

5  
DUNCANON.  
is dead! By this fatal stroke  
nor are left orphans—amongst  
at least in Ireland, her la-  
elevation for above the five-  
and the necessities of high  
the limitation of her resources,  
care was the poor—her luxury  
discarded—her ornament, not  
glitters in the ball room, but a  
of the comfort that gladdened  
dignity. The costly, the fac-  
movers, meet every in the  
moved here by her own com-  
a howanomon the ballroom  
It was of that descrip-  
er—no display, no orna-  
of a self-love, called for par-  
most serene benevolence and  
acted and thought as if only  
dary duty. What excited ad-  
d-forded her scarcely satisfac-

# The Waterford Chronicle

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## GLASGOW REPEAL MEETING.

(FROM THE GLASGOW LIBERATOR.)  
A meeting was held on Friday, 21st March, at the Lecture Hall, on the motion of Mr. J. Weir, Mr. H. D. Graham was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. William McGowan was appointed to act as secretary.  
The Chairman opened the proceedings by a short appropriate address, in which he urged the propriety of order, that the important objects of the meeting might be considered with calmness and deliberation. He then read the advertisement by which the meeting was convened.

Mr. McGowan proposed the first resolution.—He stated that the people of Ireland had a natural inherent right to a parliament of their own, and that they were deprived of that right by the grossest bribery and corruption; that the people of Ireland never consented to the taking away of their parliament; that, when the subject came to be discussed in the Irish Parliament, the motion was rejected, and that it was by means of bribes and promises secured, that, in the next session, the measure was carried. He contended that the Irish Parliament at the time only represented a small fraction of the people; and that, even suppose they were the real representatives of the whole nation, they had no authority to vote away the rights of their constituents, with which they were only entrusted for a limited time; and besides that, owing to the disturbed state of the country, the operation of martial law, and the people and their representatives being awed into submission by the soldiery, the matter could not be calmly and deliberately discussed. He contended that absenteeism, which, in a great degree, affected Ireland from her first connection with England, had increased most alarmingly since the Union. In proof of this, he quoted the words of Lord Liverpool, in the year 1823, that "he could not help imputing a great deal of the evil to the extent to which absenteeism was carried. It might be said that this was an argument against the Union; and, so far as it went, he would admit that it was." He stated that, in the same session, Lord Liverpool also said, "that absenteeism was an evil which he could not have anticipated as the Union to any thing like the extent to which it now arrived." The produce of the land was expected to pay the enormous rents of those absentees, and what remained after satisfying these exorbitant demands, went to the hands of the poor, and the poor people were left to starve. The famines which prevailed so frequently in that country were owing to the failure of the crops; for, according to a parliamentary report in 1822, when famine prevailed in certain districts to an alarming extent, there was no failure of the crops; oatmeal and corn were cheap, and the exports from ports within the distressed districts were great. By a statement made in parliament by the Bishop of Ely in 1823, it appeared that there was £200,000 of absentee property yearly sent out of that one county, and £150,000 out of Kerry. If all this were sent out of two counties, what must be the case of the whole Kingdom? This, he argued, would not be the case, had Ireland a parliament of her own. This money would be circulated in the country, and expended in providing employment for the people. No foreign parliament, even were it willing, could know the wants of the country. Besides, he contended that from the fevency of the Irish members, when compared to the English, it was impossible for them to carry measures for the relief of their country; and that when North America and other colonies had parliaments of their own, so should Ireland. After some other remarks upon the subject, Mr. McGowan concluded by moving the first resolution.

An Irish student, who stated his name to be Church, wished to move an amendment, but the Chairman intimated that the more regular course would be to hear the seconder of the resolution first, to which he agreed.

Mr. A. Duncan seconded this resolution. He said that the inattention to Irish affairs generally, in the British parliament was a sufficient proof of the necessity of granting to Ireland a parliament of her own. Questions, in which Scotland was interested, were often treated in the same manner; and when our Scotch members wished to call the attention of the house to such matters, they were almost obliged to supplicate for a hearing. If Irish members were more attentively heard, it was because they spoke louder. He stated that upon all questions of international policy regarding Scotland, English members were necessarily ignorant, and he would ask, were they better acquainted with Irish affairs? As a proof of this, the Whigs were now, in the same spirit, about establishing a land tax in lieu of tithes.—This proved the necessity of Repeal. He alluded to the absentee landlords, who travel over the world for amusement, and leave their miserable tenants to prey to petty tyrants of middlemen or agents, who harass and grind them to the earth for the payment of exorbitant rents, well knowing that they can call in the soldiery to enforce their claims, for whom the people at large must pay. It is impossible that Scotland can be freed from the thousands of emigrants who are obliged to seek employment in this country, unless employment be provided for them at home. They were bound to rise simultaneously, and co-operate with Ireland in the attainment of their object. If Ireland had Repeal, and the people employment, there would be no need for such an army in that country to keep the people in subjection.

