Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PHILLIPS & SMITH, AT THE NORTH WEST CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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EDITED BY
THOMAS PHILLIPS,
N. W. corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.

TERMS.—Five dollars a year, payable in advance. Single copies Two CENTS—for sale at the counter of the Office, and by News Boys.

The Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer
Is published at the same office, on a double medium sheet, at TWO DOLLARS a year, in advance. Single copies, SIX CENTS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
PER SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS:

One insertion,	$0 50	One month,	$5 00
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Public Offices, &c.

City Post Office, Third between Market and Wood streets—R. M. Riddle, Postmaster.
Custom House, Water, 4th door from Wood st., Peterson's buildings—William B. Mowry, Collector.
City Treasury, Wood, between First and Second streets—James A. Bartram, Treasurer.
County Treasury, Third street, next door to the Third Presbyterian Church—S. R. Johnston, Treasurer.
Mayor's Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood streets—Alexander Hay, Mayor.
Merchant's Exchange, Fourth near Market st.

BANKS.

Pittsburgh, between Market and Wood streets on Third and Fourth streets.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' and Farmers' Deposit Bank, (formerly Saving Fund.) Fourth, between Wood and Market streets.
Exchange, Fifth st. near Wood.

HOTELS.

Monongahela House, Water street, near the Bridge.
Exchange Hotel, corner of Penn and St. Clair.
Merchants' Hotel, corner of Third and Wood.
American Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield.
United States, corner of Penn st. and Canal.
Spread Eagle, Liberty street, near seventh.
Miller's Mansion House, Liberty St., opposite Wayne.
Brownlow's Mansion House, Penn St., opposite Canal.

Important to Owners of Saw Mills.
SNYDER'S unrivalled Self Setters, for saw mills, which have been so fully tested in different parts of the United States, as well as in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, can be seen in operation at a number of mill-mills in the neighborhood, viz: at Mr. Wickham's mills, on Penn street; at Bowman & Chamberlin's mills, near the upper Allegheny bridge, and at Morrison's mills, on Hace's Island, and others.—The above named machine can be obtained at W. W. Wallace's shop, on Liberty street, near Smithfield, where it is fitting up, and where the machine will be kept constantly on hand. Apply to B. F. Snyder, or W. W. Wallace. may 5

Evans' Chamomile Pills.
ABRAHAM J. CLEMER, residing at 66, Mott street, New York, was afflicted with Dyspepsia in its most aggravated form. The symptoms were violent headache, great debility, fever, costive, obstinate heartburn, pain in the chest and stomach always after eating, impaired appetite, sensation of sinking at the stomach, furred tongue, nausea, with frequent vomitings, dizziness towards night and restlessness. These had continued upwards of a twelvemonth, when, on consulting Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, and following his ever successful and agreeable mode of treatment, the patient was completely restored to health in the short space of one month, and grateful for the incalculable benefit derived, gladly came forward and volunteered the above statement. For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. E. SELLERS, Agent.
sep 10-y No. 20, Wood street, below Second.

Look at This,
THE attention of those who have been somewhat sceptical in reference to the numerous certificates published in favor of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, on account of the persons being unknown in this Section of the State, is respectfully directed to the following certificate, the writer of which has been a citizen of this borough for several years, and is known as a gentleman of integrity and responsibility.

To the Agent, Mr. J. KIDDY.

I have used Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for a Cough, with which I have been severely afflicted for about four months, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the most effective medicine that I have been able to procure. It composes all uneasiness, and agrees well with my diet,—and maintains a regular and good appetite. I can sincerely recommend it to all others similarly afflicted. J. MINNICK, Borough of Chambersburgh
March 9, 1840.
For sale by WILLIAM THORN,
sep 23) No. 53 Market-street

New York Dyer.
OSEE HIMES, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he dyes Ladies' Dresses, Habits and Mantels of every description, black; and warrants them not to smut, and to look equal to new goods. He dyes fancy colors of all descriptions of silk and carpet yarn. Also, cleans and restores the colors of gentlemen's clothing, so as to resemble new goods.

Mr. H. flatters himself that he can please the public, as he has done an extensive business in New York for twenty years. All work done on moderate terms, at his establishment in 5th st., between Wood and Smithfield near the Theatre.

CERTIFICATE.

