ENGLAND.

London, October 1.—The blockade of the Dardanelles is now alleged to be a measure positively resolved upon by Russia, and acquiesced in by the English Government. It must be presumed, therefore, that the opinion expressed in the House of Lords last year by his Majesty's First Minister, as to the disastrous consequences to be anticipated from an overthrow of the Turkish power in Europe, has undergone a considerable change. The consequence of the blockade, if it be a successful operation, will be equal to that of a conquest of the Turkish empire; and those Foreign Powers which assent to, or submit to it, are lending themselves in substance to that humiliation of Turkey, and to that reduction of her power, which we have the authority of the Duke of Wellington for describing to be a matter of serious alarm to Europe. There is nothing clearer than that Russia has the best possible right to avail herself of an effective blockade of the Dardanelles, as a legitimate mode of warfare against her enemy, provided she have not already waved that privilege by especial compact or understanding with her other partners in the Greek treaty. But, so far as one at least of those allies is concerned, the notice of blockade ought to be accompanied or followed by a full explanation of the sense in which the "waver" of the right to maritime warfare in the Mediterranean for Russian objects, by a Russian force, was received and understood by those who made it a prominent ground of satisfaction in the King's speech to Parliament, that thus the honor of the Government may be freed from suspicion, whatever may become of its praise for wisdom, or of the pretensions to firmness and consistency put forth for the Prime Minister by his adherents. In fact, with regard to this same virtue of *firmness* few things would afford us more sincere gratification than to witness a display of it by his Majesty's present Government in any one popular and honest cause, feeling ourselves under difficulty where to look for it in any department of policy at home or abroad, which embraces great national questions.—*Times.*

State of Trade.—The happy change which has taken place in the promise of the harvest has already produced a beneficial effect upon the trade of this district. The number of London and Country buyers in the market this week is much greater than we have seen for some time; and the quantity of cloth purchased is considerable. There has not, however, been any material alteration in price. The supply of printing cloth for some time has been smaller than usual, and has barely equalled the demand. The cause of this is said to be the difficulty of obtaining weavers at the wages which the manufacturers can afford to give; better terms being offered by the manufacturers of worsted and fancy goods. There has consequently been a small advance in the price of weaving, and should the demand for cloth improve, there is little doubt that an advance of price will be obtained. The demand for exportation does not improve. There has been a great falling off in the exports to Germany during the whole of this year as compared with the last, both as respects goods and yarns, particularly the latter. The demand from the United States is of course materially impeded by the operation of the Tariff, and during the last two months the exports have been considerably less than half their amount in the corresponding period of last year. There has, however, been a considerable increase in the trade to Brazil, and other states of South America, with the exception of Mexico. The exports of yarns to India is rapidly increasing. The quantity shipped from London and Liverpool during the last two months being much more than double that of the same period last year.—*Manchester Herald.*

Round Merchants.—There are, in this county, about 500 or 600 persons constantly travelling in what are called "rounds," which occupy them about a fortnight. In that time they each see and supply hundreds of customers with a fortnight's consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, &c. and also articles of wearing apparel. In 1826, this class of traders was almost swept away, in consequence of the excessively distressed state of those who dealt with them. Such of them, however, as stood out the storm, began to recover their trade as the people got employment, and now the whole of this numerous band of "merchants" are again earning a comfortable subsistence.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

A vessel has this week been freighted from our port with long wools for France. This is the first instance of our staple commodity, in its unmanufactured state, being exported direct for a foreign market.—*Exeter G.*

The old colours of the Royal Marines, which amount to eight in number, were, on Friday presented by Sir James Cockburn to Admiral Sir Richard Keats, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, to be placed in the Painted Hall. Some of them were literally in tatters, and were used at Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

Royal Presents.—The King of France has presented to the King of Great-Britain, thirty-four fine orange trees, destined to ornament the Royal Garden at Windsor. They have been forwarded by the Seine to Havre, where they are to be shipped for London.

Gas in London.—There are now in London four great Gas-light companies, the Chartered, the City of London, the Imperial, and the Phœnix; having altogether forty-seven gasometers at work, capable of containing in the whole 917,310 cubic feet of gas, supplied by 1315 retorts. The whole quantity of gas generated annually, is upwards of 397,000,000 cubic feet, by which 61,200 private, and 7258 public or street lamps, are lighted in the metropolis. Besides these, there are several other minor companies.