Mr. Church was then called on by the Chairman. He was accommodated on the platform, and said, that as a lover of Ireland, he opposed the motion. He argued the Repeal meant separation, and that if the Union were repealed the established church of Ireland would be swept away, and a worse established in its stead, which would possess the green acres now enjoyed by the established. Likewise, if the Union were repealed, a tax of 75 per cent would be put upon the property. The golden link of the crown would thus connect the two countries; they would thus be got rid of him. He stated, that when chairing the two Repeal members, for Dub-

lin, a harp was carried before them, decorated with green ribbons, wanting a crown. He said, that good England would differ with some other country about anything at all—(laughter)—the Irish Parliament might refuse supplies. He said they were not concerned in such a question. He moved an amendment, to the effect that the repeal of the Union would be fraught with evil to both countries, and lead to dismemberment, which was seconded by a Mr. McKinnay, a student also. These remarks were made in such a whining, canting, insidious strain, that they excited the laughter of the meeting, which evinced great impatience for the close of his harangue.

Mr. McKinnay admitted that Ireland had been ruled by tyrants and despots with a rod of iron, and he would rejoice to see the church establishments dismantled at one fell swoop; but he could not subscribe to the proposition of Repeal, which meant separation. This question should be judged by Scotchmen, and not by Irishmen. The resolutions would not have the effect intended by the proposer of them. He said, that were the sense of the people of Scotland taken upon them, it would be found that nine tenths would be opposed to them. He could not sit there and hear parliament trampled by a set of Irishmen. Who granted emancipation to the Catholics of Ireland? He opposed the agitation of Repeal in the country, the world assis: in redressing the wrongs of Ireland, and procuring the repeal of the coercive bill; but Irishmen had no right to move in this matter in this country. Mr. McKinnay moved an amendment, to the effect that the meeting sympathize with the Irish nation, and desire to see a complete and speedy reformation, or eradication of the crimes, wrongs, and abuses of the Irish church; that they further desire a separation of the connection of church and state, and that they will direct their whole energies to obtain a speedy repeal of the Irish coercive bill; but that they desire to see an harmonious and flourishing union between these kingdoms, whereby the strength, honor, and prosperity of Great Britain will be maintained and promoted.

This amendment was said to be seconded by Mr. Biggar.

Mr. McKinnay's language was highly irritating to the feelings of Irishmen; and many of those present did not fail to manifest their displeasure by the loudest marks of disapprobation.  
Mr. Duncan replied in an able and animated speech, which we regret we cannot give at length. He said Mr. Church was greatly alarmed for the church, and that he dreaded the repeal would be ruinous to her interests. This was one of the strongest reasons for endeavouring to procure repeal. Mr. McKinnay spoke of emancipation as a boon conferred upon Ireland, which the Duke of Wellington granted in an hour of danger. The gentlemen who objected to the resolution said that repeal would lead to separation; but he would ask when did the Irish people, who she had a parliament, is the best proof that she requires no separation. "The blacks in the Indies had a parliament, and why should not the Irish? He contended, in opposition to Mr. McKinnay, that if the sense of the country were ascertained from John O'Grady's to the Land's End, and the subject fairly explained, there would be a great majority in favour of the motion.

Both amendments were put from the chair and lost, and the original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.  
Mr. Burn proposed the next resolution, which was in substance, that the Repeal would not lead to a separation, but would cement more closely the two countries by a reciprocity of interest. He argued that the effect of the Union had been to alienate the affections of the people, and that the whole policy of the British government was to set the people of Ireland at variance upon the score of religion. For this purpose, he said, they had sent emissaries to Ireland of late, to stir up the dying embers of religious animosity. The repeal of the Union, he contended, would stimulate both commerce and agriculture. In Ireland the people were starving in the midst of plenty; out of the eight millions of inhabitants, five millions never tasted of animal food—they lived solely on potatoes; while one million five hundred thousand pounds were gormandized by the ministers of the established church.

Mr. John McAllister was opposed to all monopolies, and he considered a monopoly in legislation the worst of all. The indifference to Irish questions, in the Imperial Parliament, was proof sufficient of the necessity of the repeal of the Union.—What had been called the Union was an unnatural connexion; as Lord Byron said, it was like the union of the shark with its prey. He hoped they would assist Ireland in obtaining the repeal of the Union, that employment might be provided for the people of Ireland at home, who were obliged to come to this country, and take the employment of the natives at a reduced rate, on account of necessity.

