

GREAT REPEAL MEETING IN LONDON.

Mr. Carpenter said he seconded the resolution most willingly, for two reasons—first, because he heartily concurred in it—secondly, because of his impatience of the meeting to hear Mr. O'Connell and the other Irish members of parliament present, relieved him from the necessity of saying one word more than that he did most cordially second the resolution.

Mr. O'Connell then advanced to the front of the platform, and heeded with a universal and most enthusiastic burst of applause, the whole and parts standing, cheering, and waving hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes. Mr. O'Connell several times endeavored to obtain a hearing, but his voice was drowned in the tumult of acclamations; at length the cheering having subsided, he said: "This, Sir, is one of the most pleasing, and yet one of the most painful moments of my political life—in which I find myself for the first time standing before so large an auditory comprising so many Englishmen—to be the advocate of the legislative independence of my own country—(loud cheers) I do not exaggerate when I say, that this is the moment—the most interesting and the most awfully important of my whole life. The oligarchy which monopolize to themselves all that is good in this life, and who leave only the dregs and lees for the people, may sneer at me for saying that I am awed by the appearance of the mighty multitude which surrounds me. (Loud cheers) But they do not feel the force of that moral electricity, which, like the electricity of Heaven, is weak and powerless in its minutest particles, exhibits its amazing powers when concentrated only in feeble machinery of man's invention, but when accumulated in one of the clouds of Heaven, it bursts forth in thunder and annihilates the mountains. Such is the force of moral electricity, such is the force of the minds of men combined, and I feel it in all its strength, when I stand before an assembly of the people of England to plead the cause of my country. I am a barrister of many years standing, and now I have Ireland for my client, and never had man a fairer client—(cheers and laughter.) Oh! never had man a more endearing, a more interesting client—(cheers)—or one which ought so much to command the affections of the heart, and the powers of the head. It is true she is not covered with splendid mansions and gorgeous palaces; it is true her manufactures are neither rich nor extensive; it is true that her agriculture is not pushed to English perfection—she does not abound, like your country, in capital and wealth, but yet she has strong claims upon the affections of her children—(cheers.) That country is blessed by God, but she is cursed with pestilence, with which no other country was ever afflicted, by the mismanagement of man. I am the advocate of that country, and I stand before you this evening to argue her right and her duty to insist upon a domestic parliament. (Loud cheers.) I am here to advocate the repeal of the Union; and I shall have to discuss that question before the British Parliament, but I might as well address the deaf adder. (Cheers.) Its members have too much pride and haughtiness—too much of absorbing selfishness, and too much of other qualities, which it is safer to think of than describe. (Cheers and laughter) But I never expected to carry this question until two things take place; the first is unanimity, or something approaching unanimity, in Ireland; and the second is, that the people of England be perfectly informed upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) It is said that I have been continually appealing to the passions of the people in Ireland; why that is one of the many calamities which have befallen upon me. I have often said that I was the best dressed man in the world, but I have been particularly complimented. Since I came to London this last time I have been often scolded, but never until this last visit had I the honour of being scolded by a King. (Pests of laughter.) I most humbly thank His Majesty for the compliment—(Renewed laughter and cheers.) But, however, it is untrue. I have not appealed to the passions of the Irish people—I have appealed to their judgment; and if in doing so their passions have been excited, it has been through the medium of their judgment, and by its dictates, when they saw their rights and liberties taken from them, and when the restoration of them was insultingly refused. (Loud cheers) But at any rate it would be absurd in me to appeal to the passions of the people of England. I can obtain no hold on their minds but by argument; and unless I bring conviction to their understandings, I can hope for no power over them. Indeed if that prejudice had operated in your minds against me and the cause I advocate, I should not now venture to address you. However, I have one pleasant conviction; if my cause is good, no man ever stood before an Imperial Jury—before so just a tribunal—for I stand before one composed of Englishmen. (Loud cheers.) Now, in order to discuss the question we should first understand what it is. Now it naturally divides itself into two parts: the first is whether it be good for England that the Union be repealed; and the second is, whether that repeal be good for Ireland or not. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But there is a third question, which, however, I would call in the language of the house of commons, the previous question. It is just that the Union should be repealed. (Vehement cheering.) In this view of the question, I can confidently address an assembly of Englishmen; for I know that, if I had no other argument than that self-evident justice of our claims, that would be enough to insure your support without my showing you that the repeal of the Union would be beneficial to yourselves. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") In order to arrive at the result, I ask what is meant by the repeal of the Union? The answer which the Press, the hiring of the government, would give you is, that it means the separation of Ireland from England. I deny it; I am ready to prove that it is not. And first I would ask them what good would separation do to Ireland? (Loud cheers.) Will they show that Ireland would have reason to expect an advantage from separation, let them not tell us that we are so absurd as to desire it. But although I deny that we wish for separation, or that separation would benefit us, I can tell them what good the repeal would do. It would make prosperous Ireland a market for manufacturing England. But why should we seek separation from a country so wealthy as England? Is it human nature to cut the acquaintance of rich friends? Which of you would not rather have a wealthy neighbour than a poor one? This is the case of Ireland; there is no motive for separation, the temptations are all the other way—but the

