

The Waterford Chronicle.

'TIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR... TACTIC.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1830.

Price 6d.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

SLIEVRUE MEETING.

In our last, we stated that a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Slievrué, had assembled, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Legislative Union. We are now enabled to give Mr. FRANCIS WYSE'S speech in taking the Chair on this occasion, and who spoke nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen and Fellow-Parishioners—I feel most grateful for the honour which you have done me in calling upon me this day to preside at the first public meeting held in this extensive and respectable parish, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the United Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. This question is one of such interest, and is, of itself, of such great and national importance, that we should approach its discussion with that calm, deliberate, and peaceful attention to which so important a question is entitled, without allowing our prejudices or passions to sway us in the decision to which we may ultimately arrive. (Hear, hear.) I yield to no man in ardent attachment to the British connection, when such is based on a just and proper foundation. I conceive that the interests of my country must ever continue bound up and interwoven with those of England, and that no evil can approach one without striking at the prosperity and happiness of the other, whilst no good can accrue to one without the other more or less sharing in the advantage. It is to secure a connection based on these reciprocal advantages that I unhesitatingly avow myself an advocate for the repeal of the Legislative Union between the two countries. (Loud cheers.)

I have given this matter what consideration I have been capable to bestow on it—I have attentively listened to the arguments which have been advanced by its opponents as well as those put forward by its advocates, and have invariably arrived at the one conclusion, that without the repeal of the Union is conceded to Ireland, it will soon arrive beyond the reach or control of man to prevent a separation. (Great cheering.) Thirty years have already counted since the passing of this great measure, which deprived Ireland of her national assembly, and debased her to the state of a wretched province of England. The Act was one of treason as well as treachery to this country—(hear, hear, hear)—whilst it is in all respects opposed to the growing spirit and intelligence of the times in which we live. (Hear, hear.) What are the advantages which have accrued to Ireland by the passing of this measure? After thirty years' fruitless experience, in what do they exist? In nothing which I can discover which can, in any manner, overbalance the wretchedness, the poverty, and misery, which every day surround us, and which vainly seek for a parallel in any country throughout civilized Europe. (Hear, hear.) From the period of the concession of the free trade up to the passing of the measure of the Union, we were hourly progressing in improvement, in national industry, and wealth. The jealousy of our rival, for such she has constituted herself, unable by fair and open competition to restrain our resources and increasing wealth, by a series of oppressions beyond the power of man to endure, fomented a rebellion—(hear, hear, hear)—which was intended by the heartless, the cold-blooded tyranny of England as a pretext to deprive Ireland of the only stay and protection to her trade and industry, by removing her from her shores—taking from amongst her people the only remnant of her nationality—her representative body. Again—what one good has this measure accomplished for Ireland? Its advocates, indeed, assure us, that they are numerous, and visible amidst the waste and desolation which surround us; they point out our increased export trade, whilst they forget to state, that such is confined to the produce of our lands, an unerring proof of the increasing poverty of our people. (Hear, hear.) Will any man tell me, with the hope that I shall believe him, that if, as those who oppose the repeal assert, we were increasing in wealth and experiencing the comforts and advantages which wealth brings with it, we should be daily transporting from our shores the produce of our soil, the common necessities of life, whilst every charitable institution of our country is gorged with inmates to the full extent of its capabilities to support them—(hear, hear)—and our wretched people suffering from the effects of repeated famine, for which there is no sympathy in the minds of Englishmen, and which the cold-hearted Minister assures us is "periodical," and for which he is not prepared to apply a remedy. (Loud cheers.)

If we look to our manufactures, the wretched remnant of our prosperity, what a sad spectacle do they now present? They remain not only of what we once were, but what we might also hope to be, were it not for the all-withering measure of the Union, which placed us at the mercy of a jealous rival, who, if she had shown one want, felt at least no disposition to relieve them. The extension of the trade of England has been the reward which she promised upon us. Her flag succeeded in almost annihilating our manufactures, she has found in Ireland an immense market for her goods, to the amount of several millions annually; and this, strange as it may appear, is alluded to by the opponents of a repeal as one of the many blessings which have been secured to us by the passing of the measure of the Legislative Union between the two countries. We are not, it is true, reminded of the immense support an absentee proprietary—(hear, hear)—can contribute in no manner to our wants—who are destitute of our necessities—and who mock our wretchedness by the cold-hearted rejection of our appeals. (Cheers.) What man will say,

that, with a local Legislature, this curse of Ireland would be longer tolerated, or that the common sense of the people would remain so long outraged? (Loud and continued cheering.) The food created by our industry and labour is taken from amongst us, without the country receiving any equivalent in return, whilst those who oppose a repeal are incessant in reminding us of the great and many advantages extended to Ireland, in being thus permitted to sell our produce in the English market—advantages which they exultingly assure us outweigh every possible or assumed good, which a repeal of the Union could bring with it; but I shall answer these Gentlemen, that if we are permitted to find a market for our produce across the channel, that but a small proportion of the money so raised returns to our shores, whilst nineteen-twentieths of the amount finds its way to every town throughout England in which our absentees are to be found—(hear, hear)—feeding the necessities of the English aristocracy and peasantry—(hear, hear)—whilst our own are suffered to lie in want, and drag through life the mere semblance of existence. Who will have the hardihood to assert that we were placed under the protection of a local legislature, these evils would be long permitted to remain unredressed, or that so many millions should be annually filched from a starving population, to increase the luxuries of such men as Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Portmouth, the Duke of Devonshire, and many others, but that the country, roused to a sense of her miserable condition, would demand redress, where her appeals should be listened to—(hear, hear, hear)—and that through the wholesome influence of an absentee tax, or some such extraordinary measure, the money so raised by our absentees would be spent and circulated amongst us, diffusing contentment around—affording a new impetus to our exertions—improving our agriculture—extending our manufactures, and raising us to that level amongst nations for which an all-wise Providence had intended us. (Hear, hear.) The produce which is thus raised, and sent to England, would soon find a new market and consumption here, whilst we should be relieved from that state of miserable dependence on the mere will of England, which constitutes one of the many evils of our present condition. (Cheers.) I now arrive at the most important consideration, and on which the opponents of "Repeal" so confidently rely, for they have stated that if a repeal of the Legislative Union was conceded to this country, a separation from England would be the natural and inevitable consequence. Whilst I fearlessly deny this assumption of what would ensue in the event of a repeal being granted, I am satisfied to concede to those who differ with me in opinion on this important point, that there might, indeed, be some ground to apprehend an ultimate separation between the two countries, were Ireland (her domestic legislature being first restored to her) continued to be governed by the same narrow, illiberal, and jealous policy which has been pursued towards her from the period of her first connexion with England to the present day. But I maintain that the danger to be apprehended is, in itself, a strong, a powerful guarantee, that, instead of this unwise and detested policy being still persisted in, a more liberal and enlightened conduct would be pursued towards her, whilst a union of interests would soon engender a union of sentiment and opinion, which would inevitably tend to consolidate and bind more indissolubly together, the bond of connexion between the two countries—(hear, hear)—and without which, I am free to admit, neither would long remain prosperous, independent, or happy. 'Tis on this reciprocity of interests that the connexion between England and Ireland should alone be based; whilst it rests on any other foundation, it is vain to expect that Ireland can ever be at rest—that her children can ever remain contented in their wretchedness—that their respect for the laws, which has raised one portion of the empire, at the expense and utter debasement of the other, should dwindle into contempt—(hear, hear)—and that, misled by their passions, at no distant period, they would blindly seek in their own strength the amelioration of their wretched condition. It is on these grounds that once fearlessly declare myself an advocate for the repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, convinced, as I am, that it is only by a timely and reasonable concession that the happiness, the peace, the prosperity of my country can be ensured, or the British connection secured, on those fair and just principles, on which alone it can ever be considered permanent or advantageous to either. (Hear, hear.) There are many who, whilst they admit the varied evils which press upon the country, oppose the question of "Repeal," for this reason, which they allege—that they conceive the present period most inopportune for its candid discussion, whilst they object to take it even into consideration, on the ground that it will interfere with the "peace and quiet" which they admit the country so much stands in need of. These men, in truth, require some apology for their conduct; yet, when they seek an excuse with the rest of Ireland for the subservience of their principles, the veil should be stripped from the motives which lie disguised under this special pretext, and these half-English half-Irish shown to the country in the deformity of their natural characters. (Loud and long continued cheering.) I, too, admit that Ireland stands in need of repose, but it is not that sickly, that unnatural and feverish repose which those gentlemen would prescribe for her—a repose which would leave her quiescent under every ill, and continue her in the base and prostrate condition of a conquered colony of England. What good, I would triumphantly ask—what real benefit has such repose ever offered to any country? On the first agitation of the Catholic Question, such advisers were also to be found amongst the people. Had the people attended to their suggestions, what position would the country now be placed in? (Hear, hear.) Let the experience of the last few years teach us, that as long as the question of emancipation continued to be agitated, there was a defiance paid to public opinion—an unwillingness to contend with a people firm,