Mr. McKinnay, whose amendment had been rejected, again presented himself, and, after acknowledging his defeat, proposed an adjournment, which, however, was not seconded.

Mr. John Weir proposed, in a few appropriate remarks, the next resolution, which pointed out the injustice of extorting tithes by compulsory enactment, from the great body of the people, who received no benefit from the established church, either spiritual or temporal, and from the doctrines of which they conscientiously disented.

Mr. David Todd proposed that a petition, in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, should be forwarded to both Houses of Parliament, for the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and for the total and unqualified abolition of Tithes in that country.

Mr. J. Careagh seconded the motion, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. McGowan then read a draft of a petition, and moved its adoption, and that it be entrusted to the committee who got up the meeting, to obtain signatures, and procure its presentation to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. C. Kelly seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. D. Todd moved the establishment of an Anti-Union Association, and that the committee

above-mentioned draw up rules and regulations for its government, which would be submitted to another public meeting for their consideration.

Thanks were then, on the motion of Mr. Donnan, voted to Mr. Graham, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair; and three cheers were given for Mr. Donnan, for Mr. McGowan, D. O'Connell and repeal of the Union, and for the Liberator, and the other liberal papers in Glasgow.

The Hall was crowded to excess; notwithstanding which, and the irritating opposition of Mr. McKinnay, owing to the judicious conduct of the chairman, the proceedings were conducted throughout according to the strict rules of debate.

## MEETING AT OLDHAM—THE DORCHESTER UNIONISTS.

On Good Friday a public meeting was held in the large room at the Albion Inn, Oldham, to consider the propriety and necessity of petitioning His Majesty to withdraw the sentence of transportation (passed against the men for attending a Trades Union meeting) from being carried into effect; and also to be graciously pleased to grant them a free pardon for their inadvertent transgression.

The proceedings excited considerable interest, and the large room at the Inn was crowded to excess by an attentive and orderly assembly.  
Mr. Alexander Taylor, grocer, at Oldham, was unanimously elected chairman.

Mr. B. Harrop, of Lees, near Oldham, seconded.—"That the feelings of the meeting are deeply agitated and indignant at the sentence passed by Baron Williams upon the six men at Dorchester, and, therefore, resolve, with the utmost speed, to forward a petition to His Majesty, praying him so mercifully to prevent the execution of said sentence, but also that he will be graciously pleased to grant them a full and free pardon."

Mr. Millard, who seconded the motion, said he believed the ministry had made an example of these men to intimidate the Unions. It was the people's duty to study politics; the more they studied them, the more government would respect them. (Hear, hear.) Why should the government put a tax on newspapers if they did not wish to prevent the spread of knowledge? (Hear.) If these men had understood the law, probably they would not have been convicted. Secret oaths were absurd. He regarded this painful occurrence as a Whig scheme to extinguish liberty.

The resolution was unanimously passed.  
Mr. Mills read the memorial to the King, and suggested a plan by which the working classes might amend their condition.

Mr. H. Harrop, of Lees, near Oldham, moved.—"That the petition now read be adopted, signed by the chairmen on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded to His Majesty with all possible speed." He was anxious that the petition should have been extensively signed, for many there were deeply concerned in this question. Petitions from every lodge in the Kingdom ought to deluge parliament in favor of these poor men—(hear, hear)—for if they were guilty, how many else could be?

Mr. Groves, in seconding the proposition, decried the conviction of these poor men a national disgrace. He exhorted the people to be firmly united, and holdly resist tyranny in every shape. (Cheers.) If these unfortunate persons were transported, three millions of others would be.—(Applause.)

The resolution was agreed to.  
Mr. Mills stated that Whig coercion in England had been foreseen a year ago. It belated the working classes to determine upon Mr. Fildon's plan of eight hours' daily work for the present wages. (Hear and cheer.) He would move, "That William Cobbett, Esq., one of the representatives of the borough, be requested to forward the same to His Majesty; and also to support any motion which may be made in the honorable house on behalf of the said six suffering men."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rushton.  
Mr. Halliday was persuaded that this act of the Whigs was committed to extinguish political discussion; they were determined to put down the friends of the people. When the reform bill was to be passed the people were not only suffered, but exhorted by the Whigs to refuse paying taxes, and even to appeal to arms, &c.; but now the people were not serving the Whigs. (Applause.) The resolution was carried.

Upon the motion of Mr. Rushton.  
A vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the *True Sun*, for the honest and accurate relation that journal had given of this painful occurrence.

