

passing of the bill? It surely could not be intended merely to enable the government to sleep upon beds of down. Was the poor peasant to continue to pay his 8*l.* and 11*l.* per acre for potato land? Were the tithes to continue? The right hon. Secretary (Steele) said his brother minister the noble Earl (Dunannon) said that nothing would satisfy the people of Ireland until tithes were diverted from the pockets of supernumerary and unnecessary clergy, and applied to purposes of public benevolence. (Hear.) The present measure would do nothing but irritate the existing error. Without wishing to intimidate the house, he implored them not to give Ireland cause to follow the example of America. The British Parliament spurned the petitions of America, and taunted her messenger—Franklin. Let it not be supposed, however, that he presumed to compare himself with that great man. Franklin was accused at the bar of the House of forging a letter which was genuine as the patriot's heart was true. There were taunts and sneers then, and the philosopher was ignominiously removed from the lobby, but America soon did what he trusted Ireland would never do. Lord Concurry had stated that he had known instances under the Insurrection Act of debtor magistrates transporting their creditors, and of the husband or brother of a female being sent out of the country, in order to afford an opportunity for the gratification of unholily lust. There were facts, his lordship said, which he knew; they did not rest upon hearsay. Were those magistrates to be intrusted with power again? If not—if the act should be impartially executed, if orange lodges should be suppressed, as well as political associations, the government would have all Ireland to a man against them. The bill might produce momentary tranquillity, but it would be a death-like silence, a dreary repose; they would not bury dead ashes, but the living seed of future dissensions; they were sowing the dragon's seed, he said, to the seed that they did not expect to see men. He denoted with indignant scorn the allegation which political agitation was in the slightest degree connected with praedial agitation. It was a matter of history that wherever political agitation commenced, praedial agitation followed. It would be proved to demonstration by the following table which showed the decrease of crime from the commencement of the Emancipation agitation, up to its consummation.

[Here he read the table, which fully confirmed his view.]

Was there not a law to put down title meetings, a law to suppress associations, a law to punish conspiracy, a law to punish a man for inciting to outrage and disorder, under pretence of recommending peace? He had been tried in Dublin by a packed jury; and a packed jury could be found again, for he had enemies enough in Dublin. If we were guilty, let him and his highness be the condition of Ireland? The people were suffering the greatest grievances; they were starving in one of the richest countries on the face of the earth; the magistrates were grinding and tyrannical, the juries were packed, the corporations narrow as a rivulet; every thing in their power for the enemies of the people, but nothing for the people themselves. These grievances had been increased by the landlord's law. That House had passed five acts increasing the power of the Landlord over the tenant, who might now be turned out of his farm for 7*s.* 6*d.* more than formerly; they had passed two acts to remove him. That was the state of Ireland, and he defied any man to show that he had stated any grievance that did not exist, or exaggerated any existing one. Lord Althorp had mentioned in thirteen months thirteen murders, which Mr. Stanley had swollen into 104 by adding attempts to kill. 1,500 crimes had been mentioned as the result of three months' returns; but in 1822, 7,390 crimes had been committed; and even in the late year, in England, the crimes committed and punished as great offences, were 2,000. There were no returns of crimes committed in Ireland, and every court martial would require better evidence than the House had to decide on. The rt. hon. secretary opposite had been pleased to assail Mr. Steele, & had read a passage from that gentleman's speech, in which he (Mr. O'Connell) admitted there was a good deal of ribaldry, sufficient to justify the government to put him on his trial. That trial

