

disseminated from this amendment. The proceedings of these several States were transmitted to our Legislature, and referred to a committee, which reported as follows.

Your Committee are unanimously of opinion that as Congress is unconstitutionally vested with the power to incorporate a National Bank it would be unwise and impolitic to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia. They apprehend no danger from the exercise of the powers which the people of the U. S. have confided to Congress, but believe that all the exercises of these powers, that body will render them subservient to the great purposes of our national compact. Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend to this house the following resolves:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of South Carolina do not concur in the amendment by the Constitution of the U. S., proposed by Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the House do not agree to the report. Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In Senate, Dec. 12, 1821.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing report. Ordered, That the Report be returned to the House of Representatives.

The Legislature was acting legitimately and constitutionally in this matter, on the proposition of a sister State to amend the national constitution—and merely declaring an opinion to intimidate "other public servants," or for other party ends—but expressing his views on a constitutional question, regularly and properly before it as a matter of business. Authority therefore accompanied the act—it was a solemn adjudication in the name of the people of South Carolina, by her rightful representative, constitutionally empowered to act on the specific subject before them. South Carolina then has solemnly adjudged that "Congress is constitutionally vested with the right to incorporate a bank" and that "it would be unwise and impolitic" to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia" in other words, that "Congress is constitutionally vested with the right to incorporate a National Bank"—and this decision of her Legislature has been repeatedly confirmed by her judiciary. This adjudication of South Carolina, we hold to be irrevocable—she was deciding whether she had not yielded a certain right to the general government—her decision was that she had not yielded the right, and her testimony against herself as the grantor can never be annulled or retracted. History has set its irrevocable seal upon the deed, and the grantee can never be denied its benefit. Nor should we repine at being held to our own construction of our own bargain. A National Bank was not only held constitutional, but was almost universally popular in our State, until Nullification moved her from her constitutional propriety. The Cloud has now passed from her horizon, and there is nothing to prevent us from again basking in the sunshine of our first love.

Although we regard the constitutionality of a National Bank as *res judicata*, both as respects the general government and our State, we yet have no objection to say a word or two on it, as an original question. The objection urged against it is merely a negative one, founded on the rejection, by the convention, which framed the Constitution, of a proposition to confer on Congress the general power to grant charters of incorporation. There was not even the rejection of a specific proposition to confer the right of chartering a National Bank. A general power of incorporation may have been deemed objectionable, while a specific power of incorporation, a band, as a fiscal agent of the Government may not only have been regarded as unexceptionable, and as already sufficiently provided for whenever the emergency might demand its exercise, as incidental to one or more granted powers. We have a strikingly analogous case to quote. On the 29th May 1787, Mr. C. PICKNEY, submitted the plan of a Constitution, with this clause—"Congress shall have power to borrow money, and emit bills on the credit of the U. S. States." On the 16th August, 1787, this clause came up for consideration, and on a motion to strike out the words "and emit bills" the vote by States stood, yeas 9—nays 2—and the words were never restored.

If it be unconstitutional to charter a National Bank, because the convention refused to invest Congress with the general power of granting charters of incorporation *a fortiori* is that body debarred the right of emitting bills of credit, by the express rejection of a proposition to confer specific power. But Mr. Calhoun and his school are advocates of "bills of credit" now issued by Congress in the shape of Treasury notes, and he is openly in favor of a Government paper currency, and of "emitting bills on credit of the U. S. States," to the amount of "many millions beyond the demands of the Government." For him and his disciples, then, to object to a National Bank on such a score, is manifestly to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. There is obviously more reason to argue the unconstitutionality of treasury notes or other Government paper to serve as a currency, than of a National Bank from the action of the Convention, and the argument in the former case may perhaps derive some strength from the express constitutional restriction on these several States against emitting bills of credit, or making any thing but gold or silver a legal tender in payment of debts.—But we are willing to waive this advantage, and concede that the Constitution contains no express prohibition against emitting bills of credit, or chartering a National Bank; and we are willing to give Mr. Calhoun his treasury notes and Government paper currency too, if he can show them to be a means necessary and proper to carry into effect any of the powers expressly granted to the General Government, provided he will yield to our National Bank on like terms. The refusal of the Convention to grant any power expressly and specifically to the General Government does not exclude its existence as an implied or incidental power, necessary and proper to carry