The chairman recommended the company to open a subscription for the relief of the poor men and their families, who had become victims of Whig despotism. If every member of the Unions gave only a half-penny each, it would amount to a large sum. He, for one, would receive subscriptions on their behalf.

A vote of thanks to the chairman having been carried by acclamation, the assembly separated.

## THE DORCHESTER UNIONISTS.

A meeting of the working classes of Marylebone, convened by some of the inhabitants of the parish who had formed themselves into a committee, was held last night at the Portico Arms, Militia-street, Dorset-square, to petition the King and the Commons for a remission of the sentence passed upon the six Dorchester agricultural labourers.  
The room in which the meeting took place is of considerable dimensions, and was very much crowded.  
John Halliwell, a journeyman carpenter, was called upon to preside as chairman, and several resolutions and a petition, of a similar tenor with those adopted at the other meetings, for the same purpose, reports of which have appeared in this paper, were passed, and the assembly separated.—*True Sun of Thursday.*

SHUGGLING A VERDICT.—In a trial on the Western Circuit, some parties indicted on a charge connected with smuggling were, in the infancy, after the jury had been locked up some time, most unaccountably acquitted. Their surprise vanished as they were afterwards understood that there were three smugglers on the jury.—*London Pa-*

## THE DORCHESTER UNIONISTS—THE KING'S REPLY TO THE PETITION IN THEIR BEHALF.

(FROM THE *TRUE SUN* OF THURSDAY.)  
An observation in the *Moss* of last night had completely prepared us for the announcement which has this morning issued from the Secretary of State's office, upon the subject of the sentence passed upon the Dorchester Unionists. An official letter from the under secretary has dissipated whatever hopes—faint indeed they were—that the assurance given by Lord Melbourne to the deputation, which waited upon him on Sunday, may have excited in the public mind.

Lord Howick's brief communication simply sets forth the facts, that the petition in favor of the sentenced labourers has been laid before His Majesty, and that His Majesty "has not been pleased to signify any commands thereupon."

Whatever may be the result of this royal decision to the prayer of the petition, and to the voice of public opinion, which has so loudly and so universally spoken in support of it, there is one immediate effect which may be more certainly effected than any other. It will relieve the Whig press from its painful dilemma. For days past have the *Times* and the *Obser* been wandering up and down, and did wriggle out in a Whig wilderness for somebody to show them the way they should go—the path which leads to escape. At first they were silent, or spoke only in an indolent and ordinary paragraph, as though nothing notable had happened; then they took to lamenting the severity of the sentence, but found a reason why it should be carried into effect; then they began—as the public feeling became gradually aroused, and the earnest and awful remonstrances of large bodies of men rung in their ears, although unperceived to their columns—to perceive, with amazing distinctness, that notwithstanding the perfect clearness of the law and the routine and impartiality of the judge, his Majesty might, perhaps, without danger of disadvantage, interpose between the law and the offenders, possibly to mitigate the excessive and expatriating sentence of obscure acts of parliament, and subjected six of his subjects who had of necessity lived in legal darkness, and had violated the law in blindness. But these Whig wanderers in the wilderness, even when they were forced by public opinion upon the truth, feared to walk by an unaccustomed as they to the duty, so habitually averse from the task. And so they have gone on day by day, advocating the expediency and justice of the propriety, of carrying the sentence into effect—suggesting reasons for mercy, and enforcing arguments for rigor—gliding to and fro, as a pulvis, and nipping it in the bud—conveying a good feeling, only to stifle it; fearful throughout of saying more than they were inspiratively compelled to say, neutralizing their recommendations to mercy by a dread of the effects of it upon the Trades' Unions, and always setting forth the overwhelming danger for government, in case the King should not be "graciously pleased" to signify his merciful commands in this matter.

We can call to mind no subject, at this moment, on which a more ludicrous yet disgusting vacillation has been exhibited by the partisans of the government than on this. They have not had a more delicate or perplexing question to deal with, from the hour in which they first entered into the valley of the shadow of Whiggism, to this, in which they have arrived at its very depth.

But enough of this. In fact we have noticed their contemptible shabbiness and insincerity thus far—we have adverted to that first small consequence of Lord Howick's communication, by which they are released for the moment from further quibbling and collusion—only out of a deep and we fear not very remote consequence of the King's determination to return no answer to the petitioners, which he who anticipates not must be the most infuriated or the most ignorant of mankind.

It was, nay it is, in the power of the crown to prevent the coming of those events whose shadows begin to be perceptible; but it will assuredly be beyond the power of the crown to turn them back or to check them, should their nearer approach be allowed.