connection should be fair and honorable, of equal with equal, not as serf and master—as tyrant and slave. (Cheers) But still they say that if Ireland had a separate legislature, the effect would be, whether good or bad, to destroy the connection between the two countries—and an exceedingly impudent thing to say so, but perhaps that is the very reason why they say so; perhaps that is the very reason why they selected it, as one of the affirmative parts of the King's speech. I say it is an impudent assertion, because for 628 years Ireland had a separate legislature, and she never dreamed of separation. Is she not now the only dependency which does not enjoy the privilege of a domestic legislature? Newfoundland has a separate parliament, Upper Canada has a separate legislature, so has Halifax, so has Prince Edward's Island, so has Jamaica, and even the settlement of Bombay Bay has a separate legislature. So far from a separate parliament weakening the connection between these countries and England, it was the firmest link that bound them to her; it may be said to be sure, that we Irish are a heterogeneous sort of people, and unlike the rest of the world—that the motive which induces the rest of the world have no effect upon us—their feelings may say this or any thing they like in their impudence—the experiment has been tried for six hundred years in Ireland, and the experiment of a united legislature has very recently been tried between two countries in the north of Europe, who found it as bad as we find it, and who have had the good sense to give it up. Norway and Sweden are now united under the same king, and they have each a separate parliament. (Earnest cries of "hear, hear.") Yes; from the peace of Vienna those two countries were on the worst possible terms with each other, were on the brink of civil war, until Norway insisted upon a domestic legislature, and the people of Sweden, by conceding to the just demand, have rendered the Union indissoluble. (Hear, hear, hear.) Well, then, from Europe let us go to America. (Laughter.) Let us take a hop, step, and a jump across the Atlantic, and suppose ourselves now in America—(Laughter, and a voice in the crowd, "I wish you were.") Well, what do we find here? Why, 22 states, every one of which has a parliament of its own. Well, but year, one of these threatened to separate from the others; because it was most unjustly treated. Her trade had been injured, and she had been taxed for the benefit of the rest; but when she had availed herself of the privilege of her constitution, and was determined to separate from the federal Union, justice was done her. Thus a new link was added to the chain, and additional strength was given to the Union, because it was fortified by justice. But that does not please our aristocracy at all, because it is an illustration of the success of the democratic principle which never had a fair trial until it was tried in America. But there is the fact, the people take care of themselves in America, and are prosperous. That does not please our aristocracy; and what pleases them least of all is, that America has paid off her debts, and that the Americans pay no taxes. (Tremendous cheers from the whole multitude.) There then we have an instance of a united and prosperous nation, perhaps the only united and prosperous nation in the world, which was that one which had the greatest number of separate legislatures. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Oh, would to God that I may live to see the day, and I hope I will see it, when England, and Ireland, and Scotland, will represent America. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Then the working man will not pay two thirds of his income in taxes before he can purchase a morsel of food. (Laughter.) You may laugh; but it has well been said, that in England you are taxed from head to foot, you are taxed on your wife, every morsel of food you eat is taxed in one shape or another. Every cup from which an Englishman drinks is measured by the Excise-man. If the air which he breathes is not taxed, at least the light of Heaven is. When you are sick your medicine is taxed; if you die you are buried in a taxed coffin—the way is taxed even for the prayers which are read over you in the grave; and, after all, you are taxed for the tombstone that is erected for your memory—(Cheers and laughter.) Yes, there is no joke in the matter, dead or alive the Englishman cannot escape the tax-gatherer. This would not be tolerated in America, where there are twenty two separate legislatures. The American would not allow his government to tax him when alive, and if they attempted to tax him when dead his ghost would arise and scare the taxman from his grave. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Thus there is strength, and life, and union in separate legislatures. Still they tell us, that if Ireland had a domestic legislature, she would be separated from Great Britain. But I pass over the vain and empty assertion with scorn. For upwards of six hundred years Ireland had a separate legislature, and yet her connection with England was not broken. In what part of that period was Ireland most prosperous? In the twenty years preceding this accursed Union, when her great, and glorious, and gifted Queen achieved her independence. Long may his name live in the memory of his countrymen, and engraved on the hearts of her sons! (Cheers.) He declared Ireland independent. (Hear, hear.) Now, what was the state of England at that time? Why, she had a King—one George III. (A laugh.)—When he was young, they used to call him the first English King—and when he was old, they used to call him, the good old King, God bless him!—thus they nicknamed him from his cradle to the grave, so that it was no wonder that he was foolish in his early days, and mad all his life after. (Great laughter, and hear.) But at the period to which I have referred, this young English King insisted upon keeping down the Americans, and shearing them close with taxing scissors. But they took the liberty to revolt.—They were assisted by the Dutch, the Spaniards, and the French; and the brave English navy, overpowered by number—for nothing else could make them such—were obliged to flee from the contest, and take shelter beneath their batteries. What did Ireland then? Did she aim at separation—did she deny support? No. In that year Ireland was independent. And what was the first act of her independence?—that every county should furnish 1,000 men, to replenish the exhausted navy. To raise these 32,000 men the Irish Parliament gave eight months, but before these weeks seventeen thousand volunteers were enrolled. (Tremendous cheering.) These men traversed England on foot. (Cheers.) They manned the British fleet. "The interior flag of England was in due time in the battle and the bay,"

