

would effectually put an end to the miscalling of men by sounding names. (More Kentish fire.) If any individual in that assembly became disorderly and troublesome, he believed the meeting knew how to deal with him, and that was to hand him out body and bones. (Kentish fire.) He repeated, he had been invited to attend the meeting on the 19th, and whether it was done so intentionally or unintentionally he did not care, nor did he want to inquire, but he would attend. (Kentish fire and shouts.) If the government did not give him the aid he required, they would be only provoking civil dissension and general discord. (Significant cries of "Hear, hear.") Solemnly and seriously he assured them, that he felt he had been insulted by the requisition in question, though he could not well account for it. He was wounded, and eyes made fierce (here the Rev. gentlemen became most excited) by the threatened insulting exhibition of "of my Lord Primate of Ireland." (Repeated rounds of Kentish fire.) It was a flagrant insult and an abominable wrong—(more Kentish fire)—to perpetrate this piece of audacity in the face of the law. (Excitement, screams, shouts, and Kentish fire.) The thing wounded him, though he could not explain why—he was not bound to suffer it, and would not. Would the government, by refusing to protect them on the 19th instant, compel them to placard the city with the statement that Paul Cullen was an intruder and a pretender? (Here the meeting became greatly excited.) Would the government be inactive while, perhaps, they would be driven to blows, and while the streets would be, perhaps, flowing with blood?—There were two courses open to that meeting; first, to appeal to the authorities—to the Lord Mayor—for proper protection while going to the proposed meeting; if he refused, they would go to the Police Commissioners; if refused there, they would go to the Lords Justices; and, if necessary, they would appeal to the authorities in London for redress. (Loud cheers.)—But it was their (the meeting's) duty, "come what might," to enforce their rights, and to prevent the perpetration of a wrong. (Vociferous cheers and yells with rounds of the Kentish fire.) One party would propose a protest, a second an appeal to the authorities, but a third might propose to go at once into the lion's den, and seize him by the beard. (Rounds of the Kentish fire.) They should attend the meeting "prepared"—(Kentish fire)—in whatever manner was best calculated to enable them to assert their principles. [More of the Kentish fire.] Mr. Gregg then named a committee, which he pledged himself [very excited] should leave no means untried to prevent the perpetration of the contemplated wrong.—They were not bound to stand this insult. [Vehement cheering.] If this proposed meeting had been called by such a person as John O'Connell—

A Voice—There are none of you to be compared with him.

Here a frightful scene of violence and excitement took place. Almost the entire meeting rushed with tiger-like ferocity in the direction of the unfortunate man who caused the interruption. A host of bludgeons of every size and description, were suddenly displayed on every side; and for upwards of five minutes the screams, shouts, and exclamations were terrific. The individual against whom all this fury was directed having been expelled—during which operation he must have suffered severely—and the meeting having become partially settled, the Rev. Mr. Gregg exclaimed—"Now, boys, give us three rounds of the Kentish fire!"—a call which was most lustily responded to. He next read a string of resolutions, and an address to the "Romanists" relative to the great Catholic meeting on the 19th instant, and concluded by moving their adoption. (Kentish fire.)

Mr. Henry Cook seconded the proposition, and said it was his fixed determination to enter his protest in that hall on Tuesday next, against the audacious wrong intended to be perpetrated on that day (cheers.) And if "Paul Cullen," or any other man, dared to claim the position of a teacher of the Irish Church, he (Mr. Cooke) was determined to brand him as a liar and as an apostate Priest. (Shouts, yells, and several rounds of the Kentish fire.) He trusted every true Protestant would rally round that committee on the 19th instant, while displaying their opposition to the "Church of Antichrist." (More yells and Kentish fire.)

The motion was then put and carried. Mr. Edward Litton was then called to the second chair.

The meeting broke up in a most disorderly manner. Several copies of the following document lay in the passage leading to the Round-room, and were signed by the persons going in:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.  
"My Lord,—We feel ourselves called upon to address your lordship, as the highest civic authority in the metropolis, to inform your lordship that a requisition, which we beg to enclose, signed by a considerable number of noblemen, gentry, members of parliament, deputy-lieutenants, and justices of the peace—persons in stations known to the law—has convened the Catholics of Ireland to a public meeting, at the Rotunda, on the 19th inst.; that it is known to your lordship that the members of the Church of Ireland, as by law established, are members of the Catholic Church, and, as such, are included in the number of those who are convened to the meeting before-mentioned; that as members of the Catholic Church, and being apprehensive that on the occasion referred to, our rights, liberties, and privileges as British subjects may be compromised, we consider ourselves in duty bound to attend, and by every peaceable and legitimate interference stand up for our rights, and for the respect that is due to the law. But as we have some reason to apprehend that on that occasion we may be met by an opposition that is factious and disorderly, we do therefore most respectfully state the whole case to your lordship, and humbly pray that your lordship may be pleased to take such steps as shall be calculated to keep the peace on the 19th, and to secure to the members of the Catholic Church (vide Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds,) as by law established, who may attend the meeting in compliance with the requisition, such treatment as does by reason, the custom of the country, and the laws of the land, belong to all free citizens when asserting the rights of citizenship."  
—Freeman.