he must abide; and if they had thought he had used any expressions derogatory to the allegiance he owed his Sovereign, let them convict him; but if they believed he used those words to obtain the confidence of the people, whereby he might be enabled to promote peace—that was Mr. Steele's only defence; but if his jury should be of the same opinion as his own gentlemen, in that House, he would, of course, be convicted. Now to a personal charge upon himself. The right hon. Secretary had read to the House a letter, in which he (Mr. O'Connell) stated that the member for Athlone had voted against Ireland, and he appealed to the people to know whether they approved of his conduct. He also made use of similar language with respect to the members for Limerick, and the right hon. Secretary said that he was wrong in having done so. He, on the contrary, asserted that he had only exercised his perfectly constitutional right. The right hon. Secretary said that he had no right to appeal to constituents of hon. members. He contended that he had a right to appeal to the public against any vote of that House. That was a constitutional principle. He had no right to impute motives, but as one of the people he had a right to complain of any vote that might be passed. (Hear.) There had already been an attempt made by that House, to suppress the publication of the votes. [Loud cries of "No!"] They were the servants of the people, not the representatives of any particular place, but of the United Kingdom. They were accountable to their constituents, and he claimed the right of stating the mischief which he thought would ensue from the conduct of any member, provided he abstained from imputing dishonest motives to him. He again denied the necessity of suppressing political agitation, he utterly denied its connexion with praedial agitation, and the latter, he asserted, did not call for such a bill as this. If it passed, would the House of Lords be to reform a bill which, however, had no good, no practical immediate good in the abolition of church cess. They did not intend to distribute the church among the poor. What, then, was to become of the poor? They could give nothing else but that; they had no other remedy to offer, and that they refused. He alone offered them hope—the hope of domestic legislation. ("Oh, oh.") They might think that a delusive hope. Let them prove it to be so, by showing that they were ready to offer to the people, and to turn away the look of kindness—they left all the grievances of the people unredressed—for bread they gave a stone, and they established among them a most despotic authority, acting upon the principle that a government to be loved must first be feared. [Loud and continued cries of "Hear."] Could the House entrust unlimited power to statesmen who could allow their political conduct to be warped by the most miserable passions to be indulged? After all the suffering and the wrongs of the Irish people, that House was now kind enough to give them that bill, by which trial by jury was abolished, courts martial substituted for the ordinary legal tribunals, individual liberty annihilated, the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and accused persons put on the necessity of proving their innocence. That was the act they gave the Irish people, and at the same time talked of putting down the agitation of the repeal of the union. That never could be put down until justice was done to Ireland. The present generation might be destroyed; their posterity measures might sweep away the existing population, but the indignant soul of Ireland they could not annihilate.

## LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office,  
Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward  
Island, June 1st, 1833.

**I N P U R S U A N C E** of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eleventh year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act for raising a Fund, by an Assessment on land, for erecting a Government House and other Public Buildings within this Island."—I do hereby Publicly notify the Owners or Proprietors of Lands within this Island, for which the annual Assessment charged thereon by the said Act, of Two Shillings lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres contained in the several Townships thereof; and in the several Islands belonging thereto; and the sum of Two Shillings for every Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot, and Water Lot granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlotte-Town—and the sum of One Shilling and Four-pence for every Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot in the Towns and Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown, is payable—that unless the Assessment for the current year shall be paid in to my hands, or into the hands of my Deputies, on or before the first day of Hilary Term next, which will be on the Seventh day of January, 1834, Proclamation will be made in open Court on the last day of the said Term, of all such Lands as shall then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act, and of the Act intitled "An Act to explain and amend an Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of the late King, for raising a Fund by an Assessment on Land."

T. H. HAVILAND, Treasurer.

**THE WELLINGTON HOTEL**  
TO LET.

**H I S** Establishment has been long known as the first public House, and best adapted for the accommodation of Travellers of any in the Island. The present occupier is desirous of leaving the Premises, in consequence of the House (as a Public Establishment,) requiring more care and attention, in order to secure that patronage its owner for a long succession of years enjoyed, than he can possibly devote to its management. The House is roomy, and indeed so well known by the Inhabitants in this place, and those persons in the habit of visiting it, as to need little or no comment. The Building was thoroughly cleansed and painted, interior and exterior, twelve months ago, at the expense of the present occupant. The is, also, attached to the Premises, a large Garden, well stocked with a variety of Fruit Trees. Terms and other particulars made known on application on the premises. A large portion of Bedding and Furniture is let with the Premises.

Charlotte-Town, June 1, 1833.