

IRELAND.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—At the time when the agitation for this object seems seriously to have commenced, it may not be amiss to recall a few of the events which distinguished the twenty years prior to the Act of Union:—

In March, 1783, a grand armed convention assembled in Dublin; they prepared a bill for Parliamentary Reform: it was read before them, committed, engrossed, and passed with all the usual parliamentary forms. After which the bill was forwarded to the House of Commons, and given in by some members of the armed convention, accoutred in their military uniform. The House of Commons, however, had the spirit indignantly to reject a measure thus presented to them on the point of the bayonet.

In March, 1794, an armed mob broke into the House of Commons, in consequence of the rejection of a Bill; and James Napper Tandy, a bankrupt shopkeeper, at the head of the "Aggregates," engaged and took on himself to overawe Parliament and the Government, and to regulate the police of the metropolis. In fact, armed associations controlled every act of the legislature. Non-importation of British produce was resolved on; the houses and persons of shopkeepers, who were suspected of not favouring the non-importation act, were furiously assailed whenever it was possible, the patriots, in highly obnoxious instances, proceeding to tar and feather the popular delinquent. No loyal gentleman could venture to remain in his countryhouse, unless protected by a military guard; the magistrates of the kingdom were daily threatened; jurors perjured themselves, rather than be murdered; assassins were acquitted; crown witnesses slain; and the rebel wore his green or yellow badge in triumph.

In 1793, the House of Commons was set on fire while the members were sitting, and amidst the shouts of an immense and ferocious multitude; the representatives had just time to escape, when the vast dome became enveloped in flames, and falling in, crushed everything beneath it. The infernal deed was caused by a chemical preparation, which lit before its intended time; but so little did its projectors fear discovery, that a few days before the conflagration, a placard was posted under the proclamation for the apprehension of James Napper Tandy, then affixed to the gate of the House of Lords, which placard ran as follows:—"The members of a certain great house, not far from the College, are hereby cautioned how they persecute to ruin a virtuous citizen, for defending his character, and asserting the liberties of Ireland; if they do not, let them beware of the avl of the cobbler of Messina!" In fine, associations became terribly frequent, and, as a writer of the day says, every principle of humanity and morality was sapped by the insidious speeches, proclamations, and publications of pretended patriots or dangerous enthusiasts; plans of general insurrection were drawn up; military organization was effected; negotiations for foreign assistance in men and money arranged; the separation of Ireland from England openly avowed; and the establishment of a republic, under the protection of France and America, unhesitatingly acknowledged.

No concession, no kindness, could produce tranquillity. In 1795, the poor were relieved from the hearth-money tax; a Roman Catholic college was founded at Maynooth, and a satisfactory mode of issuing money from the Treasury adopted. Catholic emancipation was brought forward in the Irish House of Commons, and out of 300 voices, but nineteen supported it. The measure, however, produced no excitement in the public mind; the system of military organization throughout the country was of far greater importance; and such was the profound secrecy with which it was conducted, that not a single Orange Lodge was established in Wexford within one month previous to the dreadful massacres in that county, when 160 Protestants were savagely butchered, in cold blood, in the streets, and when five clergymen (two of them above eighty years of age) were massacred in as ignominious and painful a manner as it was possible to invent.

In 1795, the communications with the French Directory were assiduously carried on, and in 1796, the military organization of Ulster was reported as complete.

In 1797, plans of general insurrection were drawn up, and the negotiations for foreign assistance arranged. In a memoir presented to the French Minister at Hamburg, in June, 1797, by a convention of the United Irishmen, it was stated, that the "counties of Louth, Armagh, Westmeath, King's County, and Dublin, were the best organized, and that the Catholic priests had ceased to be alarmed at the calumnies propagated respecting French irreligion; that the priests were all well-affected to the cause, and with discrete zeal propagated the system of the United Irishmen." Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in a despatch written by himself, stated the number of armed men in Ulster, Leinster, and Munster, to be 279,896, but that the treasure in hand was only £1,485. To aid these internal traitors, the French Directory despatched, in 1797, an immense armament for the separation of Ireland from England, and the creation of an Hibernian republic in an indivisible alliance with France. But Ireland and England were saved by the beneficent interposition of Providence (as in the case of the Spanish Armada), which in its mercy scattered over the ocean twenty-five Gallic ships of the line, fifteen large frigates, many brigs and sloops of war, and transports for 25,000 men!