The Army.—We learn that an order will shortly be issued, allowing the captains of 1806 and 1810 the option of retiring on the old rate of half-pay, with a step of rank superior to that they at present hold in their regiments. Those availing themselves of this boon, who may be at the top of the list, will be restored to full pay in their respective corps, in the event of a vacancy occurring within a given period;—we believe two years is the time fixed upon. The like indulgence, under the same restrictions, is to be extended to the lieutenants of 1812 and 1813.

Mr. Nimmo, the engineer, had occasion to sink through the substratum on the shore at Liverpool, in several places, where he has not only met with the clearest evidence of ploughed fields, forests, bogs, &c. beneath the surface of the water, but that the sea has also invaded the territories of the dead, as well as the living. A grave-yard, if not a church-yard, has been discovered about 150 or 200 yards below the flow of the tide, nearly opposite the Mockbeggar Light-house.

Although the docks of Liverpool occupy about sixty acres of ground, the accomodation for shipping is not yet found adequate to the vast and still increasing trade of the Mersey. A suite of new docks is about to be commenced on the Cheshire side of the river.

Tuesday the funeral ceremonies of the late Reverend D. Meldola, High Priest of the Hebrews, were celebrated with much solemnity. The body was removed at eleven o'clock, from his late residence in Mansell-street, in a hearse, which was followed by upwards of forty mourning coaches, in which were the heads of all the Jewish Synagogues, to the Portuguese Synagogue in Bevis Marks, where the children of the Orphan School chaunted an anthem, and a suitable discourse was delivered by the officiating Priest, assisted by the Rev. S. Herschell. The ceremonies having concluded, the procession moved on to the burying-ground at Bethholin, opposite the Hospital, in Mile-end, where the interment took place. The deceased was nearly eighty years old, and was highly respected.

Sudden death of the Dean of Lincoln.—On Friday se'nnight, Sir Arthur Legge, residing at Blackheath, had a grand party of fashionables to dinner, and amongst them was Sir Arthur's brother, the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln, who seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. The party sat down at about 5 o clock, the Rev. Divine taking his seat next his brother, when, melancholy to relate, whilst thus engaged, the Dean fell from his chair and instantly expired.

The Chancellor's gold medal, for the best English poem by a resident under-graduate at Cambridge, has been adjudged to Christopher Wordsworth, of Trinity College. Subject, "The Invasion of Russia by Napoleon Bonaparte."

M. Frederick de George, one of those gallant but unsuccessful young Frenchmen who espoused the cause of Spanish liberty in 1822, and has since been living in exile here, went over a few weeks ago to surrender himself, and take his trial for high treason at the Court of St. Omer, for his native department or the Pas de Calais. M. de George was unanimously acquitted; and to show the kind sympathy of the bar (for which profession he was educated) in his favour, his own counsel refused his fees, and twelve of the principal advocates of the district joined the private friends of M. de George in giving him a splendid supper the evening of his acquittal.—*London Paper.*

A recent traveller on the continent states, that he met at Pavia with an Italian gentleman, who, in a conversation about England remarked, "That it must be a high gratification to walk down to the sea-shore, and to look across the sea at Gibraltar, and to reflect that it belongs to the English."

A youth, who has been dumb from his infancy, was unfortunately drowned at Laxey, on Wednesday week, whilst bathing; and, most singular to say, when he was on the point of sinking, he spoke for the first time in his life, by calling upon his brother to save him, who was a mournful spectator of the heart-rending scene.—*Isle of Man Paper.*

SCOTLAND.

Dinner to Professor M'Culloch.—Professor M'Culloch having been invited by his numerous friends in Galloway, previous to his going to London as Professor of Political Economy in the university of that city, to meet with them at Newton Stewart, a dinner, attended by about forty of the most respectable inhabitants of that province, was given him on Tuesday last, the 2d instant, on which occasion a superb service of plate, value three hundred guineas, was presented to him. R. C. Fergusson of Craigdarroch, Esq. M. P. officiated as chairman, and John Mackie of Bargaly, Esq. acted as croupier. After the cloth was removed, and "The King" was drank with all the honours, the chairman, previous to presenting the plate, rose and addressed Mr. M'Culloch in an appropriate and eloquent speech. Mr. M'Culloch replied, in a speech of considerable length, and of great energy. After this, many local and appropriate toasts were given, and were introduced with suitable speeches. The night was spent in uninterrupted happiness and harmony, and only one feeling seemed to animate the whole company.—*Edinburgh W. Journal.*

