

"Born for the universe, narrow'd his mind. And to party gave up what he meant for mankind;" and also a beacon to future aspirants, that they should carefully avoid anything which may create the impression that an individual has far more need of his party than his party for him.

Who is that little man dancing in and out of the House, scarcely ever sitting a moment? Sir Thomas Freemantle, one of the joint secretaries of the Treasury: his duties require him to be frequently on the move, especially if a division be expected, and the "whip" has to be applied.

Lord Mahon! That's Earl Stanhope's son. Yes, and as like his father, in figure, attitude, and accent (each having a remarkable burr) as if, in the Irish phrase, he had been "spit" out of his mouth. Lord Mahon is a very decent man; one of our literati; and superior to his father, who is the Ferrand of the House of Lords!

Ferrand! Has not that man been traduced? It has been his own fault. He had a very fine chance of making a reputation. His magnificent voice—his extraordinary volubility—the confidence reposed in him by the working classes—and all that, might have given him a capital chance. But his head was turned by the applause he received; and the want of judgment he exhibited in adopting any vague rumour, and propagating any wild exaggeration, got him into so many scrapes, involving honour and veracity, that the more prudent of the party found it necessary that he should be "cut." But Ferrand is very far from being a broken-down man; he has but to avoid his errors of injudiciousness, and he may yet make a respectable stand in the House.

But I have heard trustworthy people say that there was much truth in his accusations against the manufacturers, of making and vending worthless goods, thereby destroying our foreign markets.

Not a doubt of it. But his error was not so much in the matter as in the mode and manner of his accusations. We would all be indignant if our Folletts, our Pollocks, our Sugdens, and our Wildes, in the law, were accused of the practices which Warren has so vividly described in his delineation of the firm of Gammon, Snap & Co. But the existence of the Folletts and the Pollocks does not disprove that of the Gammons and the Snaps.

I should like to see the two rivals, Ferrand and Cobden, together.

Cobden does not thank you for calling him a rival of Ferrand—he flies at higher game. Ferrand is now making his way out of the House—that young man, with a pugilistic air and attitude, and who looks as if he would instantly doff his jacket, should you venture to insult him. Cobden I don't see—oh, yes, that pale faced Manchester-looking man sitting beside Villiers.

What is, and what was Cobden? Don't exactly know. I have been informed that he describes himself as having been born a Sussex chaw-bacon, and I suppose went, or was carried in infancy to Lancashire. At all events, he has risen by industrious energy: his print-works at Chorley are large, and the firm has paid as much as £20,000 a-year in wages.

Cobden would have been nothing, I suppose, but for this anti-corn-law agitation?

No man is anything without circumstances. But Cobden's talent has been developed by the agitation; and considering that he had deficiencies to overcome, and difficulties to encounter, it must be admitted that he has shot upwards into notoriety with extraordinary rapidity. Some say that he is but a man of one idea. It is a mistake; Cobden is really a man of great talent, energy, and tact; though, of course, it has been by means of his one idea at the critical time that he has become, in the compass of a year and a half, a noted public character.

Is he in earnest in his agitation against the corn-laws? Ay, ay; that is the secret of success. Right or wrong, a man must be in earnest.

See, Duncombe and Wakley, the Finsbury Members, are together. Both notable men; neither fools or idiots; each knows a hawk from a hand-saw; and both are racy, piquant speakers. How Tommy Duncombe, with his aristocratic associations, came to be the representative of extreme democratic opinions, is best known to himself. He has not only the reputation of being, but really is, "a very gentlemanly fellow;" and with that reputation, he is not only tolerated, but laughed with, in the utterance of severe things. His cool avowal of the "bribery and corruption" which he had practised at Pontefract and Hertford, and his challenge to all "who were without sin to cast the first stone," were amongst the richest things of last session; quite a new and improved edition of the Dublin basket-woman—"I know I am a rogue and a thief, but, barring all that, I defy you to say black is the white of my eye!" Here is Roebuck too; a clever little wasp, but who acquired decided reputation for temper, in his management of the inquiry into those cases of compromise and bribery which made so much noise—much cry and little wool!