united, and resolved in their remonstrances; yet, the moment that the troubled waters had subsided—that peace was partially restored—and that the people, gorged with their past dissensions, had turned to other and more peaceful pursuits—that hour was the one which the British Minister selected to impose new taxes—new burdens upon an impoverished people—taxes he dared not have thought of two years previous—(hear, hear)—whilst a deadly blow was levelled at our liberties in the attempted suppression of the public press of Ireland—(loud cheers)—and this, too, at a time when three millions of taxes were remitted to the English people. (Hear, hear, hear.) In the last Parliament we were prepared to receive new burthens and impositions. Since then the question of "Repeal" has been agitated, and nineteen new bills have been proposed by the Minister for the amelioration of Ireland. They, indeed, promise much, but will they go to the extent which our necessities demand? (Hear, hear.) Will they add fifty new members to our imperfect representation in the British Parliament? Will they reduce the embers of the Church's establishment, against which Protestants are beginning to exclaim? Will they restore to us our absentees, or appropriate the money raised from our necessities, to improve and ameliorate the condition of our starving population? If they do not accomplish all these, I contend they are but of partial use to Ireland, and should not weigh for one hour in our resolve to seek a more thorough remedy for all our ills in the repeal of the Legislative Union between the two countries. (Loud cheers.) But in the pursuit of this great national object, I implore you to be peaceable though firm—obedient to the laws—discouraging riots and violence of every kind, and which can only tend to disgust and alienate your friends, whilst it will afford a pretext to those who entertain different opinions from yours to continue in their opposition. Above all, avoid illegal oaths and associations; no good cause can ever require such means to advance it; no just one can be benefited by them. Let all your appeals be directed to the good sense, and not to the prejudices of your fellow men, and believe me, the time is not far distant when your best hopes will be realized, and your country restored to her proud position amongst the nations of the earth. (Mr. Wyse concluded amidst the repeated cheers of the meeting.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following is a copy of the Marquis of ANGLESEY'S letter to Mr. WILLIAM KERTLAND, relative to a Repeal of the Union:

London, Friday, Nov. 7, 1830.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 31st of this month, communicating the resolution passed at the meeting of the inhabitants of the Manor of Grange Gorman, that the petition then adopted for the Repeal of the Union should be entrusted to me for presentation to the House of Lords. The petition, as it is worded, is as follows:—

You only do me justice in believing that I take the deepest interest in every thing that concerns the welfare of Ireland. I should be wanting in gratitude to its warm-hearted and affectionate people, if I ever omitted an opportunity of rendering my humble service. It grieves me to think that, upon the occasion of a petition for the Repeal of the Union, I find myself conscientiously compelled to oppose, instead of to support, the views and wishes of so numerous and respectable a body as that whose names are affixed to it. But, I am sure, they would no longer entertain for me the very flattering sentiments you describe, if, tempted by the fascinating force of popularity, I were to lend myself to a measure I do not approve.

I love Ireland too sincerely not to be ready to sacrifice every personal feeling for her advantage, and therefore it is with I frankly declare to those who seek my support of the petition, that I am reluctantly compelled to decline giving it. To me it is indeed a heavy sacrifice to decline to obey the call thus made, but thoroughly convinced as I am, that the prosperity of Ireland depends much upon her union and intimate connexion with Great Britain, I do most ardently wish that the agitation of the question of separating their legislatures may not be urged. I do not mean that I would not have this, and, indeed, every measure where her interests are at stake, duly weighed and calmly discussed, and therefore, I would not have advised a hasty resolution, which had that object in view, I say I would not have advised their suppression, and one strong reason why I would not have advised it, is my conviction, that the more the subject is dispassionately discussed, the more striking will be the disadvantage of separating the Legislatures of the two countries.

What I should object to, and what, if in my power, I should have felt bound to check, would have been an angry agitation of the question, done in a tone of hostility to the connexion; thus rendering interminable the spirit of dissent and distrust in that long-cherished Kingdom, and thus, at a moment when it has obtained the first great step towards permanent tranquillity and consequent prosperity—until the accomplishment of which measure all attempts at amelioration must have proved abortive—when the great mass of the population, being Catholics, have obtained an act of justice, although that act of justice is not, perhaps, been very generally gratefully received, when the members of every religious persuasion have been made eligible for Parliament, and when, consequently, the rights of all may be fairly expected to be protected—at such a moment as this, let me implore those I am addressing, through you, and, if not too presumptuous, let me be permitted to consider myself as addressing all Ireland—let me, I say, implore them to pause before they attempt to push a measure that is obviously unattainable, or, if attainable, only through blood and separation; and which may divert the real friends of Ireland from those measures of practical relief which are at this moment within view, and which are so necessary in order to ameliorate the condition of all classes.

These are my views of this question. I have not taken them hastily. I formed this opinion last year, and made it known to one of the most zealous advocates of your cause. I truly passed a week in the constant consideration of it, with one of the most enlightened magistrates of the best and most disinterested men—of the most ardent friends of Ireland. He rather leans to your opinion. I listened to him with deference, and with the closest attention; yet the result is a conviction on my mind that in separating the Legislatures there would be imminent danger of total separation, and that in total separation, there would be ruin to Ireland, irreparable weakness to England—in short, total eclipse of the power and glory of the British Empire.