On the night of the 23d of May, 1798, the signal for rebellion was given, to commence simultaneously for all Leinster. We willingly draw a veil over that terrible period, and desire not to detail atrocities which are a disgrace to human nature, and which the bigotry of religion contributed so materially to engender. After a terrible expenditure of blood and treasure,* the rebellion of 1798 was quelled; and men of reason, who loved their country, saw that, after the fifty-third rebellion of hatred to England, by a party who sought separation at every hazard, the only chance left for the peace, freedom and prosperity of Ireland, was a legislative union with Great Britain; the project of 1782 was therefore revived, more particularly as the dispute between the two Parliaments on the powers with which the Regent should be invested, demonstrated that there was no security to prevent disagreement of opinion on ulterior constitutional questions.

And to this barbarous and savage condition would Ireland return in three months after the Repeal of the Union was procured.

THE WESTERN ISLES OF SCOTLAND.

(From Hobbitt's Visits to Remarkable Places.)

What a sweet voyage is that up the sound of Mull! The clear, leaping waters—the wild, dreamy mountain-lands all around you! Every object which successively catches your eye brings some poetical associations. There is the Castle of Durat

* The property destroyed was valued at nearly one million sterling; the loss of life on the side of the crown was 20,000, and that of the rebels was 50,000.

—there is "Ardtornish Hall"—there the stern fortress of Aros; and, lastly, on your right, lies Morven itself, the land of Ossian, with its blue, misty hills—its rugged, wave-bathed coast—and its clear streams that come hurrying and shining in the sun! Another night at Tobermory, and then round the north headland of Mull forth into the rough Atlantic. All before you and to the right, Elg, and Call, and Rum, and, in the dim horizon, the far mountains of Skye. The course now, however, was southward, past the clustered Islands of Treshbanish, with Gometra, Colonsay, and Mull on your left; and Staffa, rising like an isolated crag from the wave, before you. I never visited any part of Great Britain which more completely met my anticipated ideas than this. The sea was rough; and wild-fowl were flying, scudding, and diving on all hands, and wherever the eye turned were craggy islands, mountains of dark heath or bare splintered stone, and green solitary slopes, where scarcely a tree or a hut was to be discovered: but now and then black cattle might be descried grazing, or flocks of sheep dotted the hill sides. Far as we could look were naked rocks rising from the sea, that were worn almost into roundness, or scooped into hollows, by the eternal action of the stormy waters. Some of them stood in huge arches, like temples of some shaggy sea-god, or haunts of sea-fowl—daylight and the waves passed freely through them. Everywhere were waves leaping in snowy foam against the craggy shores. It was a stern wilderness of chafing billows and of resisting stone. The rocks were principally of darkened granite, and were cracked across, as if by the action of fire or frost. Every thing spake to us of the wild tempests that so frequently rage through these seas. But Staffa rose momentarily in its majesty before us! After all the descriptions we had read, and the views we had seen, of this singular little island, we were struck with delightful astonishment at its aspect. It is, in fact, one great mass of basaltic columns, bearing on their head another huge mass of black stone here and there covered with green turf. We sailed past the different caves—The Boat Cave and the Cormorant Cave, which are themselves very wonderful; but it was Fingal's Cave that struck us with admiration and awe. To see this magnificent cavern, with its clustered columns on each side, and pointed arch, with the black precipices above it, and the sea raging at its base and dashing amid its gloomy interior, was worth all the voyage. There are no words that can express the sensation it creates.