LIMERICK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The official report upon the propriety of founding this institution, has, we understand, been most favorable. The Earl of Arundel, Mr. Monseil, and Mr. Wyndham Gould, took an active interest in the furtherance of the affair.—*Limerick Examiner*.

**PUBLIC DINNER TO JOHN REYNOLDS, Esq., M.P.**—We (*Freeman*) understand that in consequence of the vastly increased demand for tickets for the intended public dinner to Mr. Reynolds, M.P., on the 20th instant, the committee have secured the Theatre Royal, Hawkins-street, for that purpose. We also are informed that his Grace the Primate and several of the Prelates will attend. Letters have already been received from members of parliament, the mayors of the municipalities, and many gentlemen of high rank in England, announcing their intention of being present. Every circumstance tends to confirm the belief that the entertainment to Mr. Reynolds will be the most imposing that has occurred since the memorable banquet to the immortal Liberator and the Martyrs when discharged from prison in the year 1844. Communications were on Wednesday received from the Mayors of Cork, Sligo, and Wexford, announcing their intention of being present at this great metropolitan banquet; also from Mr. Keogh, M.P.; Mr. Sadleir, M.P.; Mr. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. A. O'Flaherty, M.P.; and Mr. T. Meagher, M.P.

**AGGREGATE MEETING OF CATHOLICS.**—The preparations for the great aggregate meeting are being prosecuted with zeal and energy. A large number of the prelates, and some of the most influential lay Catholics of the United Kingdom, will be present at the meeting. It promises, on the whole, to be one of the most important demonstrations ever made in Ireland.—*Freeman's Journal*.

The project for the establishment of direct steam communication between Ireland and America, continues to occupy the attention of our mercantile classes. We have been favored with a circular from the Lord Mayor, calling a meeting at the Mansion-House, on Thursday, the 21st, to take steps for this purpose. We are glad that his Lordship is thus actively following up his first important step to accomplish this great national object. The *Northern Whig* strongly indicates the earnest sympathy which the rapidly rising commercial capital of the north takes in the matter. The project is one which, if realised, will accomplish for Belfast what the shipping progress of Liverpool has accomplished for the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. The wise men of the north see clearly the harmony between their individual and the general interest, and with their active co-operation—with the weight which must always accompany the decided opinions of such a class, we have no doubt but the experiment will be tried, and, if tried, be successful.—*Id.*

The exhibition of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society attracted a large number of our country gentlemen to town during the past week. The society's show, as contrasted with that of 1849, their last show in this city, presented evidence of progress in some departments, and was on the whole successful.—*Id.*

**THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE.**—A meeting of this society was held in the Rooms of the League, 2, Beresford-place, Dublin, on Monday evening, August 11th.

The Hon. C. S. Hardinge, the newly-elected member for the borough of Downpatrick, has subscribed £200 in all to the schools and charitable institutions of the town and neighborhood.

**GALWAY RAILWAY.**—We understand that on the 16th of August, the mails will be transmitted to Galway by the Midland Great Western Railway. In connexion with the railway there will henceforth ply from the several stations to different points in Connaught—Tuam, Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Westport, Oughter, Clifton, &c., &c., some of Bianconi's first class cars; and when we say that Bianconi has undertaken the conveyance of passengers, we give ample assurance that nothing which capital, skill, and enterprise can accomplish will be left undone for their accommodation. Under the new arrangement a passenger will reach the distant town of Westport on a car from Ballinasloe at nine o'clock in the morning; whereas, under the former arrangement, he would not have reached until one o'clock. The facilities which this increased rapidity will give for passenger accommodation need only be alluded to to be understood and appreciated.—*Tablet*.

