

question by stating what they really are. I do not ask him to do this; possibly they may be very unjust, and possibly, though censuring the Clergy and communicants for not having "openly and strongly protested against the unsatisfactory and irregular manner in which the funds are said to have been invested," he would hardly like, on reflection, without some more convincing evidence, himself to lead the way, since much "is said" which cannot afterwards be proved. For myself, I can say, that I have never heard these "abuses" clearly and definitely stated. The impression on my mind is, that the money returns legal interest; and that, however invested, they who invested it are liable, and, that, should any loss eventually be sustained, the Government would in equity be bound to bear it; for if the money be not in the Treasury, it ought to be. Supposing the interest to be accumulating, the delay can have caused no loss, (nationally speaking,) for the interest of £3000 amounts to so small a sum, that it would be quite inadequate to "erect Schoolhouses" and establish Schoolmasters in the different localities to which the Bishop's attention has been called; and probably the difficulty of respecting every just claim has had the effect of obstructing his arrangements.

My last letter contained a reply to your correspondent's accusation, not to his subject; and in using the word "calumny," I by no means meant to apply it to his "advocacy of the cause of the Established Church," but to his imputation of unworthy motives or sentiments to the clergy—motives or sentiments, (according to his view) so entirely reprehensible, that all "true Christians," on consideration, would of necessity be compelled to condemn them. When a person lays a public accusation against any party, he ought to have good grounds for doing so; and if, in the answer of the accused party, any thing like personality should appear, will not the laws of self-defence be allowed, not simply to have justified, but even to have called for it, so as to fix the burden where it ought in fairness to be borne. My desire was, to shew your correspondent that, feeling so deeply as he did, and possessing, it may be, superior information, on no one could the duty more imperatively rest of "making a vigorous and open exertion," than upon himself. But as I have no predilection for the word "calumny," he is welcome to substitute for it any other that he pleases, my business not being with him personally, but with his reasoning. As a rejoinder to my suggestion, that they who alienated the glebes might have seen to the right application of the money, he exclaims "How unwise was it to leave the interests of the Church in such unfaithful hands!" But all being done by legal violence, who was to prevent it? "S." quite overrates the influence of the clergy at that period. By referring to my letter, he may see that every effort was made to reclaim, as far as might be, the misappropriated funds; and by the decision at length of the Crown Lawyers (one of them, Lord Campbell, probably a Presbyterian), the Bishop obtained a share in the jurisdiction over what previously had been altogether separated from the Church of England. To the constituted authority lies our appeal, should any be required. I cannot think that that authority "calmly sleeps" over a charge which has already been so well contended for. I am unable to discover the analogy between a "personal" interest and the Glebe fund question. Were it a matter of personal interest, that very circumstance would justify you in taking steps, which in a case fallen within the undoubted province of others, and exhibiting no right as appertaining to yourself, would be objected to, and deemed improper. "S." cannot say that I discouraged his busying himself, though a "layman," in this inquiry. Laymen took away the Glebes: I have no objection to see laymen inquiring after the proceeds. I only ask "S." not to confound the innocent with the guilty, for to do so may but impede the work. His zeal to effect his object should be guided by discernment and discretion. As a well-wisher to the Church, he might have appealed to the clergy before condemning them, and have proposed a course for their adoption before imputing to them the betrayal of a trust of which they are not aware, and the abandonment of a responsibility which they do not acknowledge. With every respect for his good intentions, and expectation of his being soon rewarded.

I am, Sir, yours &c., C. LLOYD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; In consequence of your Editorial remarks, in your Number of Saturday the 30th ultimo, under head "the late Session," I was induced to read with some attention the letter contained in that Number, signed CURTIS. Few, indeed, I should hope, would pass over unnoticed a communication to which you had drawn their attention by pronouncing it to "embrace a variety of topics of the first importance to the Inhabitants of this Colony." Being an old subscriber to your paper, I will avail myself of the liberality you, or your friends for you, profess, in your admitting to your columns a free discussion of questions involving the interest of the public; and although you may differ considerably with me in my opinions, if, nevertheless, they have due application to the subject, I have no reason to suppose that you will deny them admission.