☞ This is to certify that OSEE HIMES has done work for us, which has fully answered our expectations, and we consider him a competent dyer.

S. Hemphill,	Andrew Purdy.
Wm. Barnes.	W. B. Boies
J. B. Shurtleff,	Wm. Porter,
David Hall.	H. H. Smith,
B. F. Mann,	Henry Javens
David Boies,	A. Shockey, jr.
Joseph French, jr.,	Joseph Vera,
George Barnes.	sep 20

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, CONVEYANCING &c. &c.
THE undersigned, having associated themselves for the transaction of all business relative to Real Estate, will henceforth attend to the purchase and sale as well as renting of city and country property, collecting rents &c. &c.

The senior member of the firm having had much experience, and being extensively known as an agent of Real Estate, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For the accommodation of the public, there will be two offices, where business will be received; at the Real Estate Agency of James Blakely, Penn st., 5th Ward, and at the Law office of John J. Mitchell, S. W. side of Smithfield st., (near 5th) at either of which, persons wishing to have instruments of writing, legally and neatly executed, titles investigated, or desirous to purchase or dispose of Real Estate will apply. J. J. Mitchell will continue to attend to the duties of his profession, as heretofore.
JAMES BLAKELY
JOHN J. MITCHELL.
dec 4—1a w 6m

R. Woods, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office removed to Bakewell's Offices, on Grant street, nearly opposite the new Court House, next rooms to J. D. Mahon, Esq., first floor. sep 10

Hugh Toner, Attorney at Law,
North East corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh. sep 10-y

M'CANDLESS & M'CLURE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in the Diamond, back of the old Court House, sep 10 Pittsburgh.

Francis R. Shunk, Attorney at Law,
Fourth street, above Wood,
sep 10-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas Hamilton, Attorney at Law
Fifth, between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
sep 10-y Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. I. Durboraw, Attorney at Law,
Tenders his professional services to the public. Office sep 10 on 5th st., above Wood, Pittsburgh.

Byster & Buchanan, Attorneys at Law,
Office removed from the Diamond to "Attorney's Row," shady side of 4th, between Market and Wood sts.,
sep 10 Pittsburgh.

N. Buckmaster, Attorney at Law,
Has removed his office to Beares' Law Buildings, 4th st., above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. sep 10

George W. Layng, Attorney at Law,
Office in Fourth street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh. sep 27-y

Reade Washington, Attorney at Law,
Office in Bakewell's building, Grant street, Pittsburgh. nov 5, 1842

John J. Mitchell, Attorney at Law,
Office corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
☞ Collections made. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
feb 16-y

B. Hogan, Attorney at Law,
Office on Fifth street, between Smithfield and Wood, next door to Thos. Hamilton, Esqr.
j9.

Wm. E. Austin Attorney at Law,
Pittsburgh Pa. Office in Fourth street, opposite Burke's Building.
☞ WILLIAM E. AUSTIN, Esq., will give his attention to my unfinished business, and I recommend him to the patronage of my friends.
sep 10-y WALTER FORWARD.

Daniel M. Curry, Attorney at Law,
Office on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield,
ap 8 Pittsburgh.

ROBERT PORTER.....JOHN B. PERKINS.
Porter & Perkins, Attorneys at Law,
Office on the corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets,
sep 10 Pittsburgh.

Judson & Flanegin, Attorneys at Law,
Smithfield, near 7th street. Collections made on moderate terms. Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and drawings for the patent office prepared. mar 17-y

Henry S. Magraw, Attorney at Law,
Has removed his office to his residence, on Fourth st., two doors above Smithfield. sep 10

J. D. Creigh, Attorney at Law,
Office corner Smithfield and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
my 25-y

L. Harper, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CARIZ, HARRISON COUNTY, OHIO
Will attend promptly to the collection or security of claims, and all professional business entrusted to his care in the counties of Harrison, Jefferson, Belmont, Guernsey, Tuscararas, Holmes, Coshocton, Carroll, Stark and Wayne. REFER TO
Metcalf & Loomis,
Dalzell & Fleming.
John Harper,
D. T. Morgan.
} Pittsburgh.
my 27, 1843-tf

Wm. O'Hara Robinson, Attorney at Law,
Has removed his office to the Exchange, St. Clair street. f16.'44