and floated triumphant over the ocean. (Great cheering.) Rejuvenated by the accession of his Irish auxiliaries, the brave Rodney pursued the French combined fleet to the West Indies. Need I tell you what he effected with the aid of those seven thousand Irishmen? Why, he took all their ships that were not either sunk or burnt, and that had not before the victory was achieved. England was thus enabled to make a splendid peace almost at the moment when she was trembling for her very existence. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why, because Ireland took part in the battle, and contributed to the victory from the hearts' blood of her children. I will remember that time, though I was only a child, to be sure. (Hear, and a laugh.) It was in that year that I first wrote a paper—it was not upon transitory paper, but one that I then wrote the words—IRISH INDEPENDENCE FOR THE SAKE OF BRITISH SECURITY. These words were engraved upon my heart.—(Loud cheers.) Yes, as I say it freely—I say it proudly I was here in an independent country, and with the help of God, I shall not go into the grave until I say it again an independent country. (Great cheering.) It is true, and I confess it, that I seek repeal with this hope, and with the conviction that the independence of Ireland is the security of England. I trust I have now shown you, that the repeal of the Union would not lead to the separation of the two countries, and now I ask you, what good does England derive from the Union? I admit that the Union does good to Great Britain, and to the bells and chimes about St. James's; such jobs may gain by it, but it brings no profit to the people. Many of the Irish landlords spend their incomes in those places, and those who do not, go and spend them in France; at the same time that this does no good to England, it does great harm to Ireland, from which it wrings the money which these men spend. But you say that the Union causes the Irish to consume a great many of your own manufactures. If that be true, must it not have done so good to England, that she should not have them? And will the people of England allow to be said that they owe their neighbors? By regulations of that kind are worthy of the stock jobbers, but I am prepared to prove even to them, that for the sake of your manufactures, it is better that the people of Ireland should be prosperous than otherwise. Now, I shall tell you one fact which will not keep you three minutes. (Laughter, and hear, hear, hear.)—Your trade with America, before her independence, was one million and a half—at the utmost it was two—but although I consider it an exaggeration, I will admit that it was three millions. Well, then how much do you think it was in the third year of her independence? Why, fifteen millions sterling. Let us take another simple illustration.—Which would a shopkeeper prefer, rich or poor customers? Why, if I went into any shop in the Strand, and, with my Kerry brogue, asked the question, the shopkeeper would knock me down for my silly impudence. (A laugh.) It is the same with nations as with individuals. If Ireland was but allowed to grow prosperous by domestic legislation, you would have in your neighbors, not bog trotting mountaineer invaders, but good and wealthy customers.—England with all her power of steam and machinery could scarcely manufacture her various commodities as quickly as Ireland would send her provisions for the purchase of them. (Cheers.) South America furnished another instance of the advantage of national freedom. The importation of the aboak of her bark, was not more than before a million. In the third year of her independence, even though it had been bought with blood, and distracted by party strife, Mexico alone imported to the amount of six millions. What good would it do the English? It would make a market for their manufactures, at the same time that it would keep at home the swarm of Irish labourers who sought your market, compelled to seek support in your land, and underbid your labouring poor in their anxiety to procure employment. (Hear.) Suppose repeal were granted, a law would soon be passed to enforce the residence of the proprietary, and if they did not consent, means would be compassed to enable them to sell out. The income from the produce of the land would be spent in the land—the demand for labour would rise in the market. Suppose it were announced in Ireland that 100,000 workmen were wanted—how it would change the aspect of things here? Instead of the artisan soliciting employment, the masters would send the bellman round to offer a bonus for workmen. Invidious fires (and abominable crimes as they are, they are still demonstrative of misery), would be at an end. The wretched hordes from Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and Cork, who worked for 6d. or 8d. per day, would no longer intrude on English industry.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Yet these poor creatures should be rather pitied than blamed. They lay in the ditches—they lived almost on nothing—they were the most wretched creatures upon earth, yet the object of their self denial was a high and holy one. It was to keep the cable over the head of the poor woman in misery. It was a paralytic enfolded by the motive. The destitute woman at home, the children wanting bread, prompted the economy, and the feelings of their hearts repaid them for the privation of their appetites.—(Hear, hear, hear.) And oh! whom he met her in the brightness of her tears, and looked into the merry eyes of his half-clothed infants, and embraced the chirping creatures of his love, and heard again the prattling voices, whose remembered echoes made his heart's music in another land, he was not simply repaid for his labour and privation? (Continued cheering.) But it is by the competition of these poor creatures that the agricultural population of England is driven to misery, despair, and crime. Repeal the Union then, and send these poor creatures back to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I think I have now shown you how deep an interest the working classes here have in this question. Why should I address myself to the higher classes, and yet I think I ought. It was well put to you by a gentleman, Mr. Fall, who proposed the last resolution, and who comprised in one sentence, more sense than I ever heard in a whole speech in a place which shall be nameless. (Hear, and a laugh.) Would it not be great presumption in me to go into the parish of Lambeth, and say to the people there, "Here I am, Daniel O'Connell, all the way from Iveragh, in the county of Kerry; and I am come to manage all your affairs for you as of course I must know more about them than you do yourselves." That is the way in which the enemies of repeal speak to the people of Ireland.