We understand that the next work which will appear in Constable's Miscellany, is one from the pen Mr. R. Chambers. It is a History of the Rebellions in Scotland from 1638 to 1660, or, in other words, a narrative of the great civil wars so far as Scotland was concerned. We are told that Mr. Chambers has also in the press a Collection of Scottish Songs, ancient and modern, with notes; besides new editions of his former works, viz. the "History of the Rebellion of 1745-6," "The Picture of Scotland," and "Walks in Edinburgh."—*Ib.*

The various cotton manufactures of this district are proceeding with undiminished activity. Letters were received in town last week from Calcutta, detailing the result of the sales of the shipments of yarn and manufactured goods from the ports of Clyde in November and December last. Some of the Nos. of yarns were sold lower than at the present Glasgow prices; but, on the contrary, other Nos. took the market beyond anticipation. The native merchants, however, do not seem well to comprehend the quality of the goods. Cotton lilacs, that cost as much in dying as Turkey red goods, could not command one half of the price of the latter. The accounts on the whole, are considered as rather discouraging for extensive speculators; but there is no doubt that the Indian market will continue by far the most important vent for goods manufactured in this quarter. The shipments to that quarter from the west of Scotland have been comparatively inconsiderable during the last three months, the export season being nearly over; and the sales of yarn for the home market havein the interim been rather limited, and consist principally of the coarser Nos. for power-loom goods, and a small quantity of the finer Nos. for the manufacturers. There is no change in the price of yarns.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The distillery trade continues uncommonly brisk. In former years the large distilleries around Glasgow were in the practice of suspending operations during the summer season. This year the demand has been so great that they have never ceased working, however sultry the weather. It has been found necessary by the proprietors of more than one distillery to make half the usual quantity in order to bring spirits into the market to meet the present demand.—The export of grain whisky is confined principally to the Irish market, and prices are 3d. a gallon advanced. The common price of raw grain whisky is now 7s. without credit. The demand for malt whisky for the home market is continuing in the same very satisfactory state as has been evinced during the last twelve months. The utmost exertion is made to produce the greatest quantity; and orders are much on the increase. Malt whisky continues to vary in price, according to quality, from 6s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. a gallon.—*Ibid.*

Dunfermline.—The following singular occurrence deserves a paragraph:—An evil-disposed person having, during the night of Thursday or the morning of Friday last, entered that large garden situated in the Nefhertown, belonging to Mr. Fergus, for the purpose, it is thought, of supplying himself with some of Mr. F's fruit, while descending from a tree, the chain of his watch got entangled with a branch, by which means he was deservedly denuded of that useful article; the owner of the garden finding the watch safely hanging on the branch in the morning. The watch is considered worth £3, and a gold seal appended worth £1. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that all thieves were as summarily and effectively punished as this one!—*Fife Herald.*

Dunkeld.—The annual meeting of the "Dunkeld Caledonia Highland Friendly Society,"—instituted upon the occasion of, and to commemorate, the visit of His present most Gracious Majesty to Scotland in 1822,—was held here on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, being the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn. The day being exceedingly favorable, the "gathering" of the various clans was strong, and the picturesque garb of the mountaineers always seen to most advantage in their native glens, added greatly to the liveliness and interest of the scene.—After disposing of some routine business in their hall, the Society amounting in all to nearly 700 members, headed by their venerable Chieftain, Dr. Stewart of Bonskeid, marched in procession, accompanied by the martial strains of 16 bagpipes, to the Duke of Atholl's fine park at Inver, the use of which for the sports of the day had been obligingly granted by his Grace. A great concourse of spectators from all quarters, including many English visitors, had assembled in the park, in the centre of which a space was enclosed for the exhibition and sports of the day. These commenced with a trial of skill in ancient music on the great Highland Bagpipe, for which a prize of a handsome mounted Pipe, given by the Highland Society of London, was with much difficulty adjudged, after a keene contest, to John Scot, piper to Mr. Butter of Faskally. This was followed by Dancing—Throwing the Putting stone and Sledge Hammer—Tossing the Bar—Leaping and Running—for all, of which well-contested prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. Prizes were also given to those most neatly and appropriately dressed, and who excelled in Scotch and Gælic composition and singing. The whole was conducted with the greatest order and propriety; the exhibitions were highly creditable to the performers, and excited the highest interest and drew forth the loudest applause from the numerous and respectable assemblage which filled the park. A Ball concluded the day's amusements, which the urbanity and Highland glee of the worthy President rendered highly delightful to the company, but in a particular manner, to the numerous strangers who shared in the festivities.—*Perth Courier.*