While turning to your Editorial, and adjusting the page of your paper, for a deliberate perusal of the letter, differently and in quick succession flew the anticipations through my mind as to its all-important subject. First, thought I, we are here to be presented with some solid and well-digested scheme for an extensive Joint Stock Fishing Company, if only to the extent of tending the waters of our bays and shores of so much fish as proves an obstruction, occasionally, to the progress of our small craft, as they would pass to and fro; or, Secondly, it may be a thorough inquiry into, and lucid development of, the evils of our present monetary system; such as why it is we should have to pay £120 for every £100 we have to send to Nova Scotia, and £150 for every like sum we remit to England, &c. Thirdly, perchance some well-organized plan to draw to the Colony a current of emigration from some part of Great Britain, whose inhabitants are thoroughly civilized, and possess some slight knowledge of agriculture; or, Fourthly, it might be your adventurous correspondent had fairly indicated the means by which all our British manufactured goods and merchandize might be imported to us an enormous tribute to the crafty Novascotians, who, by the ingenuity of their dealers, shopkeepers, here, keep our cargo; or, peradventure, that your potent friend had ingeniously set on foot some branch of Island manufacture, which was to be patronized by the humble, but very creditable, and worthy-to-be patronized Cloth-dressing and Iron-foundry Establishments of the enterprising Messrs. Gurney and Birnie.

Need I say, however, that I had to read but a paragraph or two of your correspondent's letter before my fond anticipations were replaced by keen disappointment. Monsieur Tonson again! The stale, hacknied, "used-up" themes of poor old (now) harmless Cooper! Not from the pen of Cooper, nor from any of his this alone consists the novelty of the matter, if the word is not here misapplied. It is by his acquirement, Mr. Editor, I have no doubt, more than the subject on which he treats, that his letter to the labour of deciphering the hand-writing of your usual esuange, and correcting their orthography—that you became quite delighted on perusing the fine bold hand, studied sentences, and correct spelling of the learned CURTIS, and in your ecstasy handed his letter to one of your compositors.

Let us, however, examine the garnishment this person uses, in the hope of recruiting the appetite for his sordid subject. He not that a man, if he wishes to gain the most notoriety in a public street, is at liberty to walk backwards as well as forwards; that British subjects have a right to canvass the conduct of their legislators. Here, Mr. Editor, you might have relieved him of much labour, by informing him, that in this Island, not only pacifics, but their very persons, habits, and intellectual endowments, have during the last four or five years, been the subjects of many communications, over both real and anonymous signatures—the famous "Barrel maker," in the Gazette, for instance, and several other writers, whom I am prepared to refer to, and to whose driving to their more proper occupations, several of the cloddish hoppers and ignoramuses who filled the seats of legislators in the House of Assembly.

"It is the fault of our civil authorities," says CURTIS, "as well as nearly all civil administrations, that they hold themselves independent of and irresponsible to the mass of the community." Our civil authorities regard themselves "as a privileged class, by inherent and peculiar right exempt

from the toils and privations of human life." These passages, and the theory of Mr. CURTIS's moral sentiments which follows in the same paragraph, embrace extraordinary doctrines, I was going to say—but no; they are not so, when we perceive "what manner of man this be." But I will spare him a little longer, and believe for a short time that our "Civil Authorities" should be dependent "on and responsible to the mass of the community," and, over and above the duties of their office—no matter how arduous—they should invoke the privations, and plunge into the toils of human life; that having zealously, faithfully and independently discharged their duties as Civil authorities, the remainder of their time must be applied, with stern devotion, in sympathizing "with the interests and pursuits of their subject-fellows."

Verily then, Mr. CURTIS, we must take thee to be a sympathizer in theory certainly, if not in practice. But in reality, Mr. Editor, is the superficial, although, to the vulgar mind, plausible argumentativeness of this grievance-monger to be received by one reflecting mind, that because a man is thought more competent than his neighbour to fill a public office, he should, from the date of his appointment, become chargeable with some extraordinary amount of philanthropy, in addition to what he might have before possessed; or, that he should, in such a case, in any country, and that he is really more prone in this than in any other Colony, to suppress within him whatever amount of Christian benevolence or social interest he might previously have been wont to feel for his fellow creatures!

Requesting that you will reserve a column for me in another paper,

I am, Sir, yours, &c., A COMMISSIONER.

Queen's County, 6th Oct. 1843.

EUROPEAN.

From Papers by the Acadia.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 30th Aug. are chiefly occupied with the mutiny of the Princeza Regiment, and the horrible details of the execution of several of its non-commissioned officers. Five sergeants, two corporals, and one private of this regiment have been shot for claiming the fulfilment of the promises which induced them to desert from Espartero's standard to that of the insurrection. The precautions adopted on the occasion of these executions to prevent a rising of the troops, proved in what abject fear the new government lives of its own instruments. The mutiny in the Princeza Regiment extended to 500 of the soldiers. A deep feeling of indignation appears to have been created in Madrid by the late executions in that city, the effects of which will, no doubt, develop themselves ere long.

