were at all times most anxious to see the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Newfoundland every right and every privilege in their power to enjoy, and I am assured the favourable decision of His Majesty's Government will not induce more sincere gratification to persons than it will to His Excellency the Governor, and the other enlightened and liberal individuals who assist him in the government of the Colony.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. MORRIS.

Waterford, April 12, 1853.

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Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a petition adopted by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, and forwarded to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the name of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at the House of Commons by Mr O'Connell, which I request you will lay before Sir George Murray, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Having the greatest confidence in the favourable disposition of His Majesty's Government to grant all the rights and privileges of the late great measure of justice and consolation to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Newfoundland, I am induced, though not in accordance with my instructions, to wait the reply of His Majesty's Secretary of State, before I could think of placing the petition in the name of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr O'Connell for presentation, confidently anticipating that that reply will do away with the necessity altogether.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

P. MORRIS.

R. W. Hay, Esq. &c. &c.

Waterford, April 12, 1853.

Sir—I have had before me Secretary Sir George Murray's short notice of the petition, including the copy of a petition adopted by the Roman Catholic inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, and forwarded to you for the purpose of being presented to the two Houses of Parliament, proving that the late measure for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects may be extended to the inhabitants of Newfoundland, protesting that I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Patrick Morris, Esq. Waterford.

THE DEW.

We understand that a strong effort will be made to oppose the second reading of Mr Grant's bill for the removal of the Civil Disabilities of the Jews; and that little hope is now entertained of its passing, in its present shape, at least, through any further stage.—Globe.

DUTY ON RUM.

The applications of the Dealers to Ministers, to advance the duty on rum 1s. per gallon, are still continued, and are supported by the landed interest. There has been rather more business in rum this week, and many buyers appeared for Leward points at 1s. 10d. but there are at present few sellers at any price.—London News Price Current of Friday.

THE MACKIN AFFAIR.

Emulation, Mr. J. B. Mackin.

The trials for the murder of a woman took place at the castle of Mackin, on the 13th of July. The trial was conducted by Mr. Justice John Bull, and the jury were sworn by Mr. Justice John Bull. The trial was conducted by Mr. Justice John Bull, and the jury were sworn by Mr. Justice John Bull.

At the conclusion of his trial, there were peculiar circumstances of the case, their counsel felt it their duty to advise their pleading guilty. With some difficulty, they were prevailed upon to adopt the advice they gave, when Mr. Justice John Bull, he had approved of the verdict, and given them to understand that it would be necessary for them to put up with the worst of the law, but that he would strongly recommend them to Government by mercy—that he had no objection that their lives would be spared, and that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant would extend to them the privilege of mercy.

A Down Assizes, Mr. John Ellis, who had had a charge of possession last July, and was then arrested by Messrs. Curry and Henry, Magistrates of Newry, brought an action against them for stretch of authority, and got some startling damages.

Galena, who was tried at the late Assizes of Carrock, in connection with the alleged murder of the Duke of Devonshire, was killed at Drogheda, on July 1st, has been dismissed from the office of Mayor of Drogheda, and is now in the hands of the Government.

HIGH SHERIFFS—OPINION OF COUNSEL.

CASE OF GEORGE RYAN, ESQ.

Mr Ryan has been appointed High Sheriff for the County of Kilkenny, and it has been suggested to him that in the arrangement of the different Jury panels he should observe the legal precaution of having no jurors on his panel unless freeholders or persons in actual possession of landed property, residing in the county, and that any persons not freeholders, or not in possession of landed property (though heirs apparent to large estates), should be on any jury in the County, that it might affect the source of justice, and involve the Sheriff in unpleasant responsibility. Your advice and opinion is, therefore, requested for Mr Ryan's government in the execution of that part of his office of High Sheriff. It is not, however, Mr Ryan's wish to make any particular alterations in the jury panels of the County Kilkenny. His object is, that all such shall be legally and constitutionally formed, without intending the least partiality or offence.