If these my sentiments are not displeasing, at least they are honest; and if I know your countenance, which I think I do, they will not be displeasing at the frankness with which I treat them. As it is possible that after this explanation you may be desirous of putting the petition into the hands of some Peer, who may be disposed to advocate its cause, I will await your further directions respecting it.

I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your very kind terms in which you are pleased to express yourself towards me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient and humble servant,

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PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Friday, Nov. 12.

The Imperial Parliament, without knowing what they did, gave Mr. O'Connell a signal triumph last night. They not only granted his motion for the repeal of the Subletting Act, but as your numerous readers will be desirous to know who voted for and against Mr. O'Connell's motion—as they will be anxious to know their friends from their enemies, I give you a list of the Irish representatives who voted and how they voted.

FOR THE MOTION.—There were Lord Brasenose, (Down co.); Hon. William Brown, (Kerry); Sir John Burke, (Galway co.); Alexander Dawson, (Louth); Colonel Fitzgibbon, (Limerick co.); James Graham, Ralph Howard, (Wicklow); C. D. O. Jephson, (Malloy); Lord Killeen, (Meath); N. P. Leader, (Kilkenny city); T. S. Lavibert, (Galway co.); Major Macnamara, (Clare); M. S. O'Brien, (Ennis); More O'Ferrall, (Kildare); O'Garra Don, (Roscommon); Colonel O'Grady, (Limerick co.); E. S. Rutven, (Downpatrick); Thomas Wyse, (Tipperary). Besides these Irish Members, there were in the minority—Mr. P. Howard, of Cullinst, son of Howard of Corby Castle, a Catholic; Mr. Denman, Common Sergeant of London; Sir H. Bunsbury; Mr. Holman; Mr. Johnston and Lord Francis Osborne; Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell being tellers on that side.

AGAINST THE MOTION.—The Irish members who, I am sure, voted—Thomas Spring Rice, (Limerick city); Thomas L. Fog, (Dublin University); Anthony Lefroy, (Longford); Honourable J. Bayle, (Cork city); Lord Boyle, (Cork co.); Dominick Browne, and James Browne, (Mayo co.); Charles Brownlow, (Armagh co.); Lord Asheson, (Armagh co.); General King, (Sligo co.); George Moore, (Dublin city); F. Shaw, (Dublin city); Sir Henry Parnell, (Queen's co.); Colonel Cliechester, (Wexford); and Sir R. Bateson, (Londonberry co.).

I also saw in the House, Mr. Daniel Callaghan, of Cork City, and Mr. Samuel White, of Leitrim County. O'Grattan Mahon came into the House in time to be late. Now, this dividing from the discharge of one's duty is more culpable than executing wrongly. A man may do a wrong act from mistaken motives; but no good motive can influence a senator who absents himself from the House of Commons upon an occasion when a question of vital importance to his country and constituents is to be discussed, and when his vote must necessarily dispose either the minister or his constituency. I hope the Hon. Member for Clare may be able, satisfactorily, to explain his conduct on this occasion to his electors. His colleague was at his post, and voted independently for the people of Ireland. I forgot to mention, in the proper place, the name of Mr. John M'Clintock, the new member for Louth. He might be displeased if I did not let his constituents know that he voted with the Duke of Wellington's cabinet upon the Subletting Act.—*Freeman's Journal.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

It is supposed that the Ministers will be very hardly pushed on the reform question on Tuesday, and that they will have very little to boast of in the way of a majority. It will be the first trial of strength between them and the Opposition, unless a division shall take place with regard to the civil list on Thursday, which, of course, is expected, as the leaders of the Opposition, Lord Althorp and Mr. Brougham, have expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the proposed arrangement. The reform question, however, is one which embraces a vastly wider field, involving many general principles, and it is, therefore, much more likely that the grand struggle will take place upon it; indeed, Sir James Graham intimated as much last week, in his observations upon the address. The present Ministry are certainly tottering, and if the Opposition shall only manage the business well, they must go out.—*Register.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION—MOST REV. DR. KELLY.

We have never been disappointed in the high estimate which our experience of the above distinguished Prelate's patriotic virtues has taught us to form. We have no great pleasure in informing the public that his Grace is as anxious as usual to be for a repeal of the Act of Union, and that he will cheerfully sign any petition or petition to that effect. We understand that all his clergy are unanimous in the same sentiments. The town of Tuam will meet in the course of a few days.—*Courant Journal.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION—MEETING OF THE LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the Letter-press Printers of this city of Dublin took place at Galfrey's Rooms, St. John's-street, to receive the draft of a petition to the Imperial Parliament prepared by a committee appointed at a former meeting, in favour of a repeal of the Union.

It was argued by Mr. L. PARKER, that a public meeting of the trade should be called at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of enabling them to testify to the public their feelings on this momentous subject, and thereby manifest their sense of the great injuries entailed on their body by the act of Union.

Mr. CHAMBERS combated, at some length, the arguments used by Mr. Parker, and maintained that the publicity their petition would receive, terming as it did, with their manifold grievances, would effect all the ends contemplated by that gentleman, without pursuing the line struck out by any body as their guide. He also thought the petition unexceptionable in itself, and the spirit evinced in it of attachment to the King and constitution, were proofs of their entire satisfaction of the permanent connexion of these realms, and protested against the idea, entertained by some, of a separation in the event of a repeal.

Mr. PARKER having withdrawn his proposition for a public meeting,

Mr. CHAMBERS proposed that the petition be intrusted for presentation to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. in the Commons, and the Earl of Shrewsbury in the Lords, which was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, Mr. Scott, when the meeting separated.—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S HOLY LEGITIMATE—DON MIGUEL.

Lisbon, Oct. 23.—

It is estimated that since the commencement of the late change in France above 1,000 or 1,200 persons have been imprisoned in Portugal for political opinions.

The French frigate and corvette, which entered the Tagus on Friday, the 15th instant, from Toulon, have had but a short quarantine. They anchored off Belem Castle, the usual ground for ships of circumstance; but on Thursday afternoon they weighed anchor, and sailed out of the river, some two or three leagues below the Bar, and returning in the evening, came much higher up the river, and anchored near the English packet staves. Their visit seems to give considerable uneasiness to the partisans of the Government.

A circumstance occurred last Sunday, which seems to show that the tri-coloured flag of France is still found offensively dazzling to the weak optics of the absolutists. Two French subjects, well known here, hired a boat to go and look at the French frigate—a purpose innocent enough in itself—but, unfortunately, they took it in their heads to hoist upon their boat their national tri-coloured flag, for which act of mistaken patriotism they have suffered severely, for, on their return, they were immediately seized by the police, and, along with the unhappy Portuguese boatman, safely lodged in the prison at Belem. The latter is confined in the Secredo, or secret dungeon of the prison, where people used formerly to be put upon the rack. Report adds, that they were severely beaten by the police, and the flag torn to pieces.

The arbitrary and cruel measures of the Ruler and his Ministers, it is hoped and expected, will soon bring affairs to a crisis, which would have been done long ago, but for the absence or imprisonment of every man of talent and influence.—Never did a Government take such pains to render itself odious by oppressing and insulting a people.