On Tuesday forenoon there was the lowest tide in the Frith, in the opinion of some by six, and according to others by ten inches, that has been seen for 50 years. At dead low water the top of a rock was visible at Newhaven, which had never been seen by the oldest fishermen; and the tacksmen were obliged to employ small boats to land the passengers from the steam boats at the Chain Pier.—*Edinburgh Mercury.*

On Friday last, Mr. Burnes, of Middle Barras, Aberdeenshire, had a fine cow killed by lightning. She was grazing in a field along with others, and the herd boy only a few yards distant, when the accident happened.

Steam-Coach.—Messrs. James and George Naysmith have been trying their steam-coach daily, for a week past, on the road from Leith to the Ferry. They have kept it running, in general for an hour and a half without a halt, and at the average rate of about six miles an hour sometimes running 8 and at other times 4 miles. We mentioned before, (says the *Scotsman.*) that, in making it, they looked upon it merely as an experimental machine, which would serve to give them more precise ideas of the power necessary, and the most advantageous arrangements of the parts. The result is, we understand, that they have got much new light on the subject, and they have increased confidence—we should rather say—entire confidence, in the practicability of this species of conveyance. One point of great consequence they consider as settled, by their experience during the past week—that the steam-coach, properly constructed, will not alarm the horses which it meets on the road. A complaint, we understand, having been made to the Sheriff, of danger apprehended from the experiment, that functionary sent down persons to inspect the performance; and the result was what we have said, that no danger was found to exist. They have passed great numbers of coaches, carts, and saddle-horses, and, though the engine was not masked by a coach-body, as it will be in the finished vehicle, the horses have rarely shown any restiveness. We should be well pleased now to see them employed by some enterprising individual, to build a steam-coach, complete in all its parts, to ply on some of our roads.

IRELAND.

MUNSTER PROVINCIAL MEETING.

Clonmel, August 25.—On this day the meeting of the friends of civil and religious liberty in this province took place, in the new chapel of this town. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by the committee, entered the chapel shortly after twelve o'clock. The hon. member for Clare was received with deafening shouts of applause. Mr. Shiel entered shortly after; his reception was in accordance with the high opinion entertained of his splendid talents and pure patriotism. The chair was then taken by James Scully, Esq., after which letters were read from Mr. H. Hutchinson, Lord Cloncurry, and Mr. Prittie, declining attendance at the meeting. The following is a copy of Mr. Hutchinson's letter:—

"Knocklofty, August 19, 1828.

"Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 15th inst. allow me frankly to explain to you my reason for not doing myself the honour of accepting the invitation you have sent me, as Secretary to the committee appointed for managing the approaching meeting of the Catholics of the province of Munster; I do so for the purpose of avoiding misrepresentation, and in order that my motives may be thoroughly understood.

"It is not my intention to enter into any discussion with you as to eventual benefits likely to result from the pledges which I presume would be required from me in consequence of the resolutions of the Catholic Association—on that part of the subject I am not called upon to give any opinion, but I owe it to myself unequivocally to declare, that I never will consent to become a party to such engagements—first, because I consider them unconstitutional; and secondly, because I conceive some of them to be highly prejudicial to the speedy and final adjustment of that question on which depends, in my opinion, not only the peace and tranquillity of this country, but the stability of the empire at large.