We were taken in the boats on shore at the north point, and landed amid the wilderness of basaltic columns thrown into almost all forms and directions. Some were broken; and lay in heaps in the clear green water. Others were piled up erect and abrupt; some were twisted up into tortuous pyramids at a little distance from the shore itself; and through the passage which they left, the sea came rushing—all foam, and with the most tremendous roar. Others were bent like so many leaden pipes, and turned their broken extremities toward us. We advanced along a sort of Giant's Causeway, the pavement of which was the heads of basaltic columns, all fitting together in the most beautiful symmetry; and, turning round the precipice to our right hand, found ourselves at the entrance of the great cave. The sea was too stormy to allow us to enter it, as is often done in boats; we had therefore to clamber along one of its sides where a row of columns is broken off, at some distance above the waves, and presents an accessible, but certainly very formidable causeway by which you may reach the far end. I do not believe that any stranger, if he were there alone would dare to pass along that slippery causeway, and penetrate to the obscure end of the cave; but numbers animate one another to any thing. We clambered along this causeway or corridor, now ascending and now descending, as the broken columns required, and soon stood upwards of seventy of us—ranged along its side, from one end to the other. Let it be remembered, that this splendid sea-cave is 42 feet wide at the entrance; 66 feet high from the water, and runs into the rock 227 feet. Let it be imagined, that at eight or ten feet below us it was paved with the sea, which came rushing and foaming along it, and dashing up against the solid rock at its termination; while the light thrown from the flickering billows quivered in its arched roof above us, and the whole place was filled with the solemn sound of the ocean; and, if any one can imagine to himself any situation more sublime, I should like to know what that is. The roof is composed of the lower ends of basaltic columns, which have yet been so cut away by nature as to give it the aspect of the roof of some gigantic cathedral aisle; and linches of gold and crimson have gilded and coloured it in the richest manner. It was difficult to forget, as we stood there, that if any one slipped he would disappear for ever; for the billows in their ebb would sweep him out to the open sea, as it were, in a moment. Yet the excitement of the whole group was too evident to rest any seriousness on such a thought. Some one suddenly fired a gun in the place, and the concussion and reverberated thunders were astounding. When the first effect was gone off, a general peal of laughter rung through the cave, and then nearly the whole company began to sing "the Sea! the Sea!" The captain found it a difficult matter to get his company out of this strange chantry—where they and the wind and waves seemed all going mad together—to embark them again for Iona. Venerable Iona—how different! and with what different feelings approached. As we drew near, we saw a low black shore, backed by naked hills, and at their feet a row of miserable Highland huts; and, at separate intervals, the ruins of the monastery and Church of Ronald, the Church of St. Oran and its burying ground, and lastly its cathedral.

GENOA.—The approach to Genoa from the sea is most magnificent. Well may they call her Genoa the Superb. At the bottom of her noble gulf, and the foot of her amphitheatre of barren snowy mountains, she rises from the water in a white crescent of houses, churches, and palaces, built on the slope of hills covered with groves of the dark green orange and pale olive. The interior of the town is no less striking and picturesque, than the distant view is imposing. Genoa is utterly unlike any town in France or England. On landing there, I found myself transported at once into a new world. The streets are so narrow, that the projecting eaves of the houses almost meet over head and shut out sun and rain. Instead of carts and carriages, we meet long lines of mules, driven by wild, half-civilized peasants. The shops are mere dens or caverns in the wall, without windows, open to the street, and shut in at night with folding doors. The palaces are splendid beyond description, and so numerous, that in some streets every house is a palace. No set of men were ever lodged so magnificently as these merchant nobles of Genoa, with their spacious marble staircases, and inner courts adorned with statues and fountains, and built round with lofty colonnades, and row above row of marble pillars. Nor does the interior of these splendid mansions