At ten o'clock at night, on the 9th instant an officer of justice (say, like a sheriff's officer in England) and a police guard entered the house of a gentleman of the name of Alexandre Geravio Terreira, living with his sister, a widow lady, having one child, a daughter, about 11 or 12 years of age. They informed him they had an order to arrest him and his sister, and take them to the Lemoira prison. They turned the servants and the child out of the house, and fastened the doors securely. When at the prison the gentleman inquired why they were brought thither? The gaoler answered he could not tell them, but that he had orders to confine them in separate cells. At the end of two days they underwent a separate examination by an Inquisitor, and were again returned to their cells. The next day all their furniture and effects were legally confiscated, and sold without any notice to themselves or their friends.—They have a sister married to Java Vicente Talcaira, a Colonel of the Claves Militia, who, during the rebellion, was a follower of the fortunes of the Marquis of Chaves, and a zealous supporter of the usurper. Interest was made through this man for their liberation, without effect; no person is allowed to see them; and at present they are ignorant of the cause for this daring act of despotic outrage.

A Cornet of police-cavalry, acting as a spy, in plain clothes (named Varimmo), arrested seven respectable gentlemen on the other side of the Tagus a few days since. They were taken to the fortress of St. Julian, three leagues from Lisbon. It was in vain to ask why they were arrested—the will of the tyrant is sufficient.—The next day several friends went down to endeavour to see them. On their arrival they were told they must petition the Governor, which they did; and, after waiting from nine o'clock until four in the afternoon, a few of them were permitted to speak with their friends, but only in the presence of a gaoler. On all these occasions sums of money are extorted from the pockets of those who visit these unhappy prisoners.

Two days ago another English vessel was brought in a prize to the Terreira licensed pirates, said to be laden with butter (the *Brix*) say—an assorted cargo.

Orders have been sent to the fortress of St. Julian, to prepare room for two hundred more prisoners; these are to consist of all the disaffected officers from the different prisons in Lisbon. They seem to be much terrified at the French officers and their flag. Strict orders have been given to watch all French officers coming on shore, and, if seen to communicate with any Portuguese family or individual, such persons are to be arrested.—The spies follow them at a distance.

One of the book-keepers of Mr. J. Garland (a most respectable English merchant) has been arrested; he was going to his own house, at ten o'clock at night, when met by the police. They charged him with the general crime of talking on political subjects—all denial vain—and no proof allowed—they took him to the Lemoira Prison, where he still is in a dungeon; and, being a Portuguese, all the interest of his employer will not procure his liberation until they have extorted his last shilling.

No persons in St. Julian are allowed to have any provisions sent them by their friends—there is one cook-shop in the fortress, from whence they must buy any thing they want at an exorbitant price, from 100 to 300 or 400 per cent. more than the actual price, and this one shop is in the name of a soldier, but is actually kept by Tellez Joaze, the Governor. When the friends of any individual send money to any prisoner, there is an officer appointed, who takes it, and when the prisoner wants any thing he sends to the officer to order him so and so, which is sent, and his account debited accordingly; and, after a certain time, the poor prisoner is informed all his money is expended. Not an apple or an orange is handed a prisoner, although bought at the shop, but is cut into small pieces by the turnkey.

THE LATE MRS. COLIN CAMPBELL LLOYD.

This lady, whose melancholy fate was the subject of investigation during the last two days, was the daughter of a lady of rank and fortune, Mrs. Baillie, of Harley-street. She was a relation of Sir Colin Campbell, from whom she derived her name. She had been married about fourteen or fifteen years, and has left three fine children, the eldest about twelve years of age, living; two of them are at present with their grandmother, in Harley-street. The deceased was a lady of considerable personal attractions.—*Globe.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

SLIEVRUE MEETING.

In our last, we stated that a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Slievrué, had assembled, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the Legislative Union. We are now enabled to give Mr. FRANCIS WYSE'S speech in taking the Chair on this occasion, and who spoke nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen and Fellow-Parishioners—I feel most grateful for the honour which you have done me in calling upon me this day to preside at the first public meeting held in this extensive and respectable parish, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the United Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. This question is one of such interest, and is, of itself, of such great and national importance, that we should approach its discussion with that calm, deliberate, and peaceful attention to which so important a question is entitled, without allowing our prejudices or passions to sway us in the decision to which we may ultimately arrive. (Hear, hear.) I yield to no man in ardent attachment to the British connection, when such is based on a just and proper foundation. I conceive that the interests of my country must ever continue bound up and interwoven with those of England, and that no evil can approach one without striking at the prosperity and happiness of the other, whilst no good can accrue to one without the other more or less sharing in the advantage. It is to secure a connection based on these reciprocal advantages that I unhesitatingly avow myself an advocate for the repeal of the Legislative Union between the two countries. (Loud cheers.)

I have given this matter what consideration I have been capable to bestow on it—I have attentively listened to the arguments which have been advanced by its opponents as well as those put forward by its advocates, and have invariably arrived at the one conclusion, that without the repeal of the Union is conceded to Ireland, it will soon arrive beyond the reach or control of man to prevent a separation. (Great cheering.) Thirty years have already counted since the passing of this great measure, which deprived Ireland of her national assembly, and debased her to the state of a wretched province of England. The Act was one of treason as well as treachery to this country—(hear, hear, hear)—whilst it is in all respects opposed to the growing spirit and intelligence of the times in which we live. (Hear, hear.) What are the advantages which have accrued to Ireland by the passing of this measure? After thirty years' fruitless experience, in what do they exist? In nothing which I can discover which can, in any manner, overbalance the wretchedness, the poverty, and misery, which every day surround us, and which vainly seek for a parallel in any country throughout civilized Europe. (Hear, hear.) From the period of the concession of the free trade up to the passing of the measure of the Union, we were hourly progressing in improvement, in national industry, and wealth. The jealousy of our rival, for such she has constituted herself, unable by fair and open competition to restrain our resources and increasing wealth, by a series of oppressions beyond the power of man to endure, fomented a rebellion—(hear, hear, hear)—which was intended by the heartless, the cold-blooded tyranny of England as a pretext to deprive Ireland of the only stay and protection to her trade and industry, by removing her from her shores—taking from amongst her people the only remnant of her nationality—her representative body. Again—what one good has this measure accomplished for Ireland? Its advocates, indeed, assure us, that they are numerous, and visible amidst the waste and desolation which surround us; they point out our increased export trade, whilst they forget to state, that such is confined to the produce of our lands, an unerring proof of the increasing poverty of our people. (Hear, hear.) Will any man tell me, with the hope that I shall believe him, that if, as those who oppose the repeal assert, we were increasing in wealth and experiencing the comforts and advantages which wealth brings with it, we should be daily transporting from our shores the produce of our soil, the common necessities of life, whilst every charitable institution of our country is gorged with inmates to the full extent of its capabilities to support them—(hear, hear)—and our wretched people suffering from the effects of repeated famine, for which there is no sympathy in the minds of Englishmen, and which the cold-hearted Minister assures us is "periodical," and for which he is not prepared to apply a remedy. (Loud cheers.)