**PROSPECTS OF THE POTATO.**—Apprehensions for the fate of the potato begin to be very general. Statements have been made within the last week, which, if reliable, would lead us to expect a return of the old disease, and with it a great deal of the suffering from which Providence, we had fondly believed, had released us. Another year of ruin would have completed the burden of our calamities, and plunged the country too deep even for hope. But without disbelieving the accounts which have reached us from various quarters, we see no reason, as yet, to ascribe to them any other result than the reappearance of some form of the disease in certain localities, which, if it had been as general as it appears to be partial, would not make us despond for the safety of the crop. A single week heretofore sufficed to cover whole counties with blackened fields, whereas the present disease creeps on slowly, and only in a few instances have we heard of that peculiarly offensive smell arising from the putridity of the stalk, and few well-authenticated proofs of the extension of the disease to the tubers. We have seen the disease affecting some fields, in which, while the leaves were crumpled and blackened the stalks appeared firm and green, and the roots unmistakably sound. A few hundred yards distant we saw other fields, in which the seed, mature, and general treatment were the same, perfectly free from the slightest taint. Such is the mystery enveloping this singular phenomenon! While admitting, then, its partial existence, we confidently trust that the evil will prove much more mitigated than the too desponding believers in the return of the old form would lead us to expect. Last year the same apprehensions prevailed, and yet the general crop was tolerably abundant and good. This year the return of the disease has been considerably later—we believe by some weeks—and while the accounts are less general as to the extent, and more hopeful as to virulence of the affection, we are in a better position to meet it by reason of the more early cultivation. We need not here speculate on the consequences of another failure. That they would prove infinitely more disastrous than at any preceding period—just as a body, weakened by constant attacks of disease, would be more vitally affected by the recurrence of the old violent symptoms—is a proposition which requires no argument for its support. Another year of workhouse slaughter and overwhelming rates would complete the cycle of national suffering.—*Dublin Freeman*.

**THE ENGLISH HARVEST.**—Upwards of 1,000 laborers sailed by the *Pride of Erin* from Dundalk, on Tuesday, for the purpose of obtaining employment at the English harvest.—*Newry Examiner*.

**FRACAS BETWEEN MILITARY AND THE POLICE.**—An affair likely to be attended with very unpleasant consequences took place at Banagher on Friday evening last, with some policemen, and a detachment of the 17th regt., quartered there. It appears that two policemen were in a shoemaker's shop, when some drunken soldiers entered, who quarreled with the police and struck them. The soldiers were put out of the house, when they attacked other police who were on market duty. Both parties boxed each other well. While so engaged, a person named Molloy, most improperly went to the military barracks, and falsely reported that the police had stabbed a soldier. On hearing which the soldiers became enraged, rushed out of barracks with drawn bayonets in their hands, and ran through the streets to the terror of the inhabitants shouting for "b-y Peelers." The entire company, including the guard, with three or four exceptions left their barracks. On seeing this overwhelming force approach, the police fled in all directions and concealed themselves; the soldiers pursued one policeman into a field; they knocked him down, kicked him while down on the head and body, and deprived him of his carbine and bayonet. The officers of the detachment were all unfortunately absent at the time, having in the morning gone down the river Shannon a few miles to a regatta at Portumna.—*Saunders's Correspondent*.

**EFFECTS OF THE LATE FLOOD.**—EIGHT BRIDGES DESTROYED.—The floods which occurred in the early part of last week have proved destructive to property and life, we are informed that eight bridges were swept away. The stacks of turf being carried by the streams to the bridges, and choking up the arches, they were forced to yield to the pressure. In several places new beds have been formed by the streams, seriously damaging the growing crops.—*Armagh Guardian*.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.**—During this week three accidents, each attended with loss of life, occurred near this town. On Tuesday an industrious laborer named Keefe, while engaged in blasting rocks on the Ballygaddy drainage works, having incautiously approached where the lighted fuze lay, was blown up into the air, and died a few hours afterwards in the most excruciating agony. Another accident of a similar nature occurred on the same day at the Clare Tuam works; and the third on Thursday at Kileravanly, where a poor man named M'Hugh was employed in levelling the house of a tenant lately evicted, when the entire gable end fell upon him and crushed him to death. To render the unfortunate occurrences more deplorable, the three men have left large families entirely destitute.—*Tuam Herald*.