"As a representative of the people, I am bound to take no narrow or isolated view of the subjects which are brought before Parliament for discussion. It is my duty to consider every legislative measure on its own intrinsic merits, and with reference to the general interests of the United Kingdom. If this position is granted to me, and sure I am that it is founded on the essence of popular representation, let me ask those who would require a pledge of unmitigated and unconstitutional hostility to the present administration, should I have been jusified in opposing the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, merely because they received the support of an illustrious individual at the head of his Majesty's Government? and yet if I accede to the proposed pledge, in point of consistency, and as a man of honour, I should be bound to adhere to my contract, and at no very remote period I might find myself placed under similar circumstances. What opinion would the great body of my constituents have of my discretion, if I entered into a solemn engagement to oppose the measures of this, or of any other administration, before I knew even what they were, and before I was convinced of their pernicious tendency?—I will not do any body of men the injustice to suppose that they would desire me, in my legislative capacity, to oppose any measure merely because it emanates from a source of which they disapproved; this would be a course of proceeding which I am confident no considerate person would wish to see pursued, and such as no man deserving of public confidence would pledge himself to adopt.

"A member of Parliament who blindly binds himself to a certain line of conduct, relative to measures whether they be bad or good, is not a free agent; he has it not in his power to make use of his own understanding—and from whom should I receive my instructions if I gave the required pledges? not from the collective body of my constituents, but from a portion of the people designating themselves the representatives of the Irish nation. However respectable and numerous the portion of His Majesty's Catholic subjects in this part of the empire are, yet I must deny that they are exclusively my constituents. Am I to be given to understand that the protestants are as nothing in the scale? or am I to be told again, as I was on a former occasion, that the Protestants are as an incumbus hanging over and wasting the energies of the Catholic population? I ask, do the Catholics require more than an equal participation of civil right with their protestant fellow subjects?

"I will yield to no Catholic of any rank or station in devotion to the great cause of civil and religious liberty; I am a decided enemy to all religious tests, and I will, on every occasion, vote for their total and entire abolition. These were the principles I professed when I was entrusted with the representation of this county—to these I will firmly adhere. I most devotedly wish that my Catholic fellow countrymen should enjoy, to the fullest extent, all the blessings of the British Constitution; I conceive they are entitled to them as their birth-right. I should be ashamed to claim them under the treaty of Limerick, or from the promises alleged to be held out at the time of the Union—I claim them from the Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, and from the immutable principles of even-handed justice.

"These are the principles which shall guide my political conduct. I cannot, as an honest man, give any farther pledge.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"J. HELY HUTCHINSON.

"To John Luther, Esq. Clonmel."

(Many passages in Mr. Hutchinson's letter, elicited cries of the most pointed disapprobation.)

Mr. John O'Connell—For a long time has Mr. Hutchinson misrepresented this county, and now I pray you all to attend to his contumelious letter.—(Hear.)

Mr. Browne—As a freeholder to the county, he shall never get my vote.—(Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. Wyse moved the first resolution, and Mr. Roanyne seconded it; after which