into effect the granted powers. The Convention refused to invest Congress with the general power to charter incorporations—it may even have refused to grant the power to charter a National Bank, (which however it did not do,) in either case that may exist as an implied or incidental power, which was denied to a substantive power. Thus the substantive power to charter a National Bank as a mere moneyed institution, unconnected with the Government, is clearly not within the competency of Congress, because not expressly granted, but *non constat* there is not full right in that body to charter a National Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government. The granted powers "to borrow money," "to pay the debts of the United States," and "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," are all ends for the promotion or carrying into effect of which the charter of a National Bank may be necessary and proper, and therefore constitutional means.

From the Star. MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Modern "democracy" is infinitely more to be repudiated than the federal principles of Hamilton or the elder Adams. Why? Because they not only claim unauthorised and disorganizing powers for the federal government—powers never dreamt of by those men, but they assume a false name, and thus impose upon the unsuspecting. Did Mr. Hamilton, when he contended for a strong federal government, believe that his principles would be so grossly perverted in a Proclamation against a sovereign State, and in a Force Bill to coerce that State into submission to federal power? We believe not.

But who compose this modern democracy? Charles J. Ingersoll, who once declared that "he would have been a Tory" and had lived in the days of the revolution! and yet this would-be-Tory, (for out of his own mouth is he condemned,) is the democratic candidate for Congress in Philadelphia! Senator Wall, of New Hampshire, is another shining light of this new-born democracy; and in what way did he first show his devotion to it?—By way acting, as he avowed in Congress, "with the federalists," as long as their flag waved in New Jersey! But now, forsooth, he is a patent democrat. Is not this proof that, if he has any principle, he sought political fellowship with congenial spirits, who act under a false name? Or, if they are indeed democrats, that he has abandoned his principles? Or, is it not proof that he has no principles at all? Here, then, we have the voluntary assertion of one of our leaders; and we maintain, if there be truth in any position, that he is either a federalist, acting, with federalists; or that he has abandoned his principles; or that he has no principles at all: in either case his course is perfectly despicable. Roger B. Taney is a federalist; a rank Force Bill, Proclamationist; almost a federalist-born, for during the war, he denounced Mr. Madison as "worthy of a halter," and yet this democratic party received him into their confidence, and elevated him to the highest judicial office in the government! And there is Senator Buchanan, who once said, "if I thought I had a drop of democratic blood in my veins, I would let it out!" He is now a leader of this new born democracy! and is either in the federal ranks now, as then, or he has deserted his principles. In either case, these professed democrats are federalists, or have a man recreant to principles in their ranks. We might advert to Senator Hubbard, of New Hampshire, and to others who advocated federal principles "on their own book," until Jackson swerved from cardinal principle, and threw himself into the embrace of northern politicians and rank federalists. And is it a matter of wonder, that we find all these federalists of the Hamiltonian school then subscribing to the Proclamation, and softly chiming in with the accumulating strength of executive power? They thus became indissolubly associated in principle and interest with a party which has already forfeited all claim to democracy, and by the time Jackson had, through influence, appointed his imitiable federal successor and threw his mantle upon him, their numbers had fearfully augmented.—Every subsequent act of this successor has but increased their confidence in him; while it has aroused the apprehensions of the State Rights party, and every where startled the advocates of true democracy. That they are the confident of Mr. Van Buren; that they occupy the high places of the federal government, and are seeking, under the mask of democracy, to extend its grasp, and consolidate its power, is indisputable. And are these men the advocates of State Rights? Or do they practice the democratic doctrines of Jefferson? Or subscribe to the interests of the Union or the South? We invoke the pure spirit of revolutionary democracy, we call upon those choice spirits who stood up together again at the tide of federalism in by gone times, to say whether these men are identified with the safety of the country or not, or whether they are advancing the principles which they labored to establish.