R. Morrow, Alderman,
Office north side of Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. sep 10-tf

Dr. S. R. Holmes,
Office in Second street, next door to Mulvany & Co.'s Glass Warehouse. sep 10-y

Dr. A. W. Patterson,
Office on Smithfield street, third door from the corner of sixth street. sep 10

Ward & Hunt, Dentists,
Liberty street, a few doors below St. Clair,
ap 6, 1843

Doctor Daniel McMeal,
Office on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. dec 10-y

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
COTTON YARN WAREHOUSE,
No. 43, *Wood Street,*
Agents for the sale of the Eagle Cotton Factory Yarns.
mar 17-y

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.....JOHN S. DILWORTH
Williams & Dilworth,
Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufacturd Articles, No. 29, Wood street. sep 10-y

NEW GOODS.—PRESTON & MACKEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
English, French and Domestic Dry Goods
No. 81, Market street, Pittsburgh.
sep 10-y

J. G. & A. GORDON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Water street, Pittsburgh. sep 10-y

BIRMINGHAM & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 60, Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ TERMS.—Receiving and shipping, 5 cents per 100 lbs. Commission on purchases and sales, 2½ per cent mar 22-y

Brownsville Juniata Iron Works,
Edward Hughes, Manufacturer of Iron and Nails
Warehouse, No. 25, Wood st., Pittsburgh.
sep 16-y

HAILMAN, JENNINGS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Produce Merchants,
And dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures.
mar 17 No. 43, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOHNSON & DUVAL,
Bookbinders and Paper Rulers,
Continue business at the stand late of M'Candless & Johnson. Every description of work in their line neatly and promptly executed. may 8-y

NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN.....LLOYD R. COLEMAN.
Coleman & Co.,
General Agents. Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
Levee Street, Vicksburg, Miss. They respectfully solicit consignments. n 20-tf

LEMUEL WICK.....JOHN D. WICK.
L. & J. D. WICK,
Wholesale Grocers & Dealers in Produce,
116 Wood Street, 4 doors above Fifth st.,
may 15 Pittsburgh.

John H. Brant, Wholesale Grocer,
Dealer in Grain, General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Harrisburgh, Pa.
WILL dispose of all goods sent for Commission. Sales at the lowest commission rates.
REFERENCES:
Phila.—J. & W. Esher, Day & Gerrish, D. Leech & Co.
Baltimore—W. Winn & co. Willson & Herr, J. E. Elder.
Harrisburgh—Mich'l Burke, H. Antes, J. M. Holdman.
july 1—6m.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers and Paper Makers,
No. 37, Market street. sep 10

THOMAS B. YOUNG.....FRANCIS L. YOUNG.
Thos. B. Young & Co.
Furniture Ware Rooms, corner of Hand street and Ex change alley. Persons wishing to purchase furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, being fully satisfied that we can please us to quality and price.
sep 10

R. C. TOWNSEND & CO.,
Wire Workers and Wire Manufacturers,
No. 23, Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.
sep 10-y

Exchange Hotel,
Corner of Penn and Saint Clair streets, by
sep 10 McKIBBIN & SMITH.

Pilkington's Unrivalled Blacking,
MANUFACTURED and sold wholesale and retail, SIXTH STREET, one door below Smithfield.
oct 21—1y.

James Patterson, jr.,
Birmingham, near Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturer of locks, hinges and bolts; tobacco, fuller, mill and timber screws; housen screws for rolling mills, &c. sep 10-y

John M'Closkey, Tailor and Clothier,
Liberty street, between Sixth street and Virgin alley, South side. sep 10

Webb Closey's Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
No. 83, 4th st., next door to the U. S. Bank.
Ladies prunella, kid and satin shoes made in the neatest manner, and by the neatest French patterns. sep 10

John Cartwright,
CUTLER and Surgical Instrument Manufacturer, corner of 6th and Liberty streets, Pittsburg, Pa.
N. B.—Always on hand an extensive assortment of Surgical and Dental instruments, Banker's, Tailor's, Hatter's, Hair Dresser's and Tanner's Patent Shears Saddler's Tools, Trusses, &c. je 24.

Oak and Poplar Lumber for Sale.
A FEW thousand feet of seasoned Oak and Poplar Lumber, for sale by wholesale. Enquire of *James C. Cummins, Esq.* near the Fountain Inn. jy 21.