A serious and extensive manifestation of popular resentment at the arbitrary proceedings of the Lopez Ministry has already taken place in Seville, in Cadiz, and at Barcelona. The insolent bearing of Narvaez has filled Madrid with disaffection and disgust; and the troops in Tarragona have, probably, followed the example of those in Barcelona, by turning against the new Government of Madrid the same artillery of defection which so recently annihilated the power of Espartero on the plains of Torrijos. The regiments of the line refuse to act against the National Volunteers. They receive them with reversed muskets, instead of firing upon them. At Barcelona, the General acting for the Captain-General has apprised the British Consul that he has been compelled to imitate the course adopted by his predecessor, General Arbutnot, namely, to abandon the Palace of his Government and take refuge in the citadel. Prim, the creature of Narvaez, has been forced to follow him to the same stronghold by his own battalion of Reus, which mainly worked out the first act of the ex-Regent's downfall, and is now denounced and proscribed by those whom he so lately commanded. Serrano, who was proposed for "Universal Minister," a little time since, in the heat of the violent outbreaks against the Regency, is now anathematized as the most "execrable of traitors," as "a perjured villain," and the "infamous assassin of the immortal Torrijos!" And these hard words are launched against him in the proclamation addressed to the whole Spanish nation, of the 3rd battalion of the Volunteers of Catalonia—formerly his favourite troops, and the rather because they had been organised and commanded by the same Prim, now arraigned as a "tyrant and the tool of tyrants." The private correspondence received by the last mail, gives a lively and interesting, but deplorable picture, of the condition of Barcelona; its incessant and impetuous agitation; drums beating and trumpets sounding by arms by night and by day; the women and children, even, invoking the male inhabitants to take up arms against the new Government. The Nationals, or Volunteers, and the townspeople, had brought up and posted artillery for the defence of the position they had taken, in the strongest and loftiest portion of Barcelona, the Plaza San Jayme;—every avenue to which their guns were so disposed as completely to sweep. The strong ancient houses in all that immediate neighbourhood had been, in like manner, barricaded and fortified by their inhabitants, and every preparation made, and every means provided, "to hurl down from them, on the heads of an advancing enemy, death and destruction." The spirit of discontent and insurrection which has thus been awakened, is kept up and excited by innumerable proclamations and addresses incessantly poured forth by the presses of the town, all couched in language of the boldest and most sanguinary menace against Narvaez, Lopez, and the new Ministry. On the other hand, the placards promulgated by the political chief, the alcaide, and other military and civil authorities on their behalf, are torn down and trampled under foot as soon as they have been put upon the walls, in the most open and contemptuous manner. Vast numbers of the citizens who decline taking part in the coming contest, were leaving Barcelona with all their goods and moveables, in the direction of the city gates leading to Garcia, Mataro, and other towns. Separate meetings and banquets of the "Progresistas" and the Republicans had been held, at which the chiefs of these parties openly avowed their opinions, their wishes, and their intentions. The latter came to a resolution that it was necessary to declare Catalonia a republic, and to separate her from the rest of Spain.

Telegraphic despatches have since announced the commencement, in good earnest, of a counter-revolutionary movement at Barcelona. On the 2d Sept. the free corps proclaimed the central junta; Riera being named as their commander, and a member of the junta assuming the direction of the movement. At seven in the evening of the 3d. an engagement between the companies of the line from Tarragona and the volunteers, who wished to exclude them from the citadel, commenced, but the latter were repulsed, and 15 of their men wounded. Prim got possession of the Barceloneta the same evening, and fusilated the volunteers from six on the ensuing morning until night. The citadel fired several volleys of grape shot, by one of which Colonel Baiges, the President of the Junta, was killed, with a further loss to the insurgents of 100 men killed and wounded. The firing commenced on the morning of the 5th, and continued until five in the afternoon, at which time the batteries of the citadel and the Barceloneta had silenced those of the Atarranzas and the fortified barracks. The proclamation published by the Junta calls Catalonia and Spain to arms for the purpose of obtaining a central junta. It also decrees the penalty of death against all who attack its principles.

DECLINE OF TEMPERANCE.—It is somewhat curious that in the city of Cork, where the temperance movement originated, the vice of drunkenness should be gradually on the increase. According to a local paper, it appears that for the three months ending the 31st of August, there has been an increase of drunkards committed to our Bridewell, as compared with the same months last year; of 329; the numbers being in June, July, and August, 1842, 373; in June, July, and August, 1843, 702.