Behold a combination of contrasts—Sibthorp and Muntz—the one with his whiskers and moustachios; his "documents," of which his hands are generally full; and his jewellery, with which he sparkles: the other with a beard like Arou's, trousers like tunnels, and a stick that would fell an ox. There is much shrewdness under the beard of Muntz, and not a little candour too; if he were shaved, and dressed like other men, he might not set the Thames on fire, but he would cease to be an oddity.

That tall man, with the conspicuous aqualine nose, is Lord Ashley, the eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, sonoted for his humane efforts on behalf of the labouring classes; the other, with the spectacles, for he is very near-sighted, is Lord Sandon the eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby, but who, though a very respectable man, will never rival his father; and there are three bald-headed men together—Bernal, who was for a long time Chairman of Committees, and a very able chairman he made; Greene, the member for Lancaster, his successor in the office, a very assiduous man, but who, either from want of experience or tact, or both, does not come up to Bernal as a chairman; and Wallace, the member for Greenock, whose honesty of purpose is frequently interfered with by a blundering style of dogged obstinacy. Beyond them is that clever, gentlemanly, young fellow, Milner Gibson, who labours under the disadvantage of having changed sides, but will "rise" if he takes care of himself; and walking out of the House is very tall Charles Buller, "so witty and so thin," he who went out to Canada with the late Earl of Durham. Contrast with him little Sheil, in whose veins mercury still dances, and who can still scream out an electrical and rhetorical speech, in which the oddity of manner is as remarkable as the style is startling. Not so O'Connell, in whose huge trunk the fire seems gradually burning out; while Sir John Cam Hobhouse seems destined to live on his past reputation. What Macaulay may hereafter be is in the book of fate; he gets remarkably stout, and has the air of an overgrown schoolboy; but Macaulay is a genius, and ought to leave a reputation behind him. Monckton Milnes is not a Macaulay, but he has a very pretty poetical taste—I mean that young man down there, with his black hair combed in one direction, and who, when he speaks, talks as if he had liquorice in his mouth. Oh! mentioning poets and geniuses, there is Lord Francis Egerton—(that tall, unobtrusive man)—as amiable as he is rich, and as sensibly kind in his temper as he is wealthy and great. He is the brother of the whig Duke of Sutherland, but is himself a moderate Tory. You know he translated the "Faust" of Goethe, and, like Pope with Homer, contrived to make his original very pretty, very melodious, besides stripping him of some of his impiety, and some of his indecency. He exchanged his paternal surname of Leveson Gower for that of his maternal kinsman, the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, whose great canal property he inherits.

Who is this rather nice-looking young fellow who has risen to answer some question about Ireland?

Lord Eliot, the son of the Earl St. Germans, and nephew of the late Duke of Sutherland; he is a very amiable and a very worthy fellow. Whether it was luck or sagacity that led Peel to select that young nobleman as the successor of Lord Morpeth to the Irish Secretaryship, he could not have made a better choice. He is amiable, decided, enlightened, and determined. In speaking, he is deficient in force and fulness, arising, probably, from that constitutional and retiring sensitiveness frequently associated with amiability. It, however, rather detracts from his external appearance, as occasionally Peel has to get up to hammer out some of his statements; a circumstance which has led some people to fancy him not quite "up" to the duties of his office. But look here—do you see that man crossing the floor?

Is it that little, square-built, short-necked, and somewhat bull-headed man, who lumps as he walks? The same. It is "the old Commodore," the redoubted Sir Charles Napier.

How men do disappoint one so! Why, the bombardier of St. Jean d'Acre, he who ran over the tops of houses and called to the Turks to "shake a reef out of their trousers," I took to be a very different looking man!