Dr. Good's Celebrated Female Pills.
THESE Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general debility of the system. They obviate costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous affections. These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many Mothers. For sale Wholesale and Retail, by R. E. SELLERS, Agent,
sep 10 No. 20, Wood Street, below Second

Notice to Dr. Brandreth's Agents.
THE office in Pittsburgh, which was established for the purpose of constituting agents in the west, having accomplished that object, is now closed, and Mr. G. H. LEE, in the Diamond, Market street, appointed my agent for the sale of my Pills and Liniments. All Dr. Brandreth's agents will, therefore, understand that Dr. B. will send a travelling agent through the country once a year to collect monies for sales made and re supply agents. The said traveller will be provided with power of attorney, duly proved before the Clerk of the city and county of New York, together with all the necessary vouchers and papers.
Mr J. J. Yoe is my traveling agent now in Pennsylvania. B BRANDRETH, M. D.
N. B.—Remember, Mr. G. H. LEE, in the rear of the Market is now my only agent in Pittsburgh.
june 14

Facts.
Having been afflicted for nearly two years, with a hard swelling on the cap of my knee, which produced much pain, and used various applications recommended by the faculty—all in vain, was cured completely by the use of one bottle of Dr. Brandreth's linament, or external remedy.
Witness my hand, JAMES TAYLOR.
Ohio tp., Allegheny co. Pa. Jan. 10, 1840.
Dr. Brandreth's external remedy or linament, sold at the store of GEORGE H. LEE, Pittsburgh, price 50 cents per bottle. feb 8.

Dr. Bechtor's Pulmonary Preservative.
FOR coughs, colds, influenzas, catarrhs, whooping cough, spitting of blood, pain in the breast, all diseases of the breast and lungs, and arrest of approaching consumption. Warranted free from mercury and other minerals. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
jy 12 Agents for Pittsburgh.

William C. Wall,
Plain and Fancy Portrait and Picture Frame Manufacturer,
No. 87, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CANVASS brushes, varnish, &c., for artists, always on hand. Looking Glasses, &c., promptly framed to order. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to regilding and jobbing of every description.
Persons fitting stamboats or houses will find it to their advantage to call. sep 10-y

SAMUEL MORROW,
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware
No. 17, Fifth street, between Wood and Market,
Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of wares, and solicits a share of public patronage. Also, on hand, the following articles: shovels, pokers, tongs, gridirons, skillets, teakettles, pots, ovens, coffee mills, &c. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell cheap for cash or approved paper. mar 7-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING. J. OSBORNE, *Portrait Painter*, Fourth st., 3d story Burk's Building. J. Osborne would solicit a call from those who desire Portraits. Specimens can be seen at his rooms
may 5.

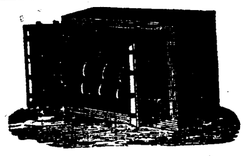
CHEAP PLACE FOR CASH.
SIGN OF THE GILT COMB.
No. 108, Market Street, near Liberty.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will receive in a few days, a large and splendid assortment of toys and fancy articles, suitable for the holidays, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Persons who wish to buy cheap will please call at the sign of the gilt comb, No. 108, Market street, and they will not be disappointed
dec 16 C. YEAGER.

H. B. McGOWIN,
RECORDING REGULATOR.
☞ Office in REMINGTON'S BUILDINGS, Penn street a few doors above Hand street. j23—tf

PITTSBURGH
Circulating and Reference Library.
OF religious, historical, political and miscellaneous works, will be open every day, Sabbath excepted, from 7 o'clock A. M., until 9 P. M., in the Exchange building, corner of St. Clair street and Exchange alley, where punctual attendance will be given by J. GEMMIL.
sep 10.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTORY.
Springs and Axles for Carriages,
At Eastern Prices.
THE subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand Coach, C and Eliptic Springs (warranted,) Juniata Iron Axles, Silver and Brass plated Dash Frames, Brass and plated Hub Bands, Stump Joints, patent Leather, Silver and Brass Lamps, Three fold Steps, Malleable Iron, Door Handles and Hinges, &c., &c. JONES & COLEMAN.
sep 10 St. Clair st., near the Allegheny Bridge.