GRACE DARLING.—Sufficient funds have been obtained to erect a monument to the late heroine of the Fern Islands, in the church or churchyard of Bamburg, the resting-place of her mortal remains.

Feargus O'Connor has left off politics, and is about to turn farmer. He has published a work on the management of small farms, and has for some time past been pointing out to his followers the superiority of location on land, instead of mere political agitation.

EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.—The London Times contains a second advertisement of the contributions to the special fund for the establishment of schools in the manufacturing and

mining districts,—a work undertaken by the National Society,—a work extending over the most populous and most destitute quarters of the kingdom, and not likely to be completed for some years. A list of contributions, amounting to 58,691. 19s. 5d., was announced in the morning papers of the 14th and 15th of August. The fund now (31st of Aug.) amounts to 90,364. 7s. 10d., of which 70,544. 6s. 4d. has been given by 603 contributors of not less than 50l. each, and 19,820. 1s. 7d. by 2,746 contributors of sums under 50l. The marking of arms under the Irish Arms Bill, is to be performed by machinery, at little cost of time or money. The first case under the Act was that of the son of a Dissenting Clergyman. He exhibited an unmarked walking stick gun, in a bookseller's shop in Dublin, became the subject of information, and was fined £10.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

We are without any mail this week, the St. George not having arrived from Miramichi until a late hour on Thursday evening. Her detention there was owing to head winds and boisterous weather. On her passage from hence to Miramichi, she took on board, on Sunday morning last, the crew of the brig Malvina, of St. John's N. F. laden with herings, which had been stranded on Miramichi bar. The St. George left this for Pictou yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and may be expected to return in the course of the day with the mails.

From the Pictou Observer of Thursday last, received by the steambot ALBION, which arrived here last evening from Pictou, we learn that the first Session of the Parliament of Canada since the assumption of the government by Sir Charles Metcalfe was opened at Kingston on the 28th September. Want of time prevents us giving the Governor-General's speech in our present number.

Some misconception appears to prevail as to the intent of a Bill which was introduced into the House of Assembly last Session, and which our contemporary, the Palladium, seems to think was merely for the prevention of incendiarism throughout the Island. Now, it so happens that there is no mention whatever of incendiarism in the Bill. That is a crime which may be, and usually is, perpetrated in secret; whereas the object of the bill was, as its title imports, "to provide a remedy against Electoral Districts, for damage done to property within them, by riotous assemblies; and for defraying expenses incurred from impeding the service of legal process," that is, as set forth in the bill, when "the service or execution of process of the law is prevented, by the resistance or menaces of persons unlawfully assembled, and acting in concert for that purpose." The bill was ordered to be printed, and to stand over for further consideration.

The principle on which the Bill is founded is conformable to the law of England, so far as it relates to damage done to property by means of riotous assemblies; for it is well known that in England the Hundred or District within which any property is injured or destroyed by any tumultuous assemblage of the people, is compelled to make ample reparation to the parties injured, which is not only just in principle, but founded on sound policy, as it makes it the interest of every person of property within the district to exert himself to the utmost to suppress the riot, knowing that he must be a sufferer should any damage to property ensue. How far, however, such a regulation would be applicable to the condition of this Island, is another consideration. Even if the principle of compensation were admitted, would it be fair that the inhabitants of a whole Electoral district should be compelled to make good the damage done in any part of it? Were a riot, for instance, to take place on the St. Peter's Road, where it passes through Lot Thirty-four, and any destruction of property to ensue, how would the people of New London stare, when told that they were "liable to yield full compensation to the person or persons damaged by the offence?" Or if a riot were to take place at Tracadie, or at the Monaghan settlement, on the South side of the Hillsborough, why should the people of Crapaud be called upon for compensation any more than the inhabitants of any other distant settlement? The parallel case of England will not hold good here. There the counties are divided into compact districts called Hundreds, inhabited by a dense population, so that in the event of a disturbance breaking out in any part of one of them, the circumstance becomes speedily known throughout the whole district, and instant means can be adopted for its suppression. Here the case is widely different, where the inhabitants of one part of an Electoral district have frequently no direct means of communication with those residing in another part of it; in some cases, even, they cannot hold communication with each other without passing through part of another district. For instance, Lots 33 and 35, which are both in the Second District of Queen's County, are separated from each other by Lot 34, which belongs to the First. Hence it will be seen that were the proposed measure to pass into a law (of which, however, there does not seem much probability at present), it would operate very unequally as respects different localities. We are far from denying that reparation is due to the parties whose property may be destroyed or injured by individuals riotously and tumultuously assembled together, but the mode of compensation is the difficulty, in the event of the parties convicted of the riot having, neither collectively nor separately, property of their own, sufficient to afford it; for that, we presume, would be available, without the passing of any new law for that purpose. We observe that the Bill, as printed, has no reference to Towns and Royalities.