believe their external magnificence. The merchants and great families of Genoa are still wealthy, and take a pride in keeping up their palaces. I saw several of the first palaces, and was astonished at the richness, the splendour, and solid substantial luxury with which they were fitted up. Walls hung with pictures of the first masters, ceilings painted in fresco, floors inlaid with polished marble or covered with the richest Turkey carpets, mirrors, vases and other objects of elegant and expensive luxury, meet the eye on every side. I am told there is nothing in Italy to vie with the luxury and magnificence of the nobles of Genoa. As a contrast, however, to all this splendour, the streets swarm with beggars, the dwellings of the lower orders are dark, filthy, and miserable in the last degree, and there is a total want of the comfort, cleanliness and respectability, which we are accustomed to see in civilized countries, such as France and England. The town I am told is rich and its commerce thriving: there are plenty of vessels in the harbour, and since its union with Sardinia, it has become a great depot for the import of foreign goods and manufactures. It has also a considerable silk manufacture, and yet with all these advantages, it is over-run with pauperism. Eighteen hundred destitute persons are supported in one workhouse alone, the Albergo del Poveri. Charitable institutions innumerable exist, and out-door relief is given to a great extent, and yet the streets swarm with beggars and objects in the last state of misery and disease.—*Lond. Chron.*

THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

By a Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, of Tuesday last, the Legislature of this Colony is summoned for the dispatch of business, on Tuesday, the 26th January.

We have had no Mail since the one which arrived here on the 13th inst., the quantity of drift ice in the strait, and the stormy state of the weather, being such as to prevent any communication with the main land. On Wednesday last, two mails from hence were at Cape Traverse, with which the carriers were unable to cross, and it is not at all improbable that they are there still. On Tuesday, an attempt was made to cross, but after proceeding about half way, the carriers were forced to return.

THE SEASON.—We stated in our last, that the harbour was then free from ice, and the navigation unobstructed. The navigation is now, however, effectually closed for the season. On Saturday last it began to freeze in right earnest; in the course of the night the harbour was frozen across, and so intense was the frost, that on the following day (Sunday), foot passengers were enabled to cross the harbour on the ice, opposite the Queen's Wharf, with safety. On Wednesday, there was an easterly snow-storm, during which it fell about four or five inches on a level, and it has continued to fall, at intervals, every day since—so that the winter travelling, which had been temporarily suspended, has been resumed, and the enlivening sound of the sleigh-bells is again heard in our streets. It is not yet considered safe for horses to cross the harbour on the ice.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee of the Charlotetown Temperance Society having obtained free permission to make use of the Court House for the purpose, give notice that a general meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held in it on Tuesday the 12th January, 1841, at 6 o'clock, p. m., to devise means for giving a more popular and general character to Temperance operations throughout the Island, and they earnestly invite the attendance and co-operation of all friendly to the objects proposed, both in Town and Country. Though the Committee of the Charlotetown Temperance Society do not intend to dictate the course which shall be pursued in the management of the meeting, nor assume any right which may not be held by any who may be present on the occasion—they would respectfully call the attention of the Temperance public and others, to the following topics, which they think may very properly furnish subjects of discussion at the meeting—that those who feel an interest in the matter may revolve them in their minds, and be prepared to give a matured opinion upon them:—

1. The resuscitation of Societies that, through neglect or otherwise, have been allowed to cease their operations, and the forming of new Societies.
 2. The employment of a travelling Agent or Agents to carry out this object.
 3. The adoption of the total abstinence principle in all Temperance Associations.
 4. The petitioning of the Legislature; and the specific measures they shall be solicited to adopt.
 5. The providing of a fund for the dissemination of Temperance intelligence.
- The discussion of these topics in a grave and proper manner they think might essentially subvert the interests of the cause; and should all agree to act simultaneously and harmoniously in reference to them, much good might naturally be expected to accrue.