But this new born democracy, composed of so many adverse elements, are yet unchangeably true to the watchwords of power and patronage. The authors of the Tariff in '23 of the Proclamation and Force Bill in '32, when they believe this devotion will effect a reconciliation, and thus tend to enlarge their power, and perpetuate their supremacy. Stimulated by this hope, and by the belief that Mr. Calhoun's position is favorable, the Globe is now advocating the "union of the democracy of the North and the planters of the South," and asserts, as an indubitable fact, that the South must either act with the democracy of the North, or "submit to be robbed of its property, or depart from the confederation." In plain English, that the pure Jeffersonian State Rights party of the south must either unite themselves with the federalists and Federalists, or submit to be robbed of their property; or be driven from the confederation! We can tell this mendacious editor, the South will submit to neither of these alternatives; that while they condemn this union, they as cordially defy the party which threaten the destruction of their property as the penalty of their refusal and that the Confederation will be their boast and pride so long as it protects their interests and honor. The union of State Rights and Southern interests with Northern Federalism! The friendship of Gabriel and Lucifer is not more impossible!

MR. RIVES AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.

It is said that Mr. Rives, then the American ambassador at Paris, had much influence over the mind of Lafayette, on the question of giving to France a constitutional monarchy in preference to attempting again to establish a republic. On this point, we happen to know that that great and sincere friend of republican institutions did go to Mr. Rives' hotel & consult him on this point, not two hours before the assembling of the deputies to decide the question. We know, also, that Mr. Rives did strongly urge upon Lafayette the impolicy of attempting to establish a republic in France, in as much as the nation was not capable of sustaining one; and did assure the General, that all his intelligent friends in America would take the same view of the matter, and entirely exonerate him from the charge of political dishonesty in recommending a constitutional monarchy rather

than a republic, for the government of France at that time; and we know that Mr. R's hotel to the Chamber of Deputies, and proposed that Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, be chosen King of the French, and that the proposition was received and carried by acclamation. So that almost within an hour from the moment when Lafayette left Mr. Rives, Louis Philippe was announced to be chosen King of France. And within three days he was actually crowned, and ascended the throne which a few days before was occupied by Charles X. N. Y. Com.

ALABAMA.

The last Huntsville Advocate observes: "The election in Alabama, we have reason to believe, has resulted in opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme of finance, and so far as that is a test, in opposition to the leading measure of Mr. Van Buren's administration." It admits that a majority is also opposed to a National Bank, and adds: "Public sentiment in this State is steadily progressing and settling down against the measures of Mr. Van Buren, who, without the aid and influence of the great Nullifier, would even now be left almost without friends among the people.—The office-holders and spoils-men adhere to him of course—that is their vocation."

It is worthy to remark, that the only one of the five members elect from Madison county, Alabama, to the State Legislature, in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme, is Judge Wm. Smith, formerly of South Carolina, who, it seems, after being driven from that State by the persecutions of Mr. Calhoun and his parasites, is now once more pulling in the same traces with his vindictive enemy. Truly, politics do make one acquainted with strange bed-fellows. In 1824, when Mr. Calhoun was a federalist of the Hamiltonian school, Judge Smith was opposed & turned out of the Senate, by the Calhoun faction, because he was a friend of Wm. H. Crawford, and belonged to the Virginia State Rights party. In 1829-'30, when Calhoun abandoned his federal doctrine, and embraced the heresy of Nullification, thereby running far a head of the old State Rights school, Judge Smith, who still stood upon his old principles, was so violently persecuted by this same Calhoun faction, that he was absolutely compelled to leave the State, because he was not enough of a State Rights man! And now, he and the Calhoun faction are working together in advocating the Treasury Bank, as the true State Rights doctrine—though Mr. Calhoun and Judge Smith both claim to have "abandoned no principle, changed no opinion," during the whole time within which they have been thus alternately opposing and aiding each other! Both have been standing still, though the antipodes are now standing shoulder to shoulder! Can any one explain this phenomenon?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, arrived at New Orleans in the packet ship Yazoo, on the 19th inst. A committee of gentlemen appointed for the occasion, waited on him to tender the hospitalities of the city. He expressed himself highly gratified with the honors thus paid him, and stated his regret that his hasty departure for Mississippi prevented his attendance at a public dinner. He, however, dined with the committee at the St. Charles Exchange. A complimentary speech from J. J. Jackson drew from Mr. Prentiss a reply, equal in power and brilliancy to similar efforts that have astonished Congress, and won for him the first rank among American orators. He closed with the following toast, "Louisiana and Mississippi—united in interest, may they be united in feeling!" *Fay Obs.*

JOHN VAN BUREN'S ATTEMPT TO CAST AN AMERICAN INTO AN ENGLISH PRISON.