If we look to our manufactures, the wretched remnant of our prosperity, what a sad spectacle do they now present? They remain not only of what we once were, but what we might also hope to be, were it not for the all-withering measure of the Union, which placed us at the mercy of a jealous rival, who, if she had shown one want, felt at least no disposition to relieve them. The extension of the trade of England has been the reward which she promised upon us. Her flag succeeded in almost annihilating our manufactures, she has found in Ireland an immense market for her goods, to the amount of several millions annually; and this, strange as it may appear, is alluded to by the opponents of a repeal as one of the many blessings which have been secured to us by the passing of the measure of the Legislative Union between the two countries. We are not, it is true, reminded of the immense support an absentee proprietary—(hear, hear)—can contribute in no manner to our wants—who are destitute of our necessities—and who mock our wretchedness by the cold-hearted rejection of our appeals. (Cheers.) What man will say,

that, with a local Legislature, this curse of Ireland would be longer tolerated, or that the common sense of the people would remain so long outraged? (Loud and continued cheering.) The food created by our industry and labour is taken from amongst us, without the country receiving any equivalent in return, whilst those who oppose a repeal are incessant in reminding us of the great and many advantages extended to Ireland, in being thus permitted to sell our produce in the English market—advantages which they exultingly assure us outweigh every possible or assumed good, which a repeal of the Union could bring with it; but I shall answer these Gentlemen, that if we are permitted to find a market for our produce across the channel, that but a small proportion of the money so raised returns to our shores, whilst nineteen-twentieths of the amount finds its way to every town throughout England in which our absentees are to be found—(hear, hear)—feeding the necessities of the English aristocracy and peasantry—(hear, hear)—whilst our own are suffered to lie in want, and drag through life the mere semblance of existence. Who will have the hardihood to assert that we were placed under the protection of a local legislature, these evils would be long permitted to remain unredressed, or that so many millions should be annually filched from a starving population, to increase the luxuries of such men as Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Portmouth, the Duke of Devonshire, and many others, but that the country, roused to a sense of her miserable condition, would demand redress, where her appeals should be listened to—(hear, hear, hear)—and that through the wholesome influence of an absentee tax, or some such extraordinary measure, the money so raised by our absentees would be spent and circulated amongst us, diffusing contentment around—affording a new impetus to our exertions—improving our agriculture—extending our manufactures, and raising us to that level amongst nations for which an all-wise Providence had intended us. (Hear, hear.) The produce which is thus raised, and sent to England, would soon find a new market and consumption here, whilst we should be relieved from that state of miserable dependence on the mere will of England, which constitutes one of the many evils of our present condition. (Cheers.) I now arrive at the most important consideration, and on which the opponents of "Repeal" so confidently rely, for they have

THE KING'S SPEECH—ADVICE TO CHURCHMEN.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—In reading over the King's speech, though I was, in common with every just and thinking man, greatly dissatisfied with its contents, there was, however, one part of it with which I was much pleased. The part to which I allude is that in which His Majesty was most graciously pleased to say, "that he renounced, for the benefit of the people, a considerable portion of his private revenue," and which his predecessors always applied to their own personal purposes. It would be unfair in any one not to express his satisfaction and gratitude at this kind and considerate conduct of His Majesty. It was the only part of the royal speech which could be even read without dissent—except it from this document, I do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most sane and salutary discourses which, under existing circumstances, could be put into the mouth of a British Monarch, at the opening of his Parliament, by the men who compose his Council, and to whom are, unfortunately, confided the care and government of the enlightened but impoverished nation.

His Majesty was induced to make this generous sacrifice, no doubt, from a consideration of the deep distress which at present prevails universally amongst his people. To relieve them is, I am sure, the most anxious wish of his royal heart, and I do not, I think, go too far when I say, that the "salvor King" would be only obeying the impulse of his own sympathy and generous feelings, if, for that purpose, he gave up, at least for the present, the whole of his income, except what would be barely sufficient to support the royal dignity, and provide for his personal comforts.

But whilst all admire, as they must do, this conduct of the Sovereign, it is much to be regretted, that all do not imitate it. As the father of the great national family all his subjects ought to make him their model and follow his example, and to do so, in this instance, would be as creditable to themselves as it would be beneficial to the public.

But though all those who receive the public money without making any adequate return for it, ought, in decency, like the Sovereign, to give up a portion of it for the relief of the people, in these times of unparalleled and universal distress, there is in Ireland a certain description of folk, in whom it would be only just and decorous to follow the example—I mean the dignitaries of the Established Church. They receive more of the people's money, without giving them any consideration for it, than any class of persons whatever—they are clothed in purple and fine linen, and feast sumptuously every day, whilst the poor, from whose sweat and labour they derive their immense incomes, are perishing from want, and would be satisfied to be fed with the crumbs that fall from the overladen tables of these self-denying and laborious apostles. Whilst, therefore, it would be but common justice in them to renounce a portion of their boundless revenues to relieve the burdens of the people, they would afford much edification, by imitating the example of Him, whom they recognise as head of their Church.

What a charming sight then it would be to see the revered head of the Protestant hierarchy in Ireland, actuated by this benevolent and praiseworthy spirit, summon round him his brother dignitaries, not for the purpose, as the other day, of consulting with them on the expediency of building additional churches, though the New Reformation has not as yet swelled their congregations so as to fill those that are already built, but to talk to them on the justice and mercy of giving up a portion of their enormous incomes to relieve the country from the burdens which press so heavily on her at present. It would be presumption in any one to dictate or even to suggest to the enlightened and eloquent Prelate, the language to use on the occasion; but I cannot help observing, that the following or the like would be most appropriate—

Venerable brethren, we live in awful and eventful times; the cry of church in danger has been frequently raised, but never so justly as at present. The very existence of our venerable Establishment is threatened, and we, its guardians, ought to take precautionary measures of defence. On the one hand, the sacrilegious eye of the Papists is covetously fixed on our temporalities, and rapacity as they are, and though consecrated to the Lord, they would not scruple to seize on the portions and unholy portions of covering the countless backs, and filling the empty stomachs of those who so carelessly give them to us in the shape of tithes. On the other hand, the tide of revolution which, in other countries, has desolated and destroyed their most valuable institutions, is rapidly making its way towards us, and if not timely and effectually checked, will overflow its banks, and in its destructive and indiscriminating progress, will not spare the consecrated lands of our palaces, nor the rich and grateful pastures of our holy and venerable churches. In this critical state of things, I have, venerable brethren, assembled you together to obtain your advice as to what is best to be done. My own impression is, that eventually to save all, we ought, at present, to sacrifice a part. This it appears to me, is the course which we should, as well as policy, would suggest. At all events, though not poor ourselves, we are, or ought to be, the fathers of the poor, and ought liberally share with them what we so easily acquire. To do this, we have great encouragement in the example of the gracious Sovereign, the head of our church, who, I have no doubt, would, in the present circumstances of the times, say to us in the language of the blessed Paul, "Be ye imitators of me."