Yet if you observe Sir Charles, you will see that his weather-beaten frame ("hull," I suppose, I should say) exhibits the determined and fearless tar: he carries a light at his figure-head. He has taken the state of the navy under his particular care, and we will shortly hear him, in his broad Scotch, asking "the right honourable bironet" a question about it. His blunt naiveté is exceedingly amusing; and he never fails to raise a roar of laughter when he enlightens the house on such subjects as the inconveniences which a ship may suffer when troubled with "a foul wind."

Beside Napier, I see two other little men talking across the back of the seat which divides them; the one is prin in his appearance, the other smirking.

Ewart and Hawes. William Ewart is a man of elevated taste, of liberal sentiments, and of estimable private character; but you can see from his appearance that there is not even *basso rilievo* in his mental composition; all is smooth and shaven like a levelled green sward. The other man, Hawes, is possessed of ability, and makes rather a good speech, but detracts from his weight in the House by a bustling self-sufficiency, which leads him to intermeddle with too many things. He is a soap manufacturer in Lambeth. But observe this man now "on his legs."

That, I should say, is a "dangerous" fellow! With his dark complexion, the harshly-solemn tones of his voice, and his somewhat appalling manner, one might think that the end of the world was come. Who is he?

Escott, the Duke of Buckingham's own man; and therefore an ultra Tory. He is one of the Members for Winchester. Yet, considering his position in relation to the Duke of Buckingham, for whom I believe he is agent, he has proved himself not only clever, but singularly honest. I do believe that if there were more Escotts in the House of Commons, it would be a great deal better for the country. He looks at subjects for himself, and would not sacrifice his convictions to any party interests whatever. By the way, though his whole aspect shows that he is no professional "joker of jokes," he split a good-humoured thing on the somewhat corpulent body of Mark Phillips, the Member for Manchester, which was as good-humouredly taken as given. It was in Committee on the Railways Regulations Bill, and the subject was the locking the doors of carriages, and how people could best get out of an overturned one. Escott glanced at Mark Phillips' rather portly frame—for he is a somewhat fine specimen of a Manchester man; and Mark repaid the allusion by telling how he was overturned in a stage-coach, and had employed the interval of prostration by proposing to sundry ladies and gentlemen who lay atop of him, that they should "toss up" for the first chance of getting out. Escott, on another occasion, said a very droll thing, though he was quite unconscious of it till startled by the laughter which burst around him. He was alluding to the celebrated cases of compromise and bribery which Roebuck dragged into such temporary notoriety; and went on recounting them all—the member for this, the member for that, and the member for the other; until, getting tired of enumeration, he added, with appalling solemnity,—“and others whom I need not run through.”

Papers by the Hibernia.

THE JEWS IN GERMANY.—The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette* states, that a new Jewish sect has been formed at Leipsic, under the auspices of a Dr. Creiznach, and the *Universal German Gazette* of that city confirms the account with the following remarks:—"Highly interesting is it to inquire into the origin of this sect, which clearly and openly abandons the doctrines of Judaism, without, however, adopting those of Christianity. It will be seen that a long struggle preceded this event, and that political causes had their share of influence. The new Jews, it is well known, have already for a long time neither kept the prescriptions of the Talmud, nor the laws of the Old Testament. Not 500 out of the 6,000 Jewish inhabitants here live according to Jewish laws, and that small number only because they are compelled to do so from personal, not conscientious motives. They even pay men to attend the synagogues, so that there, at least, a sufficient number is present for reading prayers. The best, therefore, the Jews could do is to adopt Christianity in a body. But in doing so, they have to swear to forms of creed in which they have no faith. Let people say or think what they please, but a man who speaks candidly what he thinks, certainly deserves more esteem than he who simulates a creed in which he does not believe. From these motives they formed a separate sect, which obliges the members to have their children christened and educated in the doctrines of Christianity, without the parents becoming Christians themselves. This idea, we think, is the best and most honest, but it nevertheless meets with opposition from people where it was least to be expected. Late measures also, in regard to converted Jews, had great influence upon this step. 'Look,' they would say, 'the Christians do not want us as converted Jews; they do not call us Christians, but they continue to give the former appellation; let us, therefore, much rather remain Christian Jews, such as the Gospels are speaking of.' This is the base upon which the sect is founded, and declarations are now arriving from all quarters in favour of it, as well as against it. The Jews in Austria would adopt this new doctrine *en masse*, but they are afraid it would make their political situation worse. Dr. Creiznach is exactly the man to direct a matter of this kind. He has zeal and energy; and as to classical education and learning, he is probably the first among the German Jews. His literary acquirements are almost as incredible as his extraordinary memory, and with all this he is a thorough patriot, and highly esteemed everywhere. But whether this sect will spread extensively is a great question."