So much has been said about John Van Buren's movements in London, that we are by no means disposed to add to his adventures, but only to point out a few instances, in which he has been an actor in one scene which ought to be exposed. The transaction, as the report comes to us, was substantially this: Mr. Van Buren took with him to London a note against an American then in England, for several thousand dollars, to which that gentleman had a good defence. Van Buren met the gentleman referred to, and, as we learn, was indebted to his hospitality in London. He however concealed the fact that he was charged with the collection of this questionable note until that gentleman had left London and was on the eve of departure, from Bristol, in the Great Western. At this moment, when among other strangers, the gentleman arrested by the special direction of Mr. John Van Buren, with the alternative of paying a fraudulent demand of several thousand dollars, procuring bail from a free-hold in the county of Bristol, or being committed to prison! Thus situated, among strangers, the gentleman related the facts to a Bristol Merchant, who generously interposed between a stranger and oppression, entered the bail required, the victim whose incarceration in a prison was deliberately contrived by the John Van Buren, was rescued by an honorable, warm-hearted stranger, and enabled to return to his home and his family.

Such conduct from one American to another in a Foreign land, is abhorrent to every sentiment and emotion of justice and honor. An individual whose circumstance has elevated to the highest circles in London, should have scorned to stoop so low. And no man imbued with the sentiments or the feelings of an American, could have been guilty of such perfidiousness towards a countryman.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG.
"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."
"List and wander!"
My great grandpa was an ancient Duke
Styled Deser Di Gonzado!!—*Lady's Triad.*

'Tis impossible to make heroes out of men who adopt the principles and maxims of Thinkers and Coblers."—*Washington Globe.*

After loud protestations of love for the People, after years of servile adulation at the shrine of power, the office holders have waxed fat and sleek! After many professions of regard for the humble class of society—the labourers and workmen of our country, the official organ of the

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF EGLINTOUN.

Our prediction of last year is about to be fulfilled; the days of chivalry have returned. It could scarcely be otherwise with a young, beautiful, and maiden Queen on the throne of England, & a Court of *preux Chevaliers*, at her feet, all "burning with high hopes," & eager to distinguish themselves in these sullen days of peace, after for carpet knights than champions of renown. It is true, the spirit which prompts to lofty enterprise has never been extinguished, but the outward forms which added so much grace to the feats of arms of former days had entirely passed away. These are again restored, and with them, we trust, the perpetuation of those customs which shed a halo round every thing within their sphere; which, while they formed the warrior for the "fierce delight" of the lists or battle-field, were equally influential over the lyde in power and the minstrel in hall.

Poetical as the subject may be, it is not in a merely poetical sense that we now speak of it, we do not guarantee our statement by the "veracity of verse," but in as honest prose as we can muster we venture briefly to describe what it is that has excited so much interest throughout "the great world."

THE ROUGH HEWER.

From the Richmond Compiler. TEXAS.

A slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th inst. gives further extracts from the late accounts from Texas. They had been much skirmishing between the Comanches and the Texans on the borders. In every conflict, however great the odds in favor of the Comanches, they had been defeated and driven like timid deer. A party of 200 warriors lately attacked a company of twenty-one men, commanded by Col. Darnes, near the Arroyo Seco, and were defeated and driven from the field, with the loss of several warriors and many horses. None of Col. Darnes' company were injured. He received a slight wound on the head, grazed by a bullet. A few days afterwards a small party of Indians stole about thirty horses from a settlement on the La Bieca—they were pursued and overtaken by the citizens, and in a skirmish two of their party were killed, and they fled, leaving together with the stolen horses, about forty others which were captured by the citizens. The Indians are held in perfect contempt by the frontier inhabitants, so cowardly are they.

The best order was preserved during the elections—very little excitement, and no unpleasant fighting or brawling to offend the eye and ear. Mr. Lamar would be elected President, no doubt by a large majority.