If the most Reverend Prelate were to assemble the dignitaries of that Church over which he presides with so much dignity and edification, and address to them the above or similar language, he might, perhaps, be able to prevail on them to give up, for the relief of an oppressed and over-taxed people, a portion of those revenues which, they so well earn by their zealous and laborious services. I am, at least, inclined to think so from the great and lively sympathy which we all have for the poor, and the want and necessities of the poor. Such conduct, though it may not, and cannot avert the execution of that sentence, which justice and common sense, and the wants of the public, have long since pronounced on the temporalities of the Establishment—yet its recollection may exert in the public mind a noble sympathy for those who will be immedicately affected by the execution of that sentence.

Should you, Mr. Editor, conveniently afford room for this letter in your valuable paper, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.
November 9, 1830.

ON VIEWING THE RUINS OF A CASTLE BY MOON-LIGHT.

(For the Waterford Chronicle.)

Behold there, in the moon's beam, scattered wild,
Yon frowning castle towers its giant shade.
Within those walls once haunts, in gorgeous pride,
Banner, and lance, and helm, and battle-brood;
And 'tis the midnight hour, in peaceful solitude,
Sifted many a fearful thought of yore.
Well skill'd to wield those arms in war's full trade,
That now beneath the sword forsaken lie,
In the cold straggling light of heaven's high canopy.

Mark where, with nodding crest and vane
You see the eastern tower, in ruin's state,
There o'er the world's name, in proud ascent,
Rays the night wind—there travel the night air
His midnight whistle, his own soft
Alternate and the wind, with measured tread,
The warty wall-towers, roundly alternate tread
His ponderous helm, to ease his aching head,
And stretched his weary length on his iron bed.
In that bright space, where, shrink to dash-a-shade,
The eastern tower, shadow his way,
Where now might see the moon's white
Was once the hall where nobly held sway,
And, striding leakers, fanned and royal lay,
Requ'd the passing stranger's wayward glow,
When chance or warlike duty led the way,
But all is vanished now, and, in their room,
The rattle's hand of time is making fact its doom.

JAMES WALTON.
Rahen, November, 1830.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT WIGRAM-BART.

The venerable Sir Robert Wigram, Bart., died on the 6th inst. at his seat, Walthamstow, Essex, at the advanced age of 88 years. Sir Robert was a native of this country, his early years were devoted to the practice of medicine, in which capacity he entered into the service of the Hon. the East India Company and spent many years in the East. After his return to Europe, he was appointed Surgeon-General to the British Army, and held the highest distinction by being chosen Surgeon-General of the 3rd and 4th Regiments of Foot. He was a staunch supporter of one of his grandfathers, the Hon. the Earl of William Wigram, Esq., our present Lord Chancellor. —Waterford Herald.

FIRES IN ENGLAND.

The incendiaries still continue their depredation on a large scale in England. The following is an abstract of their exploits during the last week:

The barns and premises of Mr. Enary, of Rosehill, near Brighton, burned to the ground on Tuesday night se'night.

The corn ricks of Quafe, a farmer, burned on Thursday night following.

Do, burned near Hastings, belonging to a Mr. Farncomb, same night.

A farm house at Bride burned to the ground on Friday night following.

The farms of a Mr. Holder burned down on Sunday night following.

The corn stacks of Mr. Fielder, of Eastbourne, burned on Monday night following.

The barns, out-houses, and stabling of Mr. Therewin, of Bodfont, burned to the ground on last Tuesday evening.

At Northleat, on Sunday morning last, a stack of rye straw was consumed and some live pigs were burned to death.

If such things were happening in Ireland, the Insurance Act would be in force—Sir HENRY HARDINGE writing proclamations—Mr. O'CONNELL would be in the Tower—PHILIP MANNING in the Privy Council, and the Editor of the Evening Post every where.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

SLIEVERE MEETING.

There was a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Parishioners of Slieverne, held at the Parochial School-house, on Sunday last, the 14th inst., at which Mr. FRANCIS WYSE, of Rathballyhen, J.P. presided, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the legislative Union between England and Ireland. Several resolutions passed at the meeting—(see Advertisement)—and a petition was unanimously agreed upon, to be forwarded for presentation to the House of Lords by Lord KILGUS, and to the House of Commons by Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. THOMAS WYSE was requested to support its prayer in his place in Parliament. Several persons addressed the Chair, and Mr. WYSE entered into a full exposition of his opinions on the Union, and his reasons for supporting and advocating its repeal, in a speech, which we shall endeavour to publish in our next paper. The venerable and highly respectable Catholic Pastor of the Parish, Mr. FITZPATRICK, was present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings.

Just as the meeting had terminated, Mr. W. W. BARROW arrived, in his carriage, with Mr. MAHER, of Bellevue, J.P. to attend the meeting, and appeared much disappointed at not being sufficient time to take part in the proceedings, which was occasioned by the meeting taking place at least an hour sooner than was originally intended.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

MEETING IN THE BARONY OF ELIAGARTY.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Barony of Eliagarty was convened for Sunday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of petitioning for the Repeal of the Legislative Union, agreed to by a petition which appeared in the Free Press of the 6th, which was numerously and respectfully signed. The meeting was intended to be held in the Market-house, Thurles, which was liberally appropriated to public purposes, but a fire on the present occasion, though some of the most respectable fifty-pound freeholders of the Barony waited on Mr. LUDGIAN, the Agent of Lord Llandaff, to solicit his permission on that occasion. Accordingly, as numbers of country gentlemen had attended, and the town was crowded with people anxious for giving expression to the public feeling on the vital question, the meeting was held under the arches of the Market-house and in the open air, as the area of the Market-house could not contain half the number.

SAMUEL COOKE, of Brownstown, Esq., was called to the chair, and Patrick Fogarty, of Cabra Castle, Esq., acted as Secretary, and, notwithstanding the address of the weather, the meeting passed off as well as if the Court-house itself had been removed to the use of those who pay the taxes with which it is built. Patrick MANNING, Esq., on moving the first resolution, adopted in pointed language to the treatment they had received on being refused admittance to a public building, where dancing dogs, monkeys, and bears are constantly exhibited, and said the freeholders of Eliagarty should not forget this treatment when the driver was next sent to order them off to Channon to vote for the nominee of the Aristocracy. He then went into the history of the base means had recourse to, to carry the Legislative Union—and occupied the attention of the meeting for upwards of an hour in a speech replete with manly eloquence, wit, and energy, which surprised and delighted his numerous friends. He was followed by John Ludgian, Esq., whose presence created very great interest, in consequence of the universal esteem in which his lamented brother was held, and whose determined manner and convincing eloquence gave general satisfaction that he had at least the wish to follow in his footsteps. Messrs. Fogarty, Mannin, and Cooke also addressed the meeting, as did also the celebrated Mr. Spence who chanced to have arrived in Thurles, and who astonished all who heard him by his powerful, classical, and bold oratory. It would only take from the effect of these speeches to attempt repeating them in a hurried communication; suffice it to say, that notwithstanding the attempts made to defeat the objects of this meeting, there was there exhibited a more vigorous determination not to be prevented from giving expression to the public voice—and should the voice of the people be attempted to be smothered by such means, events will prove that such attempts will only add energy to the resolves of the people of Eliagarty.—Tipperary Free Press.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS.