**THE PRESENT MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND.**—The following is the official return of the military force in Ireland and their respective quarters:—Cavalry.—1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Newbridge; 4th ditto, Cahair; 5th ditto, Dublin; 6th ditto, Ballincollig; 7th ditto, Dublin; 7th Hussars, Dublin. Infantry.—1st Foot [2d battalion], Fermoy; 3d ditto [depot companies], Boyle; 6th ditto [depot], Nenagh; 9th ditto, Athlone; 14th ditto, Dublin; 17th ditto, Galway; 27th ditto, Dublin; 31st ditto, Enniskillen; 34th ditto [depot], Mullingar; 35th ditto, Dublin; 39th ditto, Dublin; 40th ditto, Cork; 41st ditto [depot], Castlebar; 43rd 43rd ditto, Clonmel; 47th ditto [depot], Waterford; 49th ditto [depot], Birr; 52d ditto, Limerick; 55th ditto [depot] Butevant; 57th ditto, Kilkenny; 59th ditto [depot], Tralee; 60th ditto [depot], 2d battalion], Naas; 62d ditto, Dublin; 63d ditto, Limerick; 66th ditto [depot], Youghal; 68th ditto [depot] Birr; 71st ditto [1st battalion], Newry; 73rd ditto [depot], Londonderry; 74th ditto [depot], Kinsale; 81st ditto, Templemore; 89th ditto, Dublin; 90th ditto, Cork; 91st ditto, Belfast; forming an effective military force, including the Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and Royal Engineers, of 20,000 men, exclusive of the enrolled pensioners and police, which is the smallest number of troops for many years, and shows the tranquility of the country.

The total excise revenue in Ireland in 1850 was £1,312,000, of which Dublin contributed £329,000, and the consumption of spirits in Ireland was 7,465,000 gallons against 7,086,000 in 1849. Out of the above sum of £1,312,000 not less than one million was therefore contributed by whiskey alone.—*Tablet*.

**POOR LAW RELIEF IN IRELAND.**—On Monday a return to parliament was printed, from which it appears that in the three quarters of the year ending the 28th of June last, the total expense incurred for maintenance was £444,488 and for outdoor relief £8,082; for other expenses £402,508 making the total expenses incurred £855,078. The poor rate lodged amounted to £340,386; and the total poor law valuation was £11,923,459.

**REPAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.**—The Poor Law Commissioners have signified to the guardians of the Ballina union, and other unions similarly circumstanced, that it will be necessary for them to make provision for the annual payment of the money advanced during the period of extreme destitution. The guardians of the Ballina, Killala, and Swinford unions, have protested against this proceeding of the commissioners.—*Tyrone Herald*.

**DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN THE TUAM UNION.**—We have the extreme gratification of announcing to the rate-payers of this union that within the last fortnight, nearly one thousand inmates of the Tuam workhouse have been voluntarily discharged.—*Tuam Herald*.

**EMIGRATION.**—On Friday morning crowds of emigrants and their friends paraded the quays preparatory to the steamers starting in Liverpool. The *Mars* had, at least, five hundred on board, the greater portion of whom were of the better class. The *Mountaineer* also had a large cargo of emigrants.—*Waterford News*.

**MARYBOROUGH.**—Emigration still continues to go on as usual in this neighborhood. Several respectable young persons leave this week. The present harvest will prove productive, and afford increased facilities for emigration.—*Leinster Express*.

**PAUPER EMIGRATION.**—The following large number of emigrants have been sent out to Quebec, from the Kilrush and Ennistymon Unions:—For Quebec—the ship *Jessy*, 186; *Jane Black*, 295; *Primrose*, 107; *Jane Watson*, 127.—*Munster Herald*.

**PAUPER EMIGRATION.**—The guardians of the Clifden union, in the county of Galway, have succeeded in making arrangements for the emigration of 250 female paupers to America, for whose outfit the officers of the workhouse have been constantly at work for the last month. A splendidly equipped vessel has arrived at her moorings at Clifden Castle, for the conveyance of those females.

**PRISON DISCIPLINE.**—We understand that the governors of our local gaols have received directions from

government to have the hair of all the females of bad character, committed in future, cut short, in compliance with the new law.—*Newry Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY—INVERNESS, WEDNESDAY.**—The Ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and several members of her suite, arrived here yesterday by the Edinburgh Castle steamer from Oban. The vessel was gaily decorated in honor of the illustrious party.

**THE MILITARY RIOTS IN EDINBURGH.**—Five soldiers who were implicated in the riots of the 24th June last, were brought to trial on Thursday at Edinburgh, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.**—This splendid vessel, after undergoing a thorough repair, is expected to be fit for sea in about two months. She is now in the graving dock, where she has received a new keel, having been formerly flat, and a spacious and splendid saloon has been fitted up on her deck, extending the entire length, 275 feet. She will proceed on her transatlantic voyage some time during the month of October, under the command of Captain Matthews, formerly of the Great Western, and afterwards of the City of Glasgow.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

**EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION.**—On Saturday afternoon, a large party of emigrants, to the number of nearly 200, and principally from the Highlands, left Granton Pier by the Clarence steamer, for London, where they are to embark for the Australian colonies.