As to the other part of the proposed enactment for making the inhabitants of a whole Electoral district liable for the expenses which may be incurred, when, in the event of the service or execution of any law process being prevented by any number of persons within it unlawfully assembled for that purpose, the Executive Government may deem it necessary to employ any extraordinary or additional force, to assist the Sheriff or other civil officer in effectuating the execution thereof, that involves, we believe, a new principle in law. That he who violates the law should receive the punishment due to his misdeeds, is nothing but right; but that the inhabitants of a whole district should be mulcted because some lawless characters within it had committed a crime, would be to punish the innocent as well as the guilty. This it is impossible to reconcile to our sense of justice. Had such a law as this been in force prior to the present year, and had the persons accused of rioting at the East Point last winter been convicted of the offence, the whole expense of the military expedition, with the addition of the civil force sent from Charlottetown, to enable the Sheriff to enforce the law, would have fallen upon the inhabitants of the First Electoral District of King's County—but as no such law existed, or even if it had, the accused parties were not convicted, the expense, we may presume, must have been defrayed in some other way. What that way is will no doubt appear when the public accounts come to be laid before the House of Assembly. The Bill, as we have stated, has been ordered by the Assembly to be printed, for the purpose, we presume, of affording their constituents an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the subject.

REPEAL.—The following Address of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., was read at the weekly meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on the 4th ult.:

"Address of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., the Immortal and Illustrious Liberator of Ireland.

"For a nation to be free it is sufficient that she wills it."

LAFAYETTE. "ILLUSTRIOUS LIBERATOR.—With feelings of the noblest pride for their native land, and heartfelt gratulation to the Almighty, your countrymen in this Island and the friends of Ireland are anxiously watching the progress of public events in that country—the home of themselves and their ancestors.

"We take leave most respectfully to approach you, beloved Liberator, with our sincere congratulations upon the unparalleled wisdom displayed by you, in averting—by your firm but peaceable resolve to stand by the constitution, until every remnant of liberty guaranteed to the subjects of this realm by the Bill of Rights, and other Acts of Parliament, should be swept from under your feet—the tremendous crisis, too awful in anticipation to speculate upon, with which poor long-suffering Ireland was menaced by her ancient and virulent enemies! Oh! may the great God, in his infinite mercy, divert from those who would shed the innocent blood of peaceable and loyal subjects the curse which we fear they have incurred! May not that fatal malediction, once denounced by the foolish and perverse Jews against themselves and their posterity, fall upon the heads of these misguided men—his blood be upon us and upon our children!"

"No part of your conduct do we regard with greater admiration than the frequent eulogiums pronounced by you upon the incomparable and illustrious lady who holds the sceptre of this realm, and your determination, should you be forced into a struggle with the enemies of fatherland, and should conquer them, to place the Crown upon the head of this matchless Sovereign, who, by her feminine sweetness and unequalled wisdom, sheds lustre and dignity upon the throne.

"Trumpet-tongued, we call upon you and our beloved countrymen across the Atlantic wave to persevere in your peaceful and constitutional exertions to shake off the oppressive incubus which has so long frustrated the most strenuous exertions of the best friends of Ireland for her prosperity, paralysed her energies, crushed her every effort for constitutional freedom, rendered her a pitiable, pining province of the haughty and ungrateful Saxon. What is there in the physical or intellectual constitution of Irishmen that should fit them to be slaves? Perish for ever such a thought! Rather die, all victims in the struggle for constitutional rights bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our ancestors, than live all bondsmen! You have the sympathies of all the noble-minded and good in these provinces with you in your peaceful and determined combat to regain your birth-right, of which you were fraudulently deprived by a corrupt administration. Nova Scotia, which was the first part of the British empire to throw open wide the portals of the constitution to the Catholics and Dissenters, has now earned for herself the applause of the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, as being the foremost of the British colonies to assist the people of Ireland in their constitutional exertions to obtain the restoration of their domestic legislature. The Irishmen of New Brunswick are not forgetful of their native land—Canada is arraying and marshalling her best energies in the good cause—the Newfoundlanders, headed by their zealous and patriotic bishop, have risen in their might—our neighbours of the United States are making continuous and formidable exertions in favour of the sons of old Erin. In this province, the most oppressed of the North American colonies, in consequence of an absentee drain similar to that of Ireland, and other causes, which have impoverished this fertile and lovely Island, and rendered her resources almost utterly unavailing for the welfare of her inhabitants, we are using our most strenuous endeavours for the land of our fathers, that loveliest isle of the ocean, in which are entombed the remains of all whom we once held dear, and with whom we still hold communion in the world of spirits.