First Query—Upon the grand Jury of the county of Kilkenny, as well, perhaps, as other counties in Ireland, the eldest men and heirs of gentlemen, having large estates in the county, are then six or more without being in possession of any property in the county, save perhaps a voluntary allowance, that changed by deed or settlement on the estates; can any Bill of Indictment or any other act framed by the Grand Jury, be questioned by reason of such members being on it?

Answer—If a Bill of Indictment should be framed by a Grand Jury, out of whom should be taken a freeholder in the county, I should think the person against whom such Bill should be framed, might plead such matter in abatement or challenge of the indictment, but it would not affect the validity of the indictment.

Second Query—Whether persons possessed of landed property for years, though having no freehold in the county, can be put on and what jury panels, and if found and returned for any offence, may be questioned by any person against the Sheriff for placing them on the jury panels?

Answer—I think that persons qualified as to property within the 20s. (Gen. 2), chap. 4, sec. 1, may be put on any Jury Panels for the trial of all cases between party and party; and that no person qualified, if found for non-attendance, could have any objection that the Sheriff had put him on any Jury Panels. Indeed I should think that objection would be maintained against the Sheriff for placing unqualified persons on any Jury Panels, if done so, and without any improper motive.

Third Query—If upon any petty Jury, in County of Kilkenny, or any other County, a freeholder or having a freehold or leasehold property in the County, was sworn, could the verdict of such a Jury be questioned or any arrest of judgment be sustained by reason thereof?—Your general advice and directions on the subject of this case is particularly requested.

Answer—If there be any valid objections to a Juryman for want of sufficient qualification in respect of property, I think that such objection could be taken advantage of by way of challenge of the Juryman before he is sworn; that afterwards the objection would be too late, and that no verdict could, for such objection, be questioned.

14th January, 1853.

ROBERT HOLMES.

The publication of Justice, under 20, Gen. 2, chap. 4, sec. 1, of the Statute in force, of 1834, is now in force, and is to be printed by the Sheriff and Clerk of the Peace for every person residing in his county.

We last week stated that a Board of General Officers had lately been engaged for a considerable time in the investigation of a charge, made by the widow of an officer against a friend of her husband, of having retained and appropriated to his own use various sums of money which he had been entrusted to pay over to an agent in Dublin. We can now state that the officer alluded to was Colonel George Wright, of the Royal Engineers, and the widow was Mrs Fitzroy, widow of Major Fitzroy, of the Royal Artillery; and we have also the satisfaction to add, that the result of the inquiry has been a full and honorable acquittal of the plaintiff officer, as will appear by the following letter:

Lord Palmerston, Secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance, Lord Privy Seal, to Colonel Geo. Wright, of the Royal Engineers.

Office of Ordnance, March 21, 1850.