Texas, with enemies within and without her borders, disbands her army, and throws by the means of even a *defensive* war—an extraordinary fact, Mexican officers were among the Cherokees in the East, who had been supplied with large quantities of powder by the Mexicans—This fact would seem to show that Texas was imprudently indulging in self-security; and that she should exercise more vigilant watch.

Trifling difficulties with a handful of Mexicans near Naacoches had entirely ceased, and tranquility was restored to that section.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE.

Col. Karnes made a truly providential escape from a party of Mexicans who recently attacked him near Gildad. In the act of putting his foot into the stirrup, to mount his horse, he was fired upon, and dragged some distance by the frightened animal, before he could extricate himself. On doing so he instantly faced his enemies, drew his pistol and fired, while they discharged their pieces at him, but without effect. He continued to confront them, and by his admirable coolness and method, succeeded at length in gaining a wood, by means of which he escaped.

EFFECTS OF PRUSSIC ACID COUNTERACTED.

A numerous body of gentlemen of the medical and legal professions, were last week invited to a series of experiments of a physiological and chymical nature, illustrative of the important subject of forensic medicine, by John Robinson, M. D., which afforded much instruction and the greatest satisfaction to the audience. The most important feature of these demonstrations was the doctor's method of resuscitation from the effects of hydrocyanic acid. Two strong rabbits being selected for experiment, four drops of powerful hydrocyanic acid were applied to the tongue of each. The effects were instantly apparent—the animals were for some minutes motionless, and apparently dead, when Dr. Robinson administered his restorative—viz: cold water poured from an eminence over the occiput and spine, (temperature of the water being previously lowered by nitrate of potash and common salt.) The effect was magical, for by this resuscitative process it was remarked that each animal in turn skipped about as if in good health and spirits. We need scarcely remark, that such facts as we now record cannot be too prominently placed before the public.—*Sunderland paper.*

The following is related of Sir Colin Campbell, by an English paper.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Annednigger. It was taken by a most gallant escalade, in the thick of the assault General Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the "very high wall," thrust off the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height, Gen Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed by the fall, but hastened to enquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after, comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him, offered to attach him to his staff as brigade major, and from that hour, through all his fields and fortunes, even to the conquest of Paris, continued him, in his personal and family friendship, and used sometimes to say that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air: that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell, knight commander of the Bath, Major General in the army, and Governor of Nova Scotia.

The number of acres of Land in Louisiana belonging to the United States, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, is about twenty millions and a half. About half of this has been surveyed, of which about six millions and a half have been offered for sale, and only two millions actually sold.—*Baltimore American.*

such responsibility, outrage approved, and distinguished relation to the U. S.—ability, at once to challenge, without whole context, instructions of the world; I saw not could have been course. I therefore plan which could out of the difficulty accomplished, considering the which the King he could all afford. That Mr. O'Connell's language reported the London more offensive. I shall not to Birmingham, fixing the Lie characters. "Indeed it is in his speech, character of the tray—a man, the vulgar miscreant, bly is. "Many very country, who all subjects of sense of honor, sal sentiment of like O'Connell, majority of the public calumny, gentlemen; and is beginning to worthy here, the would any more Beggar-man, cant who stands pens, and beg—But, both Mr. what Virginia At least, that a willingness to ed abroad to "If the correct, which would be in person by Mr. O'Connell determined to me as a witness, told, always author of his fall, in the feror in brutality. Without protest on our feelings, ertheless have to We should have gency to have romers as possible, rot and his have had some, and myself have much Irish blood, Mc-Sean himself. "If, however, had accidentally satisfied my received at by I should have their everlasting self defence, in this insurrection has been plucked Empire—money from the his own canon, lamp of Wagon, interests of a people betrayed. "I feel that I ing such abuse, not our country, of his perpetration, foul and atrocious has ever yet shall we not of charity itself provoked and "I need not this, under all acted in all respect the old Comman. I reiterate, With Sir Very Sir Thos. Ryan "P. S. I have great despatch on our terms, and utmost kindness, I have had glorious English reason to be pre [The following between Mr. in reference to, ter at the meet 23, 18 Sir.—My publication in which purposed you at a public which you are following I believe in a slave breeder, fear up slaves, it possible that man who traffics disgrace to I desire to

of the old ballad,—he, amongst whose ancestors is enrolled the famous Earl who titled so fatally with Henry the Second of France,—must be well qualified, by such consanguinity alone, to bring back the noble and knightly exercise to its former exalted place. That the undertaking will be made we have every assurance;—that it will prosper we have no doubt, and that it may engage the tastes of our forefathers upon the present race of the noble and gentle in the land, we fervently hope. We shall shortly return to the subject, & promise to make our readers acquainted with all the details of the proceedings as they occur.