The war of interdicts, which, it was hoped, had ceased by the abandonment, on the part of those so long subjected to them, of the benefits of the Establishment, has been renewed in a more oppressive form than ever. The Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Snizort, whose ministrations have been so signally blessed in the Island of Skye, and who has been denied the accommodation necessary for the erection of a place of worship, has further been interdicted, at the instance of Mr. McLeod, from holding "any meeting, for the purpose of preaching or lecturing," on any part of the extensive district belonging to McLeod in that Island, "including the roads or highways therein."—*Edinburgh Witness*

A great Republican demonstration "in favour of Ireland," took place at Paris on Friday the 14th July, anniversary of the capture of the Bastille. Besides sixty Republican electors of the capital, there were present sundry officers of the National Guard, Magistrates of Paris, and Members of the Institute, together with deputations from the Republicans of Rouen and Orleans. The Deputies of the Extreme Left were invited; and most of them attended, including M. Arago, Carnot, Ledru-Rollin, (now, or formerly, editor of the *Republican Droit*), De Courtais, Legendre, Viellard, Garnier-Pages, &c.; in all above one hundred persons sat down to table. M. Arago was in the chair; but being troubled with a sore throat, M. Legendre spoke for him. The first toast was—"To the 14th July, 1789; To the Triumph of Democracy in France and in Europe; and to our two Revolutions." The next was, "To Ireland and France, the enemy of all op-

pressors." This was given by M. Ledru-Rollin, who warmly advocated the Repeal Rent. He said, "Let a vast subscription be opened; let it be organised over the whole surface of France; let her pour into the Repeal coffers abundant succour, so long as it shall suit the great politician and powerful orator of Ireland to maintain her calm and on the defensive. But let, also, England know, the moment she shall attempt to prevail by violence over so many legitimate rights, that France has been able to supply nations, in their decisive struggles, with tried heads, resolute hearts, and valorous arms; and that the independence of the New World was proclaimed by private citizens and brave volunteers, who had sailed from her harbours at their own expense, long before her Government officially acknowledged it." Among other toasts were, "The Extreme Left," and "The French Canadians, long victims, like the Irish, of English oppression." M. Ledru-Rollin was commissioned to proceed to Ireland, to convey to the Repealers the assurance of the deep interest which "Democratic France" took in the struggle.

The appeal of the celebrated Vidocq against the sentence of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, which condemned him to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance, came on before the Cour Royale on Saturday. After the speech of the Advocate-General, the Court, without even hearing Vidocq's counsel, reversed the sentence. Vidocq was immediately set at liberty, and was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Washington Irving has succeeded to a large fortune, which has been bequeathed to him by one of the Society of Friends, to whom the distinguished American author was personally unknown. Mr. Irving, in consequence, intends immediately to relinquish his appointment as American Minister at Madrid, where his health has suffered materially since his recent residence in that capital.