Thursday there was a meeting of the working saddlers and harness-makers of Dublin, held in the Royal Exchange. The meeting was attended by a most respectable and intelligent body of men. At half past twelve,

Mr. FORDE was called to the Chair.

Mr. FORDE was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. FORDE returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, by calling upon him to preside at so respectable a meeting. He felt proud upon this occasion to take the chair, because he found assembled there, men of all creeds, and they were determined that there should be union amongst themselves, and thus only were they conscious that they could repeal that Union which had done them so much injury. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROSSIGNOL moved the first resolution. It was the determination of that trade, as it was of every trade in Dublin, to seek for the restoration of a resident legislature, by possible, constitutional, and temperate measures. (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. HANBY said, that no body of men could be more ardently devoted to their popular monarch, King William IV., than the working saddlers; but they knew well how to distinguish between the King, and a detested ministry. (Cheers.) A ministry, which, he hoped, would not be allowed to exercise power, which they did not know how to use for the advantage of the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. M'KENNA observed, that it would be impossible for any ministry to resist the united voice of the Irish people, and upon the subject of the repeal of the Union, the Irish were completely united together. (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. MANTLEY said, that to oppose the repeal of the Union, the enemies of Ireland relied upon a division amongst the people—one party was to be set against another; but that game had been played so often that it was now seen through, and could never again be successful. (Cheers.) It was relied upon by those who opposed the repeal of the Union, that they would have the support of the people of the north. They did not know as much of the north as he (Mr. M.) did, or they would not be very confident in such support. There were no people who had suffered more severely from the Union than the people of the north. He had known people who, before the Union, were happy and comfortable, had their horses and cars going to market laden with linen, for which they were sure to receive ready money, and since the Union the people were so distressed as to be glad to get the situation of common watchmen in Dublin. (Cheers and applause.) Such men as these were not likely to be made the opponents to a repeal of the Union, and it was not at all likely that the Protestants of the north would be again made the tools of any party. (Cheers.)

Mr. MANTLEY COSTELLO here entered the room; his appearance was marked by loud cheers from all parts of the room.

Mr. GORIN said that he recollected Dublin for a long time, and was an operative in this city. When he was going to school, it was about the year 82, this country became independent, and was rising in prosperity every day. The trade which he belonged to, which he followed as a journeyman to every one connected with it—the journeyman was sure of employment—he was able to maintain his wife and children in comfortable circumstances, and there were then no penny schools, for the operative then paid, and was able to do so, for the education of his children. (Cheers.) Now, he (Mr. G.) recollected Dublin well, and he knew what a melancholy contrast it presented now. (Cheers.) In Henrietta-street, which was a very short one, there were twelve Irish boys and eight English boys. (Cheers.) In Stephen's-gate there were fifteen lords and eight commoners; in Merrion-square there were ten lords and eight commoners; in Rutland-street there were fifteen lords and two commoners; in Suffolk-street, which was now filled with shopkeepers, there were on lords and six commoners; there were besides three generals living in that street—Generals Cradock, Lyon and Massy. The last general lived in the house which is now Mr. H. G. G. (Cheers.) Could any man then tell him that the repeal of the Union would not be advantageous to them, and good for Ireland. (Cheers and applause.) Would it not be to the advantage of Ireland to have, as before the Union, 24 Lords, spiritual and temporal, having lands in Dublin, and 194 members of the Irish Commons, having residences in the city. (Cheers.)

Mr. PHILLIPS moved the next resolution.

Mr. HANBY said, he had long been a witness to the misery which Ireland endured from the want of a resident Parliament. He remembered Ireland in the years 1788, 1791, and 1799, when every man in the trade had sufficient and full employment. (Cheers.) He had the honour of doing business for the respectable firm of Mr. Gilson in College-green—a firm which had incessant employment for thirty-six men in their own house, besides those to whom Mr. Gilson gave work out of his establishment; and that gentleman had the orders for four residences, and the full equipments of them. (Cheers.) In 1800, which was a year of want in Ireland, there were but 1422 persons in College-green, and the cart was then sent round to take up by force those who were caught begging; while now, there were five hundred in the vicinity, and it even required interest to be admitted into that Irish range of the famine and destitution. (Cheers and applause.) And was it with such feelings before them that any man would have the audacity to tell them that the country was not distressed, and that it was not truly sinking under such distress. (Cheers.) The truth was, that every exertion had been made to reduce Ireland from an independent nation to a dependant and a poor province. He (Mr. H.) trusted that all classes would with one voice call for a repeal of the Union. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNOR, in moving a resolution, remarked that Jamaica had 12 Representatives—this was an island not larger than the County Cork, Barbadoes had 22 Representatives, and they could manage their own affairs. Why was it, he would ask, that the right men of Great Britain should be without a legislative body? (Cheers.)

Mr. STURGEON said that the Union had not only robbed them of their trade, but their character as workmen. He would mention one instance; a gentleman called at the establishment at which he was working, and left a London-made saddle for a pattern; it was so inferior an article, that a Dublin saddler would be ashamed to put it out of his hands, and yet that was given to them as a pattern! (Cheers and applause.) It was thought by their enemies that something wrong would be done by the working classes in looking for a repeal of the Union—they would do no such thing—their enemies looked for blood, but they would give them petitions and petitions in profusion. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. RYAN remarked that this was the first time he had addressed a public meeting, and was therefore somewhat agitated in doing so. Some Honourable Member of the Home Department, it was said, told Mr. O'Connell, that he was raised to "a bad eminence," but if he did, Mr. O'Connell, told him, in reply, that no man under Heaven should deter him from doing good to his country. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell, it was said, also told the Ministry, that he had more constituents than the entire Ministry put together; so that if Mr. O'Connell had obtained a bad eminence, it was an eminence in the way of "constituents" which the Ministry were not able to gain. (Cheers.) It was said that they had received great blessings from the Union. (Cheers.) Their trade was destroyed—that was one blessing; they were placed like Botany Bay without a resident legislature—that was another blessing. (Cheers.) When they had a resident legislature in Ireland, they had two crowded theatres in the city of Dublin, but since the Union they had got the theatre and the hulk at Kingstown, by way of amusements. (Cheers and laughter.) These were some of the blessings of the Union. (Cheers.) He was astonished to hear of the audacity of some men standing up before a Speaker, and saying their commerce was improved. Let any man go down the quays, and what would he see but colliers and oyster-boats! (Cheers.) Colliers and oyster-boats made up the commerce of the city of Dublin. (Cheers and laughter.) Government, no, it was said, was going to sell their custom-house. Their commerce was so flourishing that the custom-house was about being sold! (Cheers.) All Ireland should call for a repeal of the Union—let them do so, and the Ministry would be made to feel the truth of the maxim, "esse populi, esse Dei"—the voice of the people is the voice of God. (Loud continued cheers.)

Mr. DAVY mentioned several instances of the decay of the trade of saddlers, not only in the city of Dublin, but in Limerick and the various towns in Ireland.