The meeting, whose petition has simply been laid before the King, and "there an end," will re-assemble this night, as well as the lodges belonging to the Trades' Unions throughout the Kingdom. We would urge these bodies to be prompt in forwarding their petitions to the proper quarter in London.

INTELLIGENT JURORS.—At the late Derby Assizes, the petit jurors were deliberating over their verdict in a case of stealing from the person, at Chesterfield, wherein Thomas Ash, his wife, and Charles Weston were charged; and when asked by the Clerk of Arraigns, whether the prisoners were guilty or not guilty, the foreman replied—"We find the woman not guilty, and the man guilty; but we recommend them to mercy, because there is no evidence enough to convict them." The consequence was, that a verdict of acquittal was entered for the whole of the prisoners.

EX-SHERIFF PARKINS AGAIN.—An inquiry was taken yesterday in the Circuit Court in the slander suit by Robert Usher v. Joseph W. Parkins, in which a verdict for two thousand five hundred dollars was rendered for the plaintiff. Lynch and M. C. Paterson were counsel for the plaintiff.—*New York Paper of March 6.*

AN UNPROMISING OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent informs that a very respectable farmer in the county of Norfolk, who has for nearly two years kept, as they suppose, a female, as French Governess, to instruct the children in that language, have lately discovered to their surprise, that the young lady has eloped, and left a female servant in the same family pregnant by her.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS.—For some days past robberies have taken place in the French capital. It appears that the law of the Minister of Justice, Barthe, does not apply to the associations of robbers.—*Moder*

The following is the substance of a report from General Duvivier, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces at Bougia, dated the 11th instant—

Having been for a long time threatened with a general attack from the Arab tribes, who during the festival of the Ramadan have been accustomed to come and perform their divinations at the mosque or convent of Oonary, which, after having been formed into a fort, was retained by the French; the General determined to make an excursion in order to convince the enemy that he was prepared to receive them. Consequently, on the 14th, at three in the morning, he went out with infantry, cavalry, and artillery amounting to 1,070 men, with three field pieces. His first attack was upon the village of Kiallans, whence he drove out the enemy, after causing them a loss of sixty-nine men. He then reconnoitred four other villages, the heights of Bougia, dated the 11th instant—

The *Eclaircissement de la Méditerranée* gives the following letter from Oran, dated the 5th instant:—We have received accounts from the Commandant Abdalla, announcing that the prisoners have been delivered up to him. He was well received at the camp of Abdal-kader, who accepted the proposed conditions of peace, of which the following are the principal:—"All hostilities between the natives and the French have ceased. The Arabs may enter freely into all places occupied by the French, and sell provisions. French coin shall be current amongst the Arabs." This last arrangement has not hitherto been admissible, and every Arab who was found in possession of French money was condemned to death, as having had an intercourse with the French. This treaty will be very beneficial to us, as it ensures us a supply of corn, wool, wax, honey, and other articles. On the other hand, it secures to Abdal-kader, his command over all such tribes as we acknowledge him to be chief of.—The troops was out to meet Abdalla, who, however, did not arrive till the evening, bringing with him the eight prisoners taken in his last action.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME.—The Irishmen, who muster tolerably strong here, celebrated their patron saint's day by a splendid dinner at the Europa Hotel last night. The invitations comprised many of the principal Englishmen, &c. in Rome. The chair was taken by the Hon. C. F. Crompton, who filled the station admirably. The first toast was "Old Ireland." The applause was so vehement, that it was scarcely audible to the speaker. "The King, Queen, and Royal Family." The President said he would propose what, after their country and king, was generally uppermost in an Irishman's mind, "The ladies of Ireland." A noble gentleman, the Marquis of Anglesey, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The noble marquis returned thanks, and proposed "The President." The hon. gentleman is returning thanks, and he trusted that the good feeling expressed towards Ireland by all parties would long continue to exist. "Lord Alfred Paget and the Army." Lord Alfred hoped that the state of Ireland would speedily be so much altered as no longer to require the presence of so large a portion of the body to which he belonged. "The Rev. Mr. Burgess." Various other toasts were drunk, and the company did not entirely break up till a late hour.

SINGULAR OPERATION.—A singular operation has been performed in Philadelphia, under the direction of Drs. Jackson and Draper, of that place, by the internal application of leeches by means of silver tubes being passed down the throat of a gentleman who was affected with what is termed "throat contraction." The result was entirely successful.—*American Paper.*

INCENDIARIES IN AMERICA.—The manufacture of Messrs. W. P. and H. Brown, in Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. has been destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—*New York Paper.*