Oh, I wish that Ireland had its Parliament again (A voice in the crowd "I wish you had") Mr. O'Connell—"Né fugháir gearrthábháid éirí." (Laughter.) That's Irish, and it means to say, "So would I" or, "The priest is good for nothing without a clerk—Amen." (Great laughter.) Mr. O'Connell then urged upon the meeting the importance of having an honest Irish party in the House of Commons, and went into the history of the Irish representatives since the Union, remarking upon their adherence to every ministry, no matter what its principles. To Pitt, the solitary minister upon whom no woman smiled, and for whom Pitt, upon whom no woman smiled, and for whom no man had friendship) to the Whigs in 1806, and afterwards to the Tories again under Perceval and under Castlereagh, whose one morning revenged the wrongs of Ireland by cutting his own throat. The honourable and learned members subsequently referred to the conduct of the Reform Bill, and to the penalty they had to pay for their honesty.—Four-fifths of the reasoning in that house consisted in abuse of the Irish members. He had said in that house, and had been sneered at as a coward. (Oh! said the honourable gentleman, I have a stain on my coat which I wish I could wipe away!) But if a day should come in which Ireland would have to fight, its calamities might not, perhaps, be so near the front of the ranks as himself. (The whole meeting here rose simultaneously, and the waving of hats, and the tremendous cheering, proceeded on overpowering and indescendible terms.) He challenged loudly as to whether he, during his Parliamentary career, had made any distinction between English and Irish questions. He contended that repeal would detract from the overgrown power of the English oligarchy. He pronounced the present reform to be but the machinery of a future and more effective one, and insisted, that with an independent Parliament in Ireland, a race of rivalry in good government would commence between the two countries, which must end in the increased happiness and freedom of both. The honourable member concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes.

