

leaving the Association. (Cries of 'Union, union.') He called upon them not to judge him wrongly. The whole plan would be before the country, and he would bow to its decision. (Cheers.) He had one word more to say, that he would say, wherever he was, and as long as his voice should be heard. He would tell the people of Ireland that they were not driven to the extremities that some of them would imagine. (Cries of 'Union.') He would tell them there yet was hope in peaceful and legal agitation. (Cries of 'No, no,' and 'Yes.') He would give them the advice that he whom they once respected and confided in would give them were he spared to be there that day—he would advise them not to listen to the counsels of those who are telling them to arm. (Cries of 'No,' and 'Yes,' followed by a great confusion.) He told them that counsel only tended to distract men's minds, and gave advantage to the enemy. (Cries of 'No, no,')

A Voice: Smith O'Brien for ever. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell repeated that, by calling upon the people to arm, the minds of the country were distracted from that agitation which they could push forward without the sacrifice of a single life, and let them hoot him for it if they pleased, but he would repeat that opinion again. (Uproar.) He saw slender hopes that their new body, if it were to arise, could go on in much harmony, when already, even before the ashes of that Association were trodden out, they had these demonstrations of bitter, angry, clashing opinions. The manner in which his observations were received might be shared in by the majority of the country outside; but, even if it were so, he should bear them no resentment. He should weep, perhaps, but the tears that were wrung from his soul should be for the sake of that people who would then be rushing into danger, from which his father would have saved them if he lived; but from which his son, through natural feebleness, was unable to rescue them, though he withstood their mistaken fervour to the last. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he proposed that the Association, at rising, should adjourn to that day fortnight, to enable the Repealers of the country to speak out their sentiments, that they might take final and decisive measures.

Mr. E. W. O'Mahony, barrister, in seconding the motion, addressed the meeting in a 'moral force' speech of some length, declaring that he would lay down his life sooner than desert the principles of O'Connell; but the principles enunciated were received with the manifest dissatisfaction of the meeting.

The question of the adjournment of the Association was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

[It may here be observed, that whilst the Chairman was explaining his views of the mode in which the proposed new Association should carry out its objects, Mr. J. O'Connell left the hall; and that whilst Mr. O'Connell was speaking, a *fracas* took place between some 'moral force' and 'physical force' Repealers, touching the congeniality of the observations of the hon. gentleman. Both parties proceeded out of doors to settle their respective differences, and ultimately adjourned to the police-office, where they preferred charges against each other for assaults, batteries, &c., but the officer at the station-house refused to receive the depositions of the parties.]

Mr. Stritch proposed that the fundamental rules of the Association should be transmitted to the country for acceptance or rejection. He had no doubt that the country would decide almost unanimously for union. (Cheers.) They owed an act of retribution to the 500,000 who had perished in consequence of their disunion, and that was to unite. (Cheers.) What was to prevent their union? A difference of opinion? He saw none. (Loud cheers.) He maintained that the right of resistance to aggression had always been one of the fundamental principles of the association, and contended that the only way to prevent an insurrection was to unite.

Mr. Law seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The week's rent was announced to be £8 10 1, and the meeting adjourned to that day fortnight.

The Irish Confederation, which was to have met on Tuesday evening last, have postponed their meeting till next week. By many it is thought that the proposed union will not take place, and that the members of Conciliation Hall, who savour of the Confederate principles, will walk over to that body, and leave Mr. John O'Connell and his party to effect the salvation of Ireland by *moral force*, if they can.

[From the London Evening Sun.]

#### DEATH OF TOM STEELE.

Poor Tom Steele has followed his revered leader to the grave, having survived him little more than thirteen months. He died last night (the 15th June) at Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet street, where every attention that the most affectionate regard and friendly solicitude could dictate was paid to him during the lingering illness that followed the rash attempt which it was our painful duty to record in the Sun of the 20th April last. We then called upon the public to contribute to a testimonial, which would rescue the high-minded patriot from every pecuniary annoyance, and free him for the remainder of his days from those cares and difficulties which we have too much reason to believe, preyed upon his mind; and coupled with the decease of the illustrious man whose devoted follower he had ever been, and the wretched

condition of his beloved country, rendered him weary of a prolonged existence, and anxious for a speedy release from his troubles. That appeal was promptly and liberally responded to, and considerable sums were forwarded from various quarters for the benefit of the consistent politician, whose integrity of purpose, fidelity, and devotion to the cause he espoused, and the leader to whose fortunes he more especially bound himself, were beyond all question. The kind intentions were, however, defeated by the person whom they desired to serve, who firmly and decidedly refused to accept of any pecuniary gift or aid in any form or under any guise. His oversensitive nature shrunk from the idea of becoming a burden upon his friends, or of sanctioning any act by which the purity and disinterestedness of his motives could be questioned. He was resolved that they should be above suspicion—that he would go down to the grave without leaving it in the power of any man to slander his memory. His reply to those friends who, aware of his difficulties—we might almost say destitution—urged him to accept the contributions so freely offered, as the payment of a debt due to his past services, was, 'I would sooner grind a barrel organ through every city and town in Europe, than accept a shilling from any man *now* living.—No wish that he expressed was left ungratified, and had he been a brother he could not have been more affectionately and carefully watched over than by Mr. Austin, the proprietor of Peel's Coffee-house, and other friends. Their cares have now, alas! terminated—the scientific engineer—the accomplished scholar—the high-minded gentleman—the enthusiastic and incorruptible patriot has breathed his last.