THE MARRIAGE RULE RESCINDED.—The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, in session at Albany, on Tuesday last, after a protracted discussion, adopted the following preamble and resolution, by a vote of 45 to 21:—"Whereas the rule prohibiting the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister is only found in resolutions passed by the General Synod at its previous sessions, and not found in the constitution of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and whereas a majority of the classes have reported against such rule, therefore, Resolved, That the resolutions which may have been passed by the General Synod, forbidding the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, be, and they hereby are, rescinded."—*New York Observer*.

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The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

JUDGE MARSHALL.—In noticing the proceedings of Judge Marshall, the volunteer Travelling Temperance Lecturer, in this Island, lately, the *Halifax Gazette*—a paper which appears to have vastly improved in every respect under Mr. Thompson's able management—contains the following judicious remarks, in which we most heartily concur:—

A lecture from the Judge extends, it is said, to such a length, sometimes, that many of the audience retire before the conclusion. It is to be regretted that Judge Marshall does not correct this mistake in his practice. His lectures are, generally, deeply interesting and instructive, containing, each one, such a body of warnings and precepts, as to furnish the ground work of a series of lectures, or to suffice of itself to place the whole question, in most of its relations and bearings, before a public;—but circumstances are such, that if orators do not tire, hearers do, and thus much valuable exertion and really interesting matter may be expended in vain, because too much is applied at once. Most who have heard the Judge on this subject, acknowledge his ability, his mass of information, his strong premises and wise deductions, his interesting anecdotes and affectionate appeals,—but he knows not when to stop, and in his zeal to do good he overlays each occasion with matter. If he would take the hint, his usefulness and popularity might be greatly increased, and his zeal be more efficient; he has the fluency, the materials for discourse, the energy which seizes attention,—what is wanted is, that prudent apportioning which would suit the habits and feelings of audiences.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—Judge Savers has, it appears, just commenced a THIRD action for Libel against the Editor of the *Novascotian*. Damages laid at Eleven hundred Pounds.

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE.—On Wednesday last, we received the first Number of the *Eastern Chronicle*, published at Picton, N. S., on the morning of that day. This paper is intended to supply the place of the *Mechanic & Farmer* and the *Presbyterian Banner*, both of which have just made their exit. The publishers of the *Eastern Chronicle*, in their first editorial—a neat, well-written, modest and unpretending article—at the same time that they avow themselves the determined advocates of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, very properly declare their reluctance to excite the smouldering embers of discord—their grand object being, to promote "Peace on earth, and good will among men." While manifesting a becoming firmness in the advocacy of "particular political principles," they wish to exhibit that charity which "thinketh no evil." We wish Messrs. Gildert & Patterson, the publishers, every success in their spirited undertaking.

MILITARY.—On Thursday last, a Silver Medal, provided by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor expressly for the occasion, was presented by His Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief, to Edward Needham, a private in Capt. Lobban's Volunteer Company, he having proved himself, on a fair trial of skill, the best marksman in the Company. In the evening, by invitation of Major Macgowan, the Staff Adjutant, Capt. Lobban's entire Company and a number of Militia Officers and gentlemen, held a *souree* at the P. E. Island Hotel (Pallister's), on, we are happy to state, the temperance principle.

[COMMUNICATED.]

REPEAL MEETINGS—NEW LONDON. On Thursday the 18th inst., a Repeal Meeting was held at New London, at the house of Mr. Charles Doyle. Mr. John Slattery attended, and addressed the meeting with an appropriate and lengthened oration, expatiating upon the fatal effects of the baleful Union, and the miseries inflicted upon the loyal but suffering people of Ireland by centuries of misrule and oppression. Upon motion of Mr. John M'Kenzie, Merchant, Mr. Garrett Dempsey was called to the chair. The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Charles Doyle, seconded by Mr. Daniel Ready—"Whereas it is imperatively incumbent on all Irishmen, and the friends of Ireland, to come forward, at this important crisis, to express their sympathy in favour of Ireland, which has been threatened with all the horrors of a civil war for looking for her just rights, Resolved, That we do appoint Repeal Wardens, to collect contributions for the Repeal Fund, whose duty it shall also be to explain the objects which the advocates of the Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland have in view, and the benefits contemplated to be obtained thereby."