**BRKENHEAD DOCKS.**—The directors propose to raise a further sum of £110,000.

Colonel Reid of the Royal Engineers, formerly Governor of Bermuda, and afterwards of Barbadoes, will proceed as governor to Malta, when his duties as a member of the Executive Committee of the exhibition of all nations shall be concluded. The government of Malta will in the meantime continue to be administered by General Ellice the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that island. Captain Knight now superintendent of military prisons in Canada, is appointed superintendent of the convict prison at Portland, in succession to Captain Whitty, promoted to be a member of the Board of Government prisons in London.—*Observer*.

**MORAL ENGLAND.**—On Sunday last two couples of lovers were married at Whetstone, and on the following day, about half-past one o'clock, one of the ladies became the mother of a fine daughter. Whether this event had any effect upon the other lady we know not, but about ten o'clock the same night she became the mother of a son.—*Leicester Journal*.

(From the London Correspondent of the Tablet.)

Her Majesty's advisers are making her put the loyalty of Catholics to a rather severe task. While in her speech from the throne on the prorogation of parliament, a prominent place is given to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, for which she thanks her faithful Lords and Commons, there is not a word on what every one must have supposed would have been the chief topic with a Government who had at heart the real welfare and prosperity of her subjects—namely, the tremendous deficiency in the population of Ireland as revealed by the census, and the landlordism and famine which are thinning the remaining inhabitants of that suffering Island. Lord John Russell insists upon the Queen carrying out this line of conduct in private also, as may be seen from the following fact. The very Rev. Prince Hohenlohe, one of the four *camerieri segreti partecipanti* of his Holiness and a near relation of the Queen, lately came to London, and announced his arrival at Court. It is said that the duchess of Kent immediately called on him, and told him that in the present state of feeling it was not possible that he should be received at Court; and, indeed, that the Ministry would not suffer it. I suppose this was intended as a direct insult to the Pope. The last words spoken in the House of Lords before the prorogation had the same tendency. Lord Shaftesbury brought forward a motion to instruct the Government to apply for a site within the walls of Rome for a conventicle, in which the service of the English State Church might be performed. There is no absolute impossibility in this. The Jews have a Synagogue, the Russians and Prussians have places for their own worship; indeed, it is a mere accident that the English place is without the walls. It was their own choice. A site within the walls was offered them, but their present place was chosen as being far more convenient, and nearer to the quarter where they usually reside. But to choose the present time for insisting on the favor is palpably adding insult to injury, and it is meant to be so by those who are most active in the business. The English press wish to keep up the irritation and invent the most barefaced lies with this intention. There was an article in the *Times* on Monday, contrasting the liberality of the English in allowing Catholics to build Churches in London with the bigotry of the Pope in refusing a site to Englishmen in Rome; in which it was said that we have a superfluity of accommodation in the churches already existing in London, and that any more we may build are intended rather as traps for Protestants than for the use of their own people. The real fact of the case being, that neither our church-room, nor the number of our priests, is sufficient for more than one fifth of our Catholic population.

An amusing instance of the way in which bigotry defeats its own ends has just happened with regard to the community of sisters of Notre Dame at Clapham. Three years ago they rented a house at a most extravagant price for a convent; the lease being terminable after three years at the option of the landlord, but not till after seven years by the tenant. In order, as it was supposed, to drive them from the neighborhood, the landlord was induced to forego the pecuniary advantages, and to give them notice to quit at Michaelmas. In the meantime, the Nuns had been trying to purchase a house on the Common, for which they were asked £9,000, at least £2,000 more than its value, advantage being taken of their supposed necessities, and of the evident difficulty which they had in finding a place. However the negotiation came to nothing; the house was sold by auction, and bought in by a Protestant lawyer for £6,000. Clapham rejoiced, supposing that it was delivered from the convent which its soul hated; and it has yet to learn, that the Protestant lawyer was simply the agent for the good Religions, who may thank Clapham bigotry not only for the opportunity of getting a capital house at a reasonable price, but also a deliverance from four years' rent of their present house, which they could never have underlet for the amount which they pay. Their new house is most conveniently situated on the Common, and has about fourteen acres of valuable land attached to it.