MR. LITTLETON'S TITHE BILL. (FROM THE SPECTATOR, A WHOLE PAPER.) Although a tolerably feasible plan for the final adjustment of the Irish tithe system has been brought forward by that clever man of business, Mr. Secretary Littleton. It is proposed, that after the 1st of November next, a land tax in lieu of tithes shall be collected by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue from all persons now liable to pay tithes. This land tax may be redeemed during a period of five years, by any person having a substantial interest in the estate on which it is levied. Whatever portion of it remains unredeemed at the expiration of the five years, is to be converted into rent charges; which may be brought into the market and be bought and sold like any other securities. The money paid in redemption of the land tax, or the rent charges, is to be placed at the disposal of the National Debt Commissioners, and is to bear interest at the rate of somewhat less than 3 per cent. This money is to be drawn from time to time, and invested in land for the benefit of the tithe-owner; in every £100 of tithe, land worth £80 being given in exchange. When once the land shall have been purchased, and conveyed to the tithe-owner, the Government ceases to have anything to do with it. During the five years which will elapse while the redemption of the land tax is going on, the clergy and other tithe-owners are to receive the amount due to them as at present settled under the late Composition Act, subject to a deduction for the expense of collection, from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue; who will require a warrant stating the sum to be paid, under the seal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Such are the principal features of Mr. Littleton's plan; the object of which is the preservation of tithe property solely, without reference to the future appropriation of it. Mr. Littleton admitted, in the plainest terms, that Parliament had the right to appropriate Church property, by a future legislative act, in any way and for any purpose that might be deemed right. But he truly said, that it was the duty of Parliament to realize that property, which, if it did not belong to the Church, at least belonged to the State. This being the fact, the Irish Members, with Mr. O'Connell at their head, spoke very much beside the purpose when they declaimed about the iniquity of maintaining the Irish Church Establishment, and declared that "appropriation was every thing." The object of the proposed measure is to save something to be appropriated in future—to snatch from the grippe of greedy landlords a national fund, which is fast disappearing, and which, but for some similar enactment, would soon be swallowed up in rent. We have only one additional remark at present to make upon Mr. Littleton's plan. We do not see the great advantage that is to be derived from an investment of the proceeds of the redeemed land tax and rent charges in land. Why not suffer them to remain in the Funds? The legal superfluity of investment, which are to be borne by the tithe-owner, must be very considerable, and ought to be saved if possible. It may be said that land offers a better security than the Funds. But this we doubt. Before affairs in this country had arrived to such a state of revolution that the national faith is no longer kept with the public creditor, the security of land, and especially of Church lands, will be little worth.

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(Continued cheering.) But it is by the competition of these poor creatures that the agricultural population of England is driven to misery, despair, and crime. Repeal the Union then, and send these poor creatures back to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I think I have now shown you how deep an interest the working classes here have in this question. Why should I address myself to the higher classes, and yet I think I ought. It was well put to you by a gentleman, Mr. Fall, who proposed the last resolution, and who comprised in one sentence, more sense than I ever heard in a whole speech in a place which shall be nameless. (Hear, and a laugh.) Would it not be great presumption in me to go into the parish of Lambeth, and say to the people there, "Here I am, Daniel O'Connell, all the way from Iveragh, in the county of Kerry; and I am come to manage all your affairs for you as of course I must know more about them than you do yourselves." That is the way in which the enemies of repeal speak to the people of Ireland.