Moved by Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Mr. George Slattery—"That we cannot too loudly express our abhorrence of the conduct of a Minister who threatened Ireland with a civil war, rather than consent to the Repeal of an Act of Parliament, even though the whole Irish Nation should be unanimous in the demand for the restoration of its domestic Legislature."

Moved by Mr. James Chisolm, seconded by Mr. Michael Ready—"That we hereby express the deep sympathy which we feel in the wrongs and misgovernment inflicted on the oppressed people

of Ireland, who are endeavouring, by peaceable and constitutional means to free themselves from the thralldom and misrule of many centuries."

Moved by Mr. Edward Moynagh, seconded by Mr. Martin Murphy—"That we deem the right of Petition to be a right secured to the subjects of this Realm by the law of the Land, and that the people of Ireland have violated no law by their multitudinous but peaceable assemblages to petition the Legislature for the repeal of an obnoxious Statute."

Moved by Mr. Matthew Connick, seconded by Mr. Alex. Finlay, of Bannfshire, Scotland—

"That we consider the agitation of the Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland to be totally unconnected with any church or creed, and that it is the common cause of Catholic, Presbyterian, Protestant and Dissenter, to rally for freedom to their Fatherland."

Moved by Mr. John Deagon, seconded by Mr. John Costello—

"That the conduct of Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in depriving Magistrates of the Commission of the Peace, because they attended peaceable and legal meetings, which were convened to petition the Imperial Parliament for the repeal of an obnoxious Statute, is unconstitutional, and merits the reprobation of every lover of rational freedom, as by this means any despotic administration might crush the expression of public opinion."

Moved by Mr. John Flinn, seconded by Mr. William Evans, of Suffolk England—

"That we hail with joy the exertions of our Presbyterian brethren in Ireland, headed by the patriotic and Reverend James Lowry, to make their native land independent of foreign legislation; and that we consider a populous nation, like Ireland, as well entitled to a domestic Legislature as this small Island."

Moved by Mr. Mark Cady, seconded by Mr. Patrick Moan—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that every congregation should support its own spiritual Pastor, and that the blood-stained system of tythes in Ireland, paid by all sects to the Clergymen of the Established Church, is a grievance, and should be abolished by law, and that Ireland, for this reason—even if there were no other—requires a domestic Legislature, as she can never expect justice in this respect from a British Parliament."

Moved by Mr. John Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Daniel Whelan—

"That by the wisdom, coolness and loyalty which Daniel O'Connell has evinced, in preserving the peace of Ireland, he deserves the admiration and support of every consistent friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world."

Moved by Mr. James MacLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Daniel Burke—

"That we pledge ourselves to use our most strenuous exertions to aid in procuring for Ireland that which we ourselves enjoy—the power of making her own laws, independently of any foreign legislation."

The following persons were appointed Repeal Wardens for the New London district:—Mr. John M'Kenzie, Head Repeal Warden, Treasurer and Secretary; Messrs. Charles Doyle, Martin Murphy, Garret Dempsey, Patrick Fleming.

The address of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island, to Daniel O'Connell, was read by Mr. Slattery to the meeting, put from the chair, and passed by acclamation. The amount of Repeal Rent subscribed by the meeting was announced from the chair, amidst loud cheering, to be Two Pounds sixteen shillings. Mr. Dempsey was voted out of the Chair, and Mr. M'Kenzie called there to, amidst loud acclamations. Three cheers were given for Mr. John M'Kenzie, and the Presbyterian Repealers of P. E. Island. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Garret Dempsey, for his proper conduct in the chair. The meeting was adjourned *sine die*, after giving three cheers successively for Queen Victoria, Daniel O'Connell, and honest Tom Steele, the Head Pacificator of all Ireland. Before the meeting was adjourned, on motion of Mr. John M'Kenzie, seconded by Mr. John Slattery, it was unanimously voted, that the proceedings should be published in the *Colonial Herald*.