Iron Safes.
I RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I have and keep always on hand an assortment of Fire Proof Safes. The price, in consequence of the materials and labor being much lower, is reduced about thirty per cent. They are kept for sale at my shop, in Sixth street, above Smithfield, next to the church on the corner of 6th street—as also with Atwood, Jones & Co., and Dalzell & Fleming. In regard to the quality of my safes I leave those persons who have purchased and will purchase my safes to attest the utility of them. I desire no newspaper puffs on my safes; justice and truth warrant me in informing the public that all my safes which have been in buildings burnt down for several years since I commenced have preserved all the papers, books, &c., which they contained. I have a card containing a number of certificates of the same, which are in circulation and in my hands and the agentes. JOHN DENNING.
N. B. A few pairs of steel Springs for sale, made by Jones & Coleman, and will be sold low. Also, a screw press, with power to punch holes in half inch iron.
sep 20-tf



Improved Magnesia Safes.
MANUFACTURED BY
CONSTABLE & BURKE.
Fifth Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
THE subscribers present their respects to their numerous friends for their former liberal patronage, and would take this method of assuring them and the public generally that all future favors will be duly appreciated. Their articles have been fully tested, of which sufficient testimony will be given to any inquirer.
The principles of their locks and safes are not surpassed in the Union.
The price also is considerably lessened, and will be found as low, if not below any other responsible house in the Union.
We would take this opportunity of thanking the various Editors of this city and elsewhere, who have spoken so highly of us and our safes.
The public are respectfully invited to examine our articles before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured the superiority of our manufacture will be apparent to all candid spectators.
N. CONSTABLE & E. BURKE.
N. B. Safes can be obtained of any size or shape, or of any principle of lock or construction, of the subscribers, or of S Church, Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. n20-tf

CHARLES A. McANULTY,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Agent for U. S Portable Boat Line, for the transportation of Merchandize to and from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. '31-1y

ALLEN KRAMER, *Exchange Broker, No. 46, corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburg Pa.* Gold, Silver, and Solvent Bank notes, bought and sold. Sight checks on the Eastern cities, for sale. Drafts, notes and bills, collected.
REFERENCES.

Wm. Bell & Co.,	
John D. Davis,	
F. Lorenz,	
J. Painter & Co.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Joseph Woodwell,	
James May,	
Alex. Bronson & Co.	
John H Brown & Co.	Philadelphia.
James M'Candless.	Cincinnati, O.,
J. R. M'Donald.	St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Pope, Esq., Pres't Bank Ky.	Louisville.

TAR.—50 Bbls Tar, for sale by
j23 JAMES MAY.

E. H. HEASTINGS,
County Surveyor and City Regulator
OFFICE in the "Monongahela House," in the rooms occupied by the Prosecuting Attorney, H. C. Moorhead & J. G. Reed, Esqs.—entrance on Smithfield street. feb. 13.

Dissolution.
THE partnership under the firm of Sheble & Mitchell, is this day dissolved. D. B. SHEBLE will continue the Steam Boat Agency and Commission Business, and is alone authorized to collect and settle the debts of said firm.
D. B. SHEBLE,
Pittsb'gh Feb 1. 1844. Water st. near Wood.

Freeman's Fire Brick for Sale.
JUST received, 5000 Freeman's best Fire Brick, which will hereafter be kept constantly on hand and sold low for cash, by BIRMINGHAM & CO.
may 27 No. 60 Water st.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
Two New and First Rate Steam Engines.
ONE is 20 horse power, 10 inch cylinder, and 4 foot stroke, will be sold with or without boilers. The other engine is 12 horse power, 7½ inch cylinder, 3 foot stroke, one boiler about 22 feet long, 30 inches in diameter. These engines are made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. They can be seen at the warehouse of the subscriber at any time
j24-tf H. DEVINE, U. States Lic.

Hat and Bonnet Pressing,
BY WILLIAM SCHOLEY,
DIAMOND ALLEY,
Between Wood and Smithfield Sts.
HAVING just returned from the eastern cities and purchased the most improved PRESSING MACHINES, is prepared to press gentlemen's hats and braid, straw, gimp or Leghorn bonnets on the most reasonable terms, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. The subscriber believes that his long experience in the business is a sufficient guarantee that all work entrusted to him will be properly performed. Hats or bonnets cleaned, altered, trimmed or colored as heretofore. WM. SCHOLEY.
f17-3m

BEAR SKINS, dressed and undressed, just received and for sale by A. BEELEN
o3-tf

The Daily Morning Post.