We have received the following communication from Princetown Royalty. Neither the time nor place of the meeting is stated; the letter of our correspondent which accompanied it is dated the 15th instant:—

At a meeting of sundry of the inhabitants of Princetown Royalty and Township Eighteen, Mr. Crafer in the Chair, those assembled having for some time had under consideration the statement published in the *Colonial Herald* as to the determination of the British Ministry to recommend the imposition of a penal tax "on wilderness land in this Island, in consequence of the proprietors not having offered any equitable arrangement to the tenantry since the rejection by the latter of the offer made through Mr. Young"—It was

1. Resolved, unanimously, That the meeting is sincerely rejoiced to find that it is at length admitted by the Colonial Minister that we really labour under grievances, and that he feels himself called upon to recommend measures for the redress of same: In regard to the remedying these by the imposition of a tax on wilderness land—this idea seems to have made its first appearance in the Resolutions of the majority of the House of Assembly in 1835, to have been adopted by Lord Glenelg in 1836, and they recommended, and with the case of Upper Canada, which was forced into a parallel, to have been subsequently further pressed on the notice of the Earl of Durham, with the double view of continuing our grievances by adopting an illusory remedy, and at the same time of the additional revenue affording some additional pickings, and that hence this plan became fashionable as a second best, the best last or first best, bring things as they are, that is, the tenants' noses to the grindstone, and if the rascals try to better themselves in the Courts of Law, that they shall find they have leaped out of the fryingpan into the fire. Nevertheless, in order to convince any who may not have thoroughly considered the matter, the meeting submits that supposing the measure of a penal tax carried into effect to the highest extent contemplated by the Earl of Durham—ten shillings per year on every hundred acres of wilderness land—then a claimant of a Township, of which 5,000 acres are leased under the rent commonly demanded, would, from that portion, have a rental of £250, and the tax he would have to pay on the remaining 15,000 would only be £75, such individual would naturally reason thus: "If I choose to let 2,500 acres at 6d. per acre, that will free me of the tax; I shall still have £250 of clear rent, and may lease the remaining 12,500 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre, as fast as I can find men so circumstanced that they must take land of me, or some one of my brother proprietors, must promise more than one half of them can perform, or must crawl out of the country."

The meeting further submit, that such tax might, in some instances, lead a few of the proprietary claimants to sell or lease part of their wilderness land on terms

somewhat less exorbitant than they have been in the habit of exacting, but in most instances would fail even of that effect, would tend still further to diminish the small amount of money circulating amongst the agricultural portion of the community, and would leave entirely unrelieved, and without any hope of relief, those who are now paying rent, that is by far the greater number of householders in the Colony—therefore

2. Resolved, That the proposed remedy of a penal tax on wilderness land will be no real remedy for the principal grievances afflicting the Colony.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Legislative Council are ill entitled to the praise of the community at large for their proceedings during the last session generally, and particularly in their opposition to measures calculated for the public good; and would here express entire dissent with regard to their services being more essentially friendly to the public cause than the lower House. As proof of these sentiments express entire approbation of the conduct of the majority of the latter body, inasmuch as they fearlessly and resolutely endeavoured to carry out every liberal and wholesome measure tending to serve the country.

4. Resolved, That these observations and resolutions be transmitted to the *Colonial Herald*, with a view of inducing the other portions of this District, and all the districts in the Island, to express their sentiments, so that our Representatives may, before the meeting of the Legislature, be made aware of the opinions of their constituents on this important subject.

To the Electors of the Third District of Queen's County:

Gentlemen—You will perceive by the last *Gazette* that your representative, the Hon. Charles Young, has been appointed to a seat in a higher House than that in which you placed him; on which circumstance, I beg to congratulate not only him, but also you and the whole Island. You will also perceive his motives for accepting that seat, and his vindication of his political career during the short period he had the honour to represent you. When you weigh all these in your minds, then ask yourselves what is the root of this appointment? Reform in Colonial Government. This alone is the root. Mr. Young, no doubt, would have accomplished all that might lay in his power for your amelioration, if left in the lower house, but, be convinced, he can do still more, for a redress of your grievances, in the Council. It may be said that he will have none to support him, in advocating your rights in the Council; but I say he will, and many; for when the equity of your claims shall be represented in their true colours, by your personal representative, the force of truth, and a conviction of justice, will cause him to have followers and supporters in the Council. He will then achieve his noble designs for the redress of a deserving people.