The Master General of the Ordnance having had before him the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, assembled for the investigation of the charge against you, made by the widow of the late Major Fitzroy, of the Royal Artillery, I have the honor to inform you that the Court of Inquiry has reported that the proceedings against you were not proved, and that you are to be acquitted of the charge against you.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT HOLMES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS!—Permit me to congratulate you on the meeting of Congress, which in the name of the nation is about to discharge the sublime duties of legislation. Ardous and grand is the work of organizing a people which escapes from oppression by means of anarchy and civil war, without being previously prepared to receive the salutary reform to which it aspired. But the examples of history, both in the old and new world—the experience of twenty years of revolutions, have to serve you as many lessons placed in the midst of the obscurity of the future; and I flatter myself that your wisdom will be sufficient to overcome, with fortitude, the passions of some, and the ignorance of the multitude—consulting, as far as possible, the enlightened reason of men of sense, whose respectable opinions are a precious auxiliary in the solution of questions of high political character. Besides, you will also find important counsels to follow in the very nature of our own country, that comprehend the elevated regions of the Andes and the scorching banks of the Orinoko. Examine it in all its extent, and you will learn from it what the Congress has to adopt for its happiness and welfare. Our history will tell you much, and such our necessities; but the cry of our griefs, for want of repose and secure liberty, will yet more persuasive. Happy will be the Congress if it recovers to Colombia the enjoyments of these supreme blessings, for which it will merit the most fervent benedictions. The Congress being convoked to compose the fundamental laws which shall govern the Republic, and to name the high functionaries who shall administer it, it is the duty of the government to lay before you the information possessed by the respective members of the present situation of the State, that you may be able to legislate in a wise and good manner, in the name of the Nation, and in the name of the President of the Council of State, and Ministers, to lay before you its labours during the last eighteen months; if they have not corresponded to the hopes we have formed, they have at least overcome the obstacles which turbulent circumstances of exterior war, and intestine convulsion, opposed to the march of the administration—evils which, thanks to divine Providence, have ceased by the application of clemency and peace. Lord your attention to the origin and progress of those evils. The disturbances which unfortunately occurred in 1828 obliged me to come from Peru, notwithstanding I was resolved not to accept the first constitutional impropriety, for which I had been re-elected during my absence. Called upon with anxiety to reestablish concord, and to avoid civil war, I could not refuse my services to the country from which I had received that new honour and unequivocal proofs of confidence. The national representation began to consider the causes of discord that agitated men's minds, and, convinced that they existed, and that radical measures ought to be adopted, they submitted to the necessity of anticipating the meeting of the grand convention. That body was installed when party spirit was at its height, and dissolved itself without the members who composed it being able to agree upon the reform they meditated.

Seeing the republic menaced by a complete disintegration, I was obliged in such a crisis to sustain it anew; and had it not been that the national opinion had united promptly to deliberate on it

COLOMBIA.

The following important proclamation and message to Congress on its opening have been issued by Bolivar, of whose return to the capital of Colombia accounts have been just received.

PROCLAMATION OF BOLIVAR TO THE COLOMBIANS.

Colombians! To day I cease to rule over you. I have already served you, both as a soldier and a magistrate, twenty years. During this long period we have reconquered the country, liberated three republics, stifled many civil wars, and four times have I returned to the people their omnipotence, by re-assembling, spontaneously, four Constituent Congresses. To your virtues, valour, and patriotism those services were due; to me, the glory of having directed them. The Constituent Congress, which has been to day installed, is charged by Providence to give to the nation the institutions she desires, following the course of circumstances and the nature of things. Fearing that I am considered an obstacle to the seating of this republic upon the true base of its happiness, I, of my own accord, precipitate myself from its chief magistracy, to which your goodness has raised me.

Colombians! I have been the victim of ignominious suspicions; the purity of my principles not being even sufficient to defend me. Those who aspire to the chief command themselves have plotted to tear me from your bosom, attributing to me their own sentiments; making me appear the author of projects which they alone have conceived—representing me, in short, as a pitiful man, a coward, which they have rejected with indignation, and which I have rejected with indignation, and which I have rejected with indignation.

I leave to you, the last addition to a Kingdom once entered my thoughts, although my hands have actually forged such pretensions, to destroy me in your opinion.

Understand yourselves, Colombians! My only anxiety has been to contribute to your liberty, and to the preservation of a republic. After this I have been to blame, I must own to those who have your obligation. Listen not, I beseech you, to vile calumny and foul intrigues, which create discord in all parts. All want yourselves to be deceived by the impostures of my detractors. Be not blinded, Colombians! Assemble and let the Constituent Congress—be it the national wisdom, the legitimate hope of the people, and the best part of opinion of the patriots. Our lives, the happiness of the republic, and the Colombian glory, depend on its sovereign decrees. If by any fatal error you should be induced to abandon it, there is no other safety for the country, and you will plunge yourselves into an ocean of anarchy, leaving crime, blood, and death, as an inheritance to your children.

Fellow Citizens! How long to my last vice upon terminating my political career. In the name of Colombia I request, I beg of you, to remain united—that you become not the assassins of the country, and your own executioners.

Bolivar.

Bogota, Jan. 20th, 1850.

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The national defence—a cause most sacred to perish could have been victorious.

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