O'Connell's Speech
AT THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.
(Concluded.)

Gentlemen of the Jury, it is part of history that the monarch of that day, from the throne, declared this to be a final adjustment, and that there was no question left open for further discussion. It is a fact, the English House of Commons, had respectively declared that this was a final adjustment. The Lord Lieutenant from the throne, in the Irish House of Parliament, had declared the same. Both houses declared it to be the final. But how was this got rid of? I will come to that presently. I will show you, gentlemen, what the opinions of certain statesmen were with respect to this subject. Charles James Fox, in April, 1782, said: "So far was he from thinking that Great Britain had a right to govern Ireland if she did not choose to be governed by us, that he maintained that no country that ever had existed or did exist, had a right to hold the sovereignty of another against the will and consent of that other." And in another passage, in May, 1782, he says: "He desired gentlemen to look forward to that happy period when Ireland should experience the blessings that attend freedom of trade and constitution; when, by the richness and fertility of her soil, the industry of her manufactures, and the increase of her population, she should become a powerful country; then might England look for powerful assistance to seamen to man her fleets, and soldiers to fight her battles. England renouncing all right to legislate for Ireland, the latter would most cordially support the former as a friend whom she loved. If this country, on the other hand, was to assume the power of making laws of a friend, for where there was not a community of interests, there the party whose interests were so sacrificed became an enemy."—2vol p 60. Such was the principle upon which the great settlement was brought about. I would ask you gentlemen of the jury, did you ever in your lives know a single individual volunteer of 1782, who, to the last moment of his life did not boast of having participated in the change that then took place. It was clear that up to this time Ireland had preserved her allegiance and had gained tranquility in connection with it—that she, in fact, clung with firmer hold to her connection with England while she obtained these salutary results. I may be asked, gentlemen, whether I have any proof that the prophecy of Mr Fox was realized, that the prosperity promised to Ireland had been actually gained by the legislative independence. I will tell you upon what evidence I demonstrate these facts. The first authority I shall refer you to is, Pitt in 1790, when proposing the measure of the Union. He should quote the following from the Anti-Union Evening Post: "Pitt's case at the Union would be strong if he could have shown that Ireland was declining and impoverished under her own Parliament. But the facts were too powerful for him to wrestle with, and he was unable to meet them in any way. And what, therefore, was his reasoning. 'As Ireland,' he said, 'was so prosperous under her own government, we can calculate that the amount of that prosperity will be trebled under a British legislature.' He first quoted a speech of Mr Foster's, in 1785, in these words: 'The exportation of Irish produce to England amounts to two millions and a half annually, and the exportation of British produce to Ireland amounts to one million.' He gives another quotation from Foster, in which it is said: 'Britain imports annually 2,500,000 of our products, all, or very nearly all duty free, and we import almost a million of hers, and raise a revenue on almost every article of it," this relates to the years 1785. Pitt goes on to say, "But how stands the case now? (1799.) The trade at this time is infinitely more advantageous to Ireland. It will be proved from the documents I hold in my hand, as far as relates to the mere interchange of manufactures, that the manufactures exported to Ireland from Great Britain in 1797, very little exceeded one million sterling (the articles of produce amount to nearly the same sum;) whilst Great Britain on the other hand imported from Ireland to the amount of more than three millions in the manufactures of linen and linen yarn, and between two and three millions in provisions and cattle, besides corn and other articles of produce." You have heard proof of the prosperity of Ireland from authority which cannot be questioned. We at that time exported three millions worth of linen, and linen yarn, besides our exports in provisions, which amounted to a million and a half. What were our imports of English manufactured goods at that time? At half the amount of what we exported. How does the case stand at present? You all know too well indeed; I may say that some of you have had sad experience of the fact that almost every thing we now use is imported from England, and all our manufactures are gone, and our people who lived upon the wages which are always derived from that source, are famishing. When we exported three millions and a half of manufactured goods, you are aware that a large proportion of that amount consisted of wages paid to laborers and artisans employed; and that money was again expended with the farmer and shop-keeper: thus went on increasing comfort and prosperity throughout the land. But, alas! what is the case now? Wretchedness and misery prevail where wealth and happiness once had their abode. And should the man be punished who has no other object under Heaven but to restore his country to her former state—independence and prosperity. I have given you the authority of another man who was very favorable to the Irish people, Lord Clare.