SCENES IN LONDON.

The subjoined letter from Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, gives a full and somewhat interesting account of the recent "affair," between Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to Great Britain, and Daniel O'Connell, Esq. the "Great Agitator of Ireland," and Slanderer-General of the human race: *From the Richmond Enquirer.*

MR. STEVENSON AND MR. O'CONNELL.

LONG'S HOTEL, LONDON, August 15th, 1838.

DEAR SIR.—Knowing the deep interest which you feel in every thing which concerns the American Minister, I hasten to enclose you by the packet of to-morrow from Liverpool, his correspondence with Mr. O'Connell.

"You will of course have seen the reported brutal outrage, which this Irish Caliban made on both our country and Mr. Stevenson on the first of August at Birmingham, where the abolition of the negro apprenticeship in the British West Indies was celebrated with very extraordinary manifestations of blackguardism and abuse."

"The moment Mr. Stevenson read Mr. O'Connell's speech, he hastened to my lodgings, and requested me to convey such a message to Mr. O'Connell, as should leave no doubt of its import.—As I was perfectly aware, if he placed himself in the hands of this patriot, (who is as false to his friends, as he is mean and treacherous to his enemies,) some unfair advantage would be taken, and that if Mr. S. and myself were not handed over to the police, a message would not only irritate a fresh catarrh of Billingsgate from the most copious fountain of low vituperation any where to be found in her majesty's dominions—in this stage of the proceeding, I was so fortunate as to have the counsels of that gallant and intelligent officer of our Navy, Capt. Matthew C. Perry, and of Dr. McCauley of Maryland, a gentleman who is also highly esteemed and so advantageously known by us all at home, who both happened accidentally to be in London. These gentlemen suggested to me, from a much better knowledge of Mr. O'Connell's character than I possessed myself, that he ought to be approached in the form of an enquiry, in the first instance, whether the report of his speech was correct—and if he avowed it, that then I should wait upon him with an open letter, to ask whether he held himself responsible, according to the sense in which

such responsibility, outrage approved, and distinguished relation to the U. S.—ability, at once to challenge, without whole context, instructions of the world; I saw not could have been course. I therefore plan which could out of the difficulty accomplished, considering the which the King he could all afford. That Mr. O'Connell's language reported the London more offensive. I shall not to Birmingham, fixing the Lie characters. "Indeed it is in his speech, character of the tray—a man, the vulgar miscreant, bly is. "Many very country, who all subjects of sense of honor, sal sentiment of like O'Connell, majority of the public calumny, gentlemen; and is beginning to worthy here, the would any more Beggar-man, cant who stands pens, and beg—But, both Mr. what Virginia At least, that a willingness to ed abroad to "If the correct, which would be in person by Mr. O'Connell determined to me as a witness, told, always author of his fall, in the feror in brutality. Without protest on our feelings, ertheless have to We should have gency to have romers as possible, rot and his have had some, and myself have much Irish blood, Mc-Sean himself. "If, however, had accidentally satisfied my received at by I should have their everlasting self defence, in this insurrection has been plucked Empire—money from the his own canon, lamp of Wagon, interests of a people betrayed. "I feel that I ing such abuse, not our country, of his perpetration, foul and atrocious has ever yet shall we not of charity itself provoked and "I need not this, under all acted in all respect the old Comman. I reiterate, With Sir Very Sir Thos. Ryan "P. S. I have great despatch on our terms, and utmost kindness, I have had glorious English reason to be pre [The following between Mr. in reference to, ter at the meet 23, 18 Sir.—My publication in which purposed you at a public which you are following I believe in a slave breeder, fear up slaves, it possible that man who traffics disgrace to I desire to