Mr. RICHMOND moved a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell. In doing so, he declared that he was a Protestant and had been an Orangeman. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MANTLEY, a Protestant, seconded the resolution of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, and the Chairman in putting the resolution, said it was delightful to observe, that such a resolution, so moved and seconded, should also be put from the chair by a Protestant. (Loud cheers.)

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THE GENTLEMAN PIPER.

(COMMUNICATED.)

In one of our papers of last week, we took notice of the unfortunate upset of the Fair Traveller coach from Dublin to Wexford, on the 13th of October, when six passengers were much injured, and over Britain in the character of a Scotch Piper, carried into the cottage of a Scotch Piper, near Kibride, and although every attention possible was paid by his physicians and the worthy cotagers, yet his recovery was uncertain, until by the humane interference of Sir Thomas and Lady Butler, he was carefully removed to their seat at Rathfintemple, where he is now rapidly recovering. This is just as it should be, and we are glad of it, for the honour of our national character; besides, it is most highly gratifying to the good feelings of Sir Thomas and Lady Butler to have an opportunity of rendering such praiseworthy assistance to an unfortunate stranger.—Waterford Herald.

THE MINISTRY.

Though the present Ministry has not generally shown a disposition either to the acts of folly which some of their predecessors called strong measures, or to spread unnecessary alarms, yet, since the opening of Parliament, their conduct or rather language, has unfortunately contributed to excite fears both of war abroad and disturbances at home. The letter postponing the King's visit to the city was very much in harmony with the speech from the Throne—in either case, if the explanation had been incorporated with the ambiguous document, no alarm would have been excited. If in the King's Speech it had been said—while the Ministers have repeatedly said since—that any armed interference with the affairs of the Government—was most remote from the contemplation of the Government—or if the King's visit had been postponed, or even if the Duke of Wellington was apprehended by one of the Ministers, perhaps the wisest of them, but in opposition to the opinion of all his brethren, all the alarm, which has done much injury to commercial credit, and no do it injured several hundreds of individuals, would have been spared.—Globe.

A MANUSCRIPT NEWSPAPER.—NEWSPAPER I. EASY.—Our newspapers have been traced to the diurnal of the Romans, and fragments of the journals of that singular people have been handed down to us; but what are we to say, in the year 1830, to a newspaper, not only composed after the same model as the Roman diurnal, but circulating by the same means? Some of our readers may have observed a notice of a journal having been established at Freetown, on the River Swart. The first number is now before us. It is entitled the Freetown Journal and General Advertiser. Its date is "Freetown, Feb. 27, 1830;" the price is marked 1s. 6d., and the leading or editorial article commences thus:—"The present is unquestionably in many respects what may be called a liberal age. The editor of the Freetown Journal trusts that liberal encouragement will be given to the hazardous undertaking he has commenced. He labours under extreme difficulty, in being obliged to introduce his journal in manuscript." And in manuscript goes forth the whole of the number, and for any thing that we know of the numbers that have yet issued from the Freetown press. There are internal as well as external peculiarities in this singular Journal. All letters and advertisements are to be addressed to the editor "at the Stirling hotel;"—an excellent gift for a gentleman of the pen. One advertisement states that the brig Thomson will sail to Georgetown Bay as early as possible, provided a sufficient number of passengers and freight shall offer. There is one accident (a God-send, we doubt not) for the editor complains grievously that he has no speeches, routs, suicides, or other fashionable occurrences, to fill his columns; to a respectable editor, whom some villain has assaulted and injured, the editor adds, in a note—"Our reports are current, but this is authentic." We suppose it is with reference to these reports that a correspondent of the journal has half a dozen of correspondents, though only advanced to its first number—advice if Mr. Martin's Act for cruelty to animals will be considered as in force in the colony. It is one letter which we shall extract for its short and to the purpose.—"Sir, perhaps you will be able to inform me in your next of the names of the magistrates, authorized to act in this colony." Another correspondent, a farmer, inquires if the right that strangers should milk his cows without his leave; and adds, "In England this is false, and it ought to be noticed here." We think it might. The Freetown Journal contains several advertisements, besides that of the brig Thomson. In one of them a person named Lewis offers for sale an elegant assortment of hosiery, pickles, hams, soups, gravels, pistols, and shot-belts! The editor of the Freetown Journal signs his name to his paper as an independent author should do. Some of our contemporaries must have often seen the name—it is James Gardiner. The owner belonged at one time to that laborious class of individuals termed penny-a-line-men. The present is not the first time that his labors have been passed under our review, but they never came before us so imposing a shape before.—Spectator.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—BREKILAYERS. A very numerous meeting of the trade of bricklayers, assembled on Thursday in the Music Hall, St. Paul's street, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Thomas Pemberton was called to the Chair, and Mr. John Trevelyan requested to act as Secretary. Among the topics alluded to by the several speakers as retarding the exit of a legislative Union, were the neglect and indifference of Irish interests, by Irish Members of a Parliament assembled in the capital of a strange, rather than a sister country, and in which Irish trade and men were humiliated, filled, and abused, as by regularly introduced, who need only force them to seek for a share of that employment, occasioned by the expansion of Irish ports, which, but for the Union, would have remained in Ireland. That if Ireland was more more faithfully, zealously, and ably represented, she would not to any advantage resulting from the Union, but to the personal satisfaction of Mr. O'Connell, who, at the box of a splendid professional income, was fighting the battles of his native country in "a foreign land." That instead of the realizing of national wealth and prosperity, by the promise of which it was sought to delude the people of Ireland into a surrender of their independence, there was not one trade but had to struggle against extinction, more especially the Irish and every other branch of the building trade. The resolutions were agreed to unanimously, and one of them declared that the bricklayers, in common with every other artisan in Dublin, were anxious for a continuance of the British connexion. After thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the King, Mr. O'Connell, and the Marquis of Anglesey.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—MEATH MEETING. On Wednesday a very numerous and respectable meeting of the gentry, freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Meath was held at Navan, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. It was intended to hold the meeting in the large public school-room of that town; but it being quite inadequate to the accommodation of half the number assembled, they retired to the large yard adjoining it, which was so completely filled that the tops of the walls surrounding it were covered with people.

Amongst those present on the occasion, we observed—Henry Grattan, Esq., Christopher Drake of Boranstown, Esq., Joseph McLean, of Ingham, Esq., Thomas Maher, of Clontarf, Esq., Charles Barnard, of Meathstown, Esq.,—Comely, of New Haggard, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Tuite, Leonard, and O'Connell, B. Forde, J. M. Gage, Esq.,—Cahill, of Rathoh, Esq., Flood, of Kells, Esq., and several other gentlemen.

Letters were read by the committee, from several gentlemen, apologising for their absence, and expressing their anxiety to co-operate in any way to promote the object of the meeting, and one from D. C. Smith, of Sangleigh, Esq., expressing regret for his inability to be present—which arose from his attending the extraordinary investigation then going forward, regarding the threatening notices found at Anusbrook—but expressed his decided approbation of the purpose for which the meeting was convened, and his readiness to assist in forwarding it by every legal and constitutional means.—Freetown Journal.

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