His lordship, in a speech made by him in 1798, made use of those remarkable words; and I beg to call your particular attention to them. "There is not," said his lordship, "a nation on the habitable globe, which has advanced in cultivation, civilization, agriculture and manufacture, with the same rapidity, in the same period, as Ireland had from 1772 to 1798." I will call your attention to Lord Grey's speech on the Scottish Union, in 1799. "In truth," said the nobleman, "for a period of more than forty years after the Scotch Union, Scotland exhibited no proofs of increased industry and rising wealth." Lord Grey, in continuation, stated that—"Till after 1748, there was no sensible advance of the commerce of Scotland. Several of her manufactures were not established till sixty years after the Union, and her principal branch of manufacture was not set up, I believe, till 1781 The abolition of the heritable jurisdiction was the first great measure that gave an impulse to the spirit of improvement in Scotland. Since that time, the prosperity of Scotland has been considerable, but certainly not so great as that of Ireland has been within the same period." I will now refer you to Lord Plunket, who, in giving a description of Ireland in a speech in Parliament in 1799, in one of his happy efforts of oratory, speaks of her as of "a little island with a population of four or five millions of people, hardy, gallant, and enthusiastic—possessed of all the means of civilization, agriculture, and commerce, well purposed and understood; a constitution fully recognized and established; her revenues, her trade, her manufactures thriving beyond the hope or example of any other country of her extent—within these few years advancing with a rapidity astonishing even to herself; not complaining of deficiency in these respects, but enjoying and acknowledging her prosperity, (hear, hear.) She is called on to surrender them all to the control of—whom? Is it to a great and powerful Continent to whom nature intended her as an 'appendage'—to a mighty people, totally exceeding her in all calculation of territory or population? No! but to another happy little island, placed beside her in the bosom of the Atlantic, of little more than double her territory and population, and possessing resources not nearly so superior to her wants."

At this stage of the proceedings, the Chief Justice said that the Court was becoming so intolerably hot, that one of the windows should be opened.

Mr. O'Connell—Very well, my Lord, and I shall take advantage of this opportunity to go out for a moment.

The Court then adjourned for a few minutes.

When the Court resumed, Mr O'Connell said—Gentlemen, when the adjournment took place, I was in the act of reading for you several authorities, shewing how much Ireland progressed under an independent Parliament; I have a few more, I think, to corroborate and bear out, and, if possible, to extend the proof of that prosperity. You heard how, in the year 1810, a meeting was held in Dublin to petition for the Repeal of the Union, which, at that time, was discussed also in the corporation and other places. I will now read for you the speech of Mr Hutton, made at the corporation—who then belonged to a respectable house that still holds a high character in the city. "Some of us," said he, "remember the country as she was before we recovered and brought back our constitution in the year 1782. We are reminded of it at the present period. Then, as now, our merchants were without trade—our shop-keepers without customers—our workmen without employment—then, as now, it became the universal feeling, that nothing but the recovery of our rights would save us. Our rights were recovered, and how soon afterwards, indeed, as if by magic, plenty smiled on us, and we soon became prosperous and happy." Gentlemen, in the year 1799, when the Union was talked of, the Bankers of Dublin had a meeting, and in the chair was the head of the firm of Latouche. That was on the 5th of December, 1799, when the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That since the renunciation of Great Britain, in 1782, to legislate for the commerce and prosperity of Ireland have eminently increased.

"Resolved, That we attribute these blessings, under Providence, to the wisdom of the Irish Parliament."

I have, in addition to those, from a most unquestionable authority, (an authority incapable of deceiving or of being deceived,) the relative increase in England and Ireland of the consumption of tea, tobacco, wine, sugar, and coffee, from 1785 to the Union, which is as follows:

Tea—Increase in Ireland,	54 per cent.
Increase in England,	45 per cent.
From 1786 to the Union.	
Tobacco—Increase in Ireland,	109 per cent.
Increase in England,	64 per cent.
From 1787 to the Union.	
Wine—Increase in Ireland,	74 per cent.
Increase in England,	22 per cent.
From 1785 to the Union.	
Sugar—Increase in Ireland,	57 per cent.
Increase in England,	53 per cent.
Coffee—Increase in Ireland,	600 per cent.
Increase in England,	75 per cent.