#### THE EXAMINER.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1848.

THE fruits of extravagance, and the want of responsibility, are receiving further development; whilst the cares and difficulties occasioned by the existing system to the head of the Government, are rendered every day more pressing, and these are created by the spendthrift majority of the House of Assembly.

Do the public suppose that it was through factious motives, or without reason, that the opponents of that majority objected to the whole amount of appropriations to be charged on the revenue—the £500 per annum to increase the Salary of the Lieut. Governor, the £500 for an Assistant Judge, the ill-timed expense of taking the Census—costing near £500? No. Those gentlemen in the Assembly who opposed the Spendthrifts, exhibited a far better feeling, and a much more correct knowledge both of the wants and resources of the Island than did their adversaries. Let us see now, in proof of this, what has come to pass. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the extent of destitution in many Districts, none remains as to the want of bread food, and the impracticability of its being purchased by the Country People; and the Government has been called on under these circumstances, to lend (as in Ireland and elsewhere, where the rules of political economy are as well known as they are here) pecuniary assistance or bread food, because there is no corn in the country. Now, is it creditable that the majority of the House of Assembly, with their correspondence, could have been ignorant of the existing deficiency in grain; or if they were, is such ignorance excusable, or is it pardonable, that in the face of a deficient revenue, the Government should be left short of means to avert a threatened state of destitution—and who is to be blamed? Is all the want of popularity consequent on these things to be placed undeservedly on the shoulders of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor? What Minister has he power to dismiss?—on whose counsels, preparatory to the making these ill-timed, and as things are this year, useless appropriations of money, could he rely? Who is responsible to him, the country or the Crown, he, as well as the rest of the inhabitants of the Island will soon (if, indeed, he has not already done so) find himself living under an *imperium in imperio* of the most obnoxious character—that the Colony can no longer go on under the irresponsible system—and that the present order of things is maintained against the will of the people, as against their interests, solely to preserve the influence of a few individuals, banded together with the fleeting majority of the House of Assembly, to carry out their own *exclusive* objects. It is with these views that at such a moment Salaries are voted and places created to propitiate support, and secure a continuance of domination.

We find that a majority of Members of the House of Assembly have tendered to the Government a pledge, that they will bear them harmless in making advances

for the purchase of bread food. But what bill of indemnity can wipe away the disgrace from the Dominant Party of having just now chosen this particular season of distress and difficulty to burden the country with unusual expenses?—where is the remotest chance of the Government being able to meet its engagements entered into (be it remembered—not by them, but for them) by the recklessness of an irresponsible body in the House of Assembly—is it not anomalous—is it not unconstitutional, that nobody is responsible for these miscarriages? We all know that to teach a population to depend on any other source than its own industry for its support, is a most pernicious and baneful lesson; is then the odium of either affording this mischievous lesson, or declining (amidst much doubt to say the least) to listen to the appeal of suffering humanity, to rest unfairly on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor? We beg to assure him, with great respect, that *Responsible Government* is the only thing which can place him in a just and constitutional position.

It was in furtherance of the monopoly of power, profit and influence, that the expedient of bringing forward Mr. Yeo to oppose Mr. Warburton was thought of. The web of contrivance by which that gentleman lost his seat is well worthy of those in whose loom it was woven. First of all, in spite of all legal opinions delivered here and approved of by the Colonial Minister, the TYRANT MAJORITY decreed that he should vacate his Seat; and though it has been known ever since the meeting of the Legislature, on which side of the House he voted, his seat in the Executive Council has not yet been confirmed; and thus, as far as present appearances indicate, he has lost his seat in the House of Assembly, because he has accepted an office which he may never fill. All this is admirably got up by the Compact Cabal, but is at variance with justice and fair dealing; and Mr. Yeo, whose reasons for wishing to be present to make another in defence of abuses, which he has a personal interest in glossing over, with his ledgers, and his community of interest with a certain large Proprietor, who is actively represented by his emissaries in the west, is brought forward to overbear the voice of the people, and carry an Election against their wishes by compulsion and restraint.

Since writing the foregoing, we have heard that the Government has issued Advertisements for Tenders to supply Meal to meet the present emergency. We trust that this measure, with the prospect of a bountiful harvest, will allay the public anxiety as to the means of subsistence.

We observe, in a recent *Islander*, that an article of the *Examiner's*, pointing out the strange fact, that the Members of the Bar, with one exception, are adverse to Constitutional Government, has excited the bile of that publication, which is disgorged in the usual manner by personal abuse of the Hon. Charles Young, the gentleman excepted. We would remind that contemporary, that a simple statement of a fact cannot be invalidated by such a stupid and unworthy course. If Mr. Young were all the *Islander* represents, how could that alter our statement; we beg, however, if there are any of the younger Members of the Bar, whose public characters are not yet developed, to offer them our apology for using them in the same category with the anti-constitutionalists. We are sure Mr. Young will not think it worth his while to reply to the attack made on him. On the whole, we congratulate the public on the evidence given in the *Islander* of the Lawyers being sore under our accusation; it may lead to correction and improvement. But we lament that the press should be so degraded as for lack of talent or argument to be unable to defend the principles of its Supporters, on whom it feeds, otherwise than by personal invective and libellous abuse. We say libellous, because some day the *Islander* may find an adversary less magnanimous and indifferent to its censures than those who have usually come under its maledictions.

We do not recollect—since we have been on the Island—of so few strangers visiting Charlottetown, as this season; and, in fact, so little travelling generally. The Victoria Hotel still remains closed; and until travelling and business increase, we think no person will be found to engage in a business that holds out so little encouragement.