Oh, I wish that Ireland had its Parliament again (A voice in the crowd "I wish you had") Mr. O'Connell—"Né fugháir gearrthábháid éirí." (Laughter.) That's Irish, and it means to say, "So would I" or, "The priest is good for nothing without a clerk—Amen." (Great laughter.) Mr. O'Connell then urged upon the meeting the importance of having an honest Irish party in the House of Commons, and went into the history of the Irish representatives since the Union, remarking upon their adherence to every ministry, no matter what its principles. To Pitt, the solitary minister upon whom no woman smiled, and for whom Pitt, upon whom no woman smiled, and for whom no man had friendship) to the Whigs in 1806, and afterwards to the Tories again under Perceval and under Castlereagh, whose one morning revenged the wrongs of Ireland by cutting his own throat. The honourable and learned members subsequently referred to the conduct of the Reform Bill, and to the penalty they had to pay for their honesty.—Four-fifths of the reasoning in that house consisted in abuse of the Irish members. He had said in that house, and had been sneered at as a coward. (Oh! said the honourable gentleman, I have a stain on my coat which I wish I could wipe away!) But if a day should come in which Ireland would have to fight, its calamities might not, perhaps, be so near the front of the ranks as himself. (The whole meeting here rose simultaneously, and the waving of hats, and the tremendous cheering, proceeded on overpowering and indescendible terms.) He challenged loudly as to whether he, during his Parliamentary career, had made any distinction between English and Irish questions. He contended that repeal would detract from the overgrown power of the English oligarchy. He pronounced the present reform to be but the machinery of a future and more effective one, and insisted, that with an independent Parliament in Ireland, a race of rivalry in good government would commence between the two countries, which must end in the increased happiness and freedom of both. The honourable member concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes.

MR. LITTLETON'S TITHE BILL. (FROM THE SPECTATOR, A WHOLE PAPER.) Although a tolerably feasible plan for the final adjustment of the Irish tithe system has been brought forward by that clever man of business, Mr. Secretary Littleton. It is proposed, that after the 1st of November next, a land tax in lieu of tithes shall be collected by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue from all persons now liable to pay tithes. This land tax may be redeemed during a period of five years, by any person having a substantial interest in the estate on which it is levied. Whatever portion of it remains unredeemed at the expiration of the five years, is to be converted into rent charges; which may be brought into the market and be bought and sold like any other securities. The money paid in redemption of the land tax, or the rent charges, is to be placed at the disposal of the National Debt Commissioners, and is to bear interest at the rate of somewhat less than 3 per cent. This money is to be drawn from time to time, and invested in land for the benefit of the tithe-owner; in every £100 of tithe, land worth £80 being given in exchange. When once the land shall have been purchased, and conveyed to the tithe-owner, the Government ceases to have anything to do with it. During the five years which will elapse while the redemption of the land tax is going on, the clergy and other tithe-owners are to receive the amount due to them as at present settled under the late Composition Act, subject to a deduction for the expense of collection, from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue; who will require a warrant stating the sum to be paid, under the seal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Such are the principal features of Mr. Littleton's plan; the object of which is the preservation of tithe property solely, without reference to the future appropriation of it. Mr. Littleton admitted, in the plainest terms, that Parliament had the right to appropriate Church property, by a future legislative act, in any way and for any purpose that might be deemed right. But he truly said, that it was the duty of Parliament to realize that property, which, if it did not belong to the Church, at least belonged to the State. This being the fact, the Irish Members, with Mr. O'Connell at their head, spoke very much beside the purpose when they declaimed about the iniquity of maintaining the Irish Church Establishment, and declared that "appropriation was every thing." The object of the proposed measure is to save something to be appropriated in future—to snatch from the grippe of greedy landlords a national fund, which is fast disappearing, and which, but for some similar enactment, would soon be swallowed up in rent. We have only one additional remark at present to make upon Mr. Littleton's plan. We do not see the great advantage that is to be derived from an investment of the proceeds of the redeemed land tax and rent charges in land. Why not suffer them to remain in the Funds? The legal superfluity of investment, which are to be borne by the tithe-owner, must be very considerable, and ought to be saved if possible. It may be said that land offers a better security than the Funds. But this we doubt. Before affairs in this country had arrived to such a state of revolution that the national faith is no longer kept with the public creditor, the security of land, and especially of Church lands, will be little worth.