ST. PETER'S.

On Friday, the 11th August, a Repeal Meeting was held, pursuant to public advertisement, at the house of Mr. E. Cooke, Head of St. Peter's Bay. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents from early morning till late in the evening, crowds of respectable, well dressed farmers and operatives continued to flock in, until the house was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Slattery addressed the meeting in his usual happy and eloquent strain of oratory for nearly the space of two hours and a half. He gave a succinct but faithful outline of the policy of the English Government towards Ireland from the year 1782—the glorious era of the Volunteers—down to the present time. He concluded by calling on his auditors to give three cheers for Her gracious Majesty the Queen. Three cheers were also given successively for John W. Le Lachur, Esq., Mr. John Mackenzie, of New London; Laurence O'Connor Doyle, Esq., of Halifax; and Mr. Dennis Reddin, Treasurer of the Repealers of this Island.

After the usual Resolutions had been proposed and carried unanimously, the following persons were appointed Repeal Wardens:—Mr. Daniel Hickey, Head Repeal Warden, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Edmond Shea; John Macintosh, Esq.; Messrs. Dugald M'Isaac, Edmond Walsh, Michael Mullalley, Patrick Kelly, Michael Thompson.

BEDEQUE.

On the 9th inst., a Repeal Meeting was held at the House of Mr. E. Delaney, Barrett's Cross Roads, which was numerously attended. The chairman, (Mr. T. Donahoe) upon taking the chair, called for three cheers for Queen Victoria, which was unanimously and enthusiastically responded to by the assembled crowd. Mr. John Slattery addressed the meeting in a long, humorous, and eloquent speech, replete with anecdote and varied information, respecting the political condition of Ireland, down from the period of the declaration of American Independence to the present time. During the delivery of this address he was greeted with frequent and hearty cheers.

The usual Resolutions having been proposed, and passed with the greatest enthusiasm, the following persons were appointed Repeal Wardens:—Mr. Thomas Donahoe, Head Repeal Warden, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. Edward Delaney, John O'Brien, Richard Dunn, Timothy Driscoll, James Hickey, William Hickey, Hugh M'Neill.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Hugh Jeph, of the County of Sussex, England, an intelligent operative, delivered an eloquent harangue, in which he drew a graphic picture of the misery of the working classes in England, and loudly denounced the policy of the broad-taxing Tory Ministry to the oppressed people of Ireland, and concluded by most zealously invoking the blessing of Heaven on the Queen, O'Connell, and all Repealers throughout the world. Mr. Slattery declared that the English operatives were the most ardent, the most enthusiastic Repealers that he had met with during his tour through the different parts of this Island. The address of the Repealers of P. E. Island to O'Connell was read by Mr. Slattery and passed by acclamation. The meeting was then adjourned, *sine die*, after giving three cheers for the Women of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, and Mr. Dennis Reddin, the Treasurer of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island. The amount of Repeal rent was £7 7s. 8d.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; A RESIDENT FREEHOLDER has taken some pains to counteract the odium which he obviously felt my former letter was calculated to bring on some of the good people of King's County, if, in point of fact, my statements relating to the proceedings of its late Grand Jury could not be disproved. "My object," he says, "in writing, is merely to vindicate the Grand Jury from the assertions which have been so unjustly cast upon them, not to discuss the merits of the case." Now, I should take the merits of the case to be, pretty much, the facts of the case, or from such facts alone to be deducible; and how your Correspondent believed, or rather intended that others should believe, he could vindicate his friends the Grand Jury, without some discussion of the facts in question, I am at a loss to say. He thought it best, however, not to wrangle with such "stubborn things," and like a man who would measure the length of its shadow, to obtain the height of a millstone, he would estimate the conduct of the late Grand Jury by what former eyes had done, rather than