Now, that you are once more to provide a person to take the place of Mr. Young in the House, and as reform has just begun to dawn in this Island, let your energies be on the alert, in selecting a person who shall be able to render as faithful an account of his stewardship as your former worthy representative has done, and one who shall be able to discomfit the heretofore predominant party in all their designs. If you should send another as worthy as the last, he too may have the honour to be called to a higher power, for who knows but this one glow of liberty may extend its benign fruits to a far greater extent than we can anticipate. Use your best exertions now, in the time of trial, and no doubt you will be as victorious in the coming Election as you were in the last, and I only hope, as successful in the end.

Believe me to be,
with great respect, yours,
THEOPHRASTUS.
Dec. 22, 1840.

Birth,
On Saturday morning last, the lady of the Rev. James Waddell, of a daughter.

Secretary's Office, Dec. 19th, 1840.
The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased provisionally to appoint CHARLES YOUNG, Esq., to a seat in the Legislative Council, in the room of Samuel Green, Esq.

To the CONSTITUENTS of The THIRD ELECTORAL DISTRICT of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,
BY to-day's *Gazette* you will perceive that the knot which so hastily united us together in one common interest as Electors and Representative, is now as hastily, and to me most unexpectedly, unloosed, by my appointment to the Legislative Council of this, my adopted Country. You may ask, what are my reasons for resigning my seat in the House, where you had so handsomely, and almost unanimously placed me, and for accepting that appointment, which may raise me beyond the power of the suffrages of the People? I think it is but natural that you should make this inquiry, and it is nothing more than your right, for me, to unfold to you my reasons, and which, I trust may be satisfactory to you, my Friends and Supporters.

When I first offered myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, I made known to you my political principles, and published to the world, the pledges under which I would place myself, should you do me the honor of returning me as your Representative. These principles were pleasing in your sight; my pledges were satisfactory to you, and you did me—me! a mere stranger to the most of you, and withal belonging to a dreaded profession, as that of the law—the high honour of electing me as your Representative. With your permission I will now repeat those pledges verbatim, as they appeared, and then shew by my acts, during the short time I was in the House, whether I fulfilled those pledges or not. The following is a copy of my Card circulated among you:

CHARLES YOUNG
IS A REFORMER,
And as determined, if returned, to do his utmost,
Consistently with the principles of the British Constitution,
To have the Fishery Reserves opened to the Public;
To have the Loyalists Redressed;
To have the
TENANTRY RELIEVED
From their Oppressive Burdens;
And is also pledged not to accept of any Office of emolument under Government, nor any Land Agency.

The first thing I pledged myself, was to be a Reformer. During the period that I was in the House, I confess I had not much opportunity of fulfilling this pledge to a very great extent; as in the first place I went there at nearly the end of the Session, when the business was almost concluded; and in the second place, no special measure of Reform was introduced during that time. But such measures as were introduced that began reform, I was their advocate and steadily adherent. I may allude to the commutation of the Colonial Secretary's fees for a fixed salary, which has saved to the Colony this year, I have been told, nearly £300, and will eventually be a saving of a much larger sum every year; and also to the spirited resolutions that were passed by the House, fearlessly complaining of the preponderance of proprietary land agency, and official influence, in the construction of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony, and of other grievances mentioned therein. How these resolutions were treated by the Legislative Council, is known to the public, and to you; and how the majority of the House will treat them when the House meet, will be a subject for its future consideration. My next pledge was "that I am determined to do my utmost, consistently with the principles of the British Constitution, to have the Fishery Reserves opened to the public." The Fishery Reserves Bill was drafted by me, as the legal adviser of, and according to the instructions that I received from the majority of the House, and which had passed the House before I was elected. Therefore I was unable to support