A BAD SPECULATION.—A rumour having been current, that it was the intention of Government to propose to parliament the imposition of an additional duty on wine, the importers pretty generally paid the duty on the wine in bond. On Friday and Saturday the Custom-house was literally besieged by persons anxious to pay the duty, and large sums were received by the King's officers. Lord Althorp's financial statement, which arrived at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, greatly disappointed the speculators.—Liverpool Advertiser of Monday.

and floated triumphant over the ocean. (Great cheering.) Rejuvenated by the accession of his Irish auxiliaries, the brave Rodney pursued the French combined fleet to the West Indies. Need I tell you what he effected with the aid of those seven thousand Irishmen? Why, he took all their ships that were not either sunk or burnt, and that had not before the victory was achieved. England was thus enabled to make a splendid peace almost at the moment when she was trembling for her very existence. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why, because Ireland took part in the battle, and contributed to the victory from the hearts' blood of her children. I will remember that time, though I was only a child, to be sure. (Hear, and a laugh.) It was in that year that I first wrote a paper—it was not upon transitory paper, but one that I then wrote the words—IRISH INDEPENDENCE FOR THE SAKE OF BRITISH SECURITY. These words were engraved upon my heart.—(Loud cheers.) Yes, as I say it freely—I say it proudly I was here in an independent country, and with the help of God, I shall not go into the grave until I say it again an independent country. (Great cheering.) It is true, and I confess it, that I seek repeal with this hope, and with the conviction that the independence of Ireland is the security of England. I trust I have now shown you, that the repeal of the Union would not lead to the separation of the two countries, and now I ask you, what good does England derive from the Union? I admit that the Union does good to Great Britain, and to the bells and chimes about St. James's; such jobs may gain by it, but it brings no profit to the people. Many of the Irish landlords spend their incomes in those places, and those who do not, go and spend them in France; at the same time that this does no good to England, it does great harm to Ireland, from which it wrings the money which these men spend. 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THE REPEAL.
If we were inclined to shut our eyes to the progress of Repeal in England, we would find it impossible to do so; every thing that is said or sung, whether by pamphlet or periodical, newspaper or magazine, has a reference, immediately or remotely to this subject, which now occupies the brains and quills of some of the first writers of the day. The meeting held at the Exchange Bazaar (a report of which we publish to-day) has excited a great degree of interest in London, and formed the leading article in not a few of the public journals. Some of them, designed with a view of checking the growth of public spirit, or, as one newspaper delicately terms it, "of destroying the chicken in the egg," call loudly for an immediate discussion of the question in the Imperial Legislature, thinking, or pretending to think, that if once defeated, there is no chance for ever set at rest. We, too, would wish to see the question brought to an early issue, not because we anticipate a majority of Repealers in the House of Commons, but because we feel convinced that it is by discussion and agitation that it must finally prove successful. And we come to this conclusion from a short retrospective view of events in this country. Had the croakings of those alarmists been attended to, who two years ago were continually telling us that Repeal and Separation were the same thing, that it would never be thought of a second consideration amongst the English, or even amongst the influential portion of our own countrymen; if these idle suggestions had been attended to, instead of the dictates of a better reason, would the English government, we ask, think us deserving of even its present notice, or would we have the increasing co-operation of the English people on our side? Unquestionably not; and if the agitation of Repeal produced no other effect than that of awakening the apprehensions of our misgoverning rulers, and consequently provoking a spirit of inquiry into our condition, even such a result, trifling as it may appear to be, would in our opinion somewhat compensate for past labours. But let no one imagine that we circumscribe our views exclusively to such an end; repeal may be protracted, but it cannot be stifled; it cannot be borne down by brute force—by Coercion Bills, or by Martial Law; the Whig Ministry have in many ways acknowledged that it has caused their fears—they speak of it as a monster created for the purposes of disaffection, but they shall find it a many headed one, and that there is but one way of stopping its incursions, and that is by concession. Better for themselves and for the country if they make the discovery in time, but sooner or later, we feel convinced that they must make it. We do not reason from improbable or far-fetched premises. From a view of the past we take an anticipation of the future. Let the progress of conviction and the determination of the people advance in an equal proportion with what it has done since the Repeal banner was first "nailed against the mast," and they may rest assured, that in the same length of time Ireland will again be a nation. Hitherto the secret of our wise government lay in their setting party against party, and playing off Catholic against Orangeman; the virtue of their spell has ceased, and they can no longer start the eyes of the Orangemen to their interests by telling them of Catholic ascendancy and such like nonsensical rigmorals. In one of the last numbers of the Evening Mail the threat of Repeal is openly held out to government, and it is evident that that journal only requires to get rid of a few old prejudices, and that awkward feeling which would attach to seeing itself on the same side with its ancient political opponents, to become one of the ablest and warmest advocates of the question. Would that all ranks, forgetting their unnatural antipathies, might set about considering calmly and dispassionately, that which would most conduce to their general welfare; we would then behold them, not wasting time and talent in senseless and fruitless altercation, but joining heart and hand in establishing their own and the national independence!

FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN AMERICA—IMPORTANT.
The following is an extract from a letter written in New York, United States, January 31, and addressed to a gentleman in this city:—
"I attended a meeting in this city of the friends of Ireland, and I was much gratified by the good sense displayed by my countrymen in their exile. The greater portion of the speakers blamed the unnatural Union as the principal cause of driving them to a foreign land, to seek that competency which they could not obtain at home. The result of the meeting was a determination to set on foot a subscription to forward the cause of Repeal—when one of the Aldermen of this city requested he might have the honor of being the first in such a laudable purpose, and he at once put down fifty dollars to make a beginning. It would actually astonish you to see the poor fellows crowding round the chairman, and handing in their two, three, and five dollar bills. The meeting separated by giving three cheers for O'Connell and a repeal of the Union. I understand that subscriptions similar to those commenced here will be extended throughout the entire of the United States."

REDUCTION OF TAXES—INTERVIEW OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WITH LORD ALTHORP.
In consequence of the embarrassments which His Majesty's Ministers have recently experienced by the very unexpected results of several highly important motions, and the necessity of a change in the Government, if those difficulties should not, in future, be provided against, it was desired by the Government to convene a meeting of a great many of those who have hitherto expressed their anxious desire to support them in such a well-regulated economy in the various departments of the State as should be consistent with the proper maintenance of our establishments. In consequence of a circular this morning, about 210 members of the House of Commons met Lord Althorp, who stated to them some of the views taken by himself and his colleagues as to the state of the revenue, and the extent to which, at present, reductions could be effected without detriment to the public services; adding that he meant to adhere to his proposition of taking off the house tax, and his utter inability to spare the window and malt taxes. The Noble Lord, after explaining the intentions of ministers, said, the Government intended to ascertain if they might expect the support of the members present. The gentlemen seemed to be unanimously of opinion that they ought to support the ministers, and after expressing that determination they withdrew.—*Sun of Tuesday.*

A shopkeeper of Dublin, said to have been in the grocery trade, fell overboard the Lidley steamer on way to Liverpool, on Thursday night, and was drowned.
An additional duty is likely to be imposed upon wines and spirits.
It was Sir John Barrington, elder brother of Sir Joseph Barrington, that died in France a few days ago, and not the latter.

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IRISH STOCKS—Feb. 27.
3 per Cent. 96 1/2
4 per Cent. 96 1/2
5 per Cent. 96 1/2
6 per Cent. 96 1/2
7 per Cent. 96 1/2
8 per Cent. 96 1/2
9 per Cent. 96 1/2
10 per Cent. 96 1/2

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