"What foe, trampling upon the rights secured to us by the constitution, dares to attack our gracious Sovereign and our native land? If any such there be, they will find Irishmen in these colonies, bold and determined, ready to stand by their Queen and country in the hour of peril.

"Contempt on the minion who calls you disloyal! Though fierce to your foe, to your friends you are true; And the tribute most high to a head that is royal Is love from a heart that loves liberty too."

"We send by this mail our first contribution to the Repeal Fund; it is small, like the widow's mite in the gospel, but notwithstanding it is a great sum, considering the present poor condition of the population of this Island, arising from the causes to which we have adverted above, and the depressed state of the timber trade, occasioned by Sir R. Peel's tariff. Never did Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in this colony contribute so unanimously and so cheerfully for any purpose whatsoever. The contributions are chiefly from the industrious mechanic and hard working operative, for the 'little great ones' consider themselves far superior to such vulgar influences as patriotism or national feeling. The fair sex, whose approving smiles kindle the patriot's heart to deeds of glory and renown, are foremost on our list. We also reckon among our ranks some of the descendants of old Scotia, many of whom are Presbyterians, who nobly sympathize with Ireland in her distresses. There are a few slaves, unworthy of the name of Irishmen, who keep aloof from our meetings. The dastardly miscreants! we can well dispense with their attendance, for feeling or affection for their native land have they none.

"All North America, from Belle Isle Straits to the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada to Texas, is with you, heart and hand, in your constitutional struggle for liberty—the dearest, the most invaluable privilege of mankind. May Heaven prosper your cause, and soon effect the desired consummation.

"You shall and must finally succeed—for your undertaking is blessed with the approbation of the pure, the unsullied, the incomparable hierarchy of Ireland—a Machale—a Higgins—a Kennedy—a Cantwell, and a host of other virtuous and noble minded prelates, together with the indefatigable clergy of the second degree, who surpass in virtue, in religious zeal, and in patriotism, every other clerical body under heaven. We see that the Presbyterians of Ulster, led on by the patriotic Lowry, are buckling on their armour for the combat, which alone was wanted to make your victory certain and inevitable.

"Illustrious Liberator! that the remaining years of your life may be long and prosperous, and crowned with still greater glory for your beloved country, and that you may soon behold a Parliament sitting in College-green, are the fond, the fervent, the most ardent desires of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island. Our prayers shall be unceasingly directed to Heaven for your temporal and eternal welfare.

"Signed on behalf of the Repealers of Prince Edward Island, JOHN SLATTERY, Chairman.

"Charlottetown, P. E. Island, July 31st, 1843."

The following reply to the above Address was received by the last English Mail:—

"LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION, Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin, September 15th, 1843.

Dear Sir; I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your respected communication, addressed to our "illustrious Liberator," and covering a remittance of £50, which, with the accompanying address from the Repealers of Prince Edward Island to himself, the Liberator had the supreme gratification of presenting to the Association at our Meeting on last Monday week, when due honor was paid to the worthy Repealers of your beautiful Island, and the admirable documents which accompanied their splendid contribution to our funds.

Herewith I have the honor of transmitting the Cards for the Members, Associates, &c., with a supply of Newspapers, which contain our proceedings at the Meeting on Monday week, including your very interesting letter to the Liberator, and the address. Those papers convey to you, and to all our warmly cherished friends, the Repealers of Prince Edward Island, most cheering intelligence as to our great movement. They will inform you that Peel and Wellington have signally failed in all their anti-repeal machinations. Even their recent denunciation, on proroguing Parliament, has not dissuaded a single Repealer from his onward course; but, on the contrary, it has proved to be a lever of Archimedean strength, in helping us to gather in the Repeal steam, and to work our mighty engine with redoubled energy. It has added many recruits to our ranks, who held back in expectation of something better being done for Ireland than "Arms Bill" legislation. But as the Newspapers will inform you, his stupendous labours through all parts of the country—the great "monster" meetings he is everywhere attending just