I hope to demonstrate, gentlemen, that there is no country can ever surpass in prosperity the advancement made by Ireland from the period of 1782 to the Union. There is a *cant* word often used by many people, "dismemberment of the empire," which I will prove to be an absurdity. Ireland, with her own Parliament, increased in prosperity during her connection with England; and why should she require a dismemberment? I cannot understand the term dismemberment, unless from a state that is in the depths of poverty, not with one in which she increased in prosperity, as Ireland did with England, when she had her own Parliament, and as I fervently believe she will again experience under her own domestic legislature. We lost our own Parliament by means of corruption; the means were certainly those best suited to the nature of so delaterious an object, and every thing that the worst passions could effect were arraigned to accomplish it. How was it carried? The Attorney General has referred to the report of a Secret Committee of the House of Commons in '96 and '97. I will now refer you to the report of the Secret Committee of the House of Lords in 1798, wherein it is stated that it was accomplished by the foment of the Rebellion to such a pitch, and that the Government's fastening it, was the first ingredient of that vile and nefarious plan. A person named McGuane, attorney, gave information to the Government: he was a Colonel in the United Irishmen, as well as a county deputy. He attended all the meetings of the county deputies; and, on the 4th May, 1797, he got into the pay of government, and transmitted to them, (through a Mr Clelland, agent to Lord Londonderry,) the names of all persons who attended, the returns made, and the time and place of the next meeting. So that the government was in full possession of the entire proceedings, knew the names of the colonels and county deputies, and where they were to be found at a particular time; so that if they had been so disposed, they could have had them all arrested, and thereby crushed the rebellion at once, but, instead of doing so, they let it go on for the purpose of carrying the Union. I will now refer you to another authority, which you will find in the life of Grattan, second volume, page 143, it is as follows:—The entire country rose against the measure; but they were controlled and checked by the military, as well as the dissensions that existed among themselves.—Mr Plunket made use of these words: Plunket—"I accuse the Government of fomenting the embers of a lingering rebellion; of haloeing the Protestant against the Catholic, and the Catholic against the Protestant; of artfully keeping alive domestic discussions for the purpose of subjugation." It is manifest, therefore, that the union was carried against the will of the Irish people; and it would be much more manifest if the people had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments. What were the words of Burke? "The lowest corruption and artifice were exerted to promote the Union. All the worst passions of the human heart were enlisted in the service, and all the most depraved ingenuity of the human intellect tortured to devise new contrivances for fraud." Mr. Grattan then reports the language of Lord Castlereagh in reference to the corruption which might become necessary to carry the Union. I will now read a passage from a speech made by Lord Grey in the year 1800, on the repugnance of the Irish nation to the Union:—"Twenty-seven counties, said his lordship, "have petitioned against the measure. The petition from the county of Down is signed by upwards of 17,000 respectable independent men, and all the others are in a similar proportion. Dublin petitioned under the great seal of the city, and each of the corporations in it followed its example. Drogheda petitioned against the Union; and almost every other town in the kingdom is like manner testified their disapprobation Those in favor of the measure, professing great influence in the country, obtained a few counter petitions. Yet, though the petition from the county of Down was signed by 17,000, the counter petition was signed only by 415; though there were 707,000 who signed petitions against the measure, the total number of those who declared in favor of it did not exceed 3,000, and many of these prayed only that the measure might be discussed.

If the facts I state are true, (and I challenge any man to falsify them,) could a nation in more direct terms express its disapprobation of a political measure, than Ireland has done of a legislative Union with great Britain? In fact the nation is nearly unanimous, and the great majority is composed, not of bigots, fanatics or jacobins, but of the most respectable of every class in the community."

Let me now request your attention to a description given by lord Plunket, of the mode in which the Union was carried:—"I will be bold to say that licentious and impious France, in all the unrestrained excesses to which anarchy and atheism have given birth to, has not committed a more insidious act against her enemy than is now attempted by the professed champion of the cause of civilized Europe against a friend and ally in the hour of her calamity and distress—at a moment when our country is filled with British troops, when the loyal men of Ireland are fatigued and exhausted by their efforts to subdue the rebellion—efforts to which they had succeeded before those troops arrived—whilst the habeas corpus act was suspended—whilst trials by court martial are carrying on in many parts of the kingdom—whilst the people are taught to think they have no right to meet or to de