Mr. Shiel commented on Mr. Hutchinson's letter and concluded as follows:—The Irish aristocracy do not elect the Irish members.—(Cheers.)—They are returned by the Catholic body; and at this day the Association commands far more votes in Parliament than the whole of the Irish proprietors. We are masters of the representation. This is the pivot of the case. We have wrenched their influence from the gentry, and the Protestant who draws rents from thousands of acres, is almost as much destitute of power at an election as the peasant without a rood. Is not the country agitated by the most dreadful passions? Does not a tremendous organization extend over the island? Have not all the natural bonds by which men are tied together, been burst asunder! Are not all the relations of society which exist elsewhere gone? Has not property lost its influence? Has not rank been stripped of the respect which should belong to it? and has not an internal government grown up, which, gradually superseding the legitimate authorities, has armed itself with a complete domination? Do Waterford, and Louth, and Clare, supply no reminiscences, and no warnings? (Loud cheers.) Is it nothing that the whole body of the clergy are in a state of alienation from the state, and that the Catholic gentry, and peasantry, and priesthood, are all combined in one confederacy? (Cheers.) So much for Catholic indignation while we are at peace—and when England shall be involved in war——I pause—it is not necessary that I should discuss that branch of the division, or point to the cloud which, charged with thunder, is hanging over our heads. One act of legislative wisdom can break and disperse it. I have done—I have treated the question as one of mere expediency, and put the Great Captain to his election. One of the two parties is to be offended, according to his view. Conciliate both if you can—if you cannot, which is it wisest to please? Let him choose—let him elect between a nation and a faction, between thousands and millions; a powerless aristocracy and an almost irresistible people. Does he want votes in Parliament? We have them. Does he want soldiers? The Orangeman will give him the blood of the Catholic—the Catholic will give him his own. (Cheers.) I don't think he will long continue to hesitate. Events have become our advocates. The Russian trumpet is pealing in our favour—a voice is heard from Constantinople, which cries, "Set Ireland free!" and inscribed on the white flag that streams from the natives of France, as, laden with gallant men, they are wafted to the Morea, it is easy to discern through the telescope of the mind, "Emancipation." (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell presented himself to the meeting, and was greeted with loud, enthusiastic, and long-continued cheering. When silence was restored, he said—my countrymen, it is now six hundred and fifty-six years and one day since the first hostile step of English tyranny was planted on the green soil of Erin. On the 23d of August, 1172, the fleet of Strongbow anchored in the estuary caused by the confluence of the Suir, the Barrow, and the Nore. Oh! what a lovely land presented itself to the view of the invaders who came to trample upon the natives of this island! They have been here 656 years and one day; and now I ask, What single act have they done for Ireland during that period? (Cries of "Nothing, nothing." I shall be in the British House of Commons in February next, and that shall be my first question. I shall ask them what has been done for Ireland since she was placed under the yoke of English dominion? (Cheers.) My constituents in Clare have authorised me to ask that question, and I think the people of Tipperary will ratify the commission. (Loud cheers.) I say it not in levity—I assert it not to create ludicrous sensations—I promulgate it deliberately as my determination. I go to the House of Commons to put that question. For 656 years, I shall tell the Collective Wisdom, you have ruled my country—during that time what single benefit have you conferred upon the people of Ireland? You have dethroned the monarchs of the land—you have despoiled her ancient chieftains, and left their descendants amongst the lowest serfs of the soil. You have made a moral desert of the land—you have laid a mighty Palmyra in ruins; but although the gilding is gone, and the ornaments are torn from the cornices of the temples, still the Catholic Church is the venerable Palmyra, whose gilding is the sun of heaven, and *whose turrets are fanned by angels' wings.* (Cheers.) You never can swindle the people of Ireland out of their ancient and sacred religion. (Cheers.) This, and more than this, shall I state to the Collective Wisdom, and what think you will be their reply? It is impossible they can give an answer; and they may adopt the Irish mode of answering by putting another question—they may say, 'What is it you want?' My answer is ready—it is plain and simple—'I want a clear stage and no favour. (Loud cheers.) I want fair play—Irishmen want no more, they will not be content with less. (Cheers.) I want equal justice for all—for the poor man as well as for the rich. I want that no man shall have to pay a lawyer, an attorney, or a parson, unless he wants him.—(Cheers.) I want, and I will suffer, no ascendancy but that which nature gives—the ascendancy of talents and acquirements.' I have been told that the Duke of Wellington has changed his mind on the Catholic Question, and that he is taking steps towards our emancipation. I shall believe this when I see it done; but not five minutes before by my watch. (Hear, and laughter.) Still, however, I believe that we are on the straight road to emancipation, because we have adopted the sure means of obtaining it.

Hereditary Bondmen, know you not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?

(Loud applause.) We have struck the blow legally and constitutionally. For five and twenty years I have been at it, and I am now as fresh and vigorous as when I commenced my career of agitation. (Long and continued cheering.) It never happened during that time, on my proposing any measure, that some kind friend did not come up to tell me I was too intemperate. In general the cry was, "Be moderate; you are too rash; you will ruin the cause." (Laughter.) I was remarkably civil to these kind friends, but I kept never minding their repeated advice. On we went, increasing from tens to hundreds—to thousands—till we became seven millions. (Great cheering.) Seven millions I say, all united legally and constitutionally, in a noble struggle for the regeneration of our native country. (Cheers.) We are determined to be free, and to have justice done to all classes in Ireland. And it is a mighty matter we want, to be sure—not to allow orange juries to be packed, that they may hang Catholics! (Cheers and laughter.) If we pay taxes for the support of the state—and that we do no man can deny—and if we fill up the ranks of the army and navy with our strong youth, why should we not stand on a level with any Protestant, and above every Orangeman, in the land? (Loud and continued cheers.) This is what we ask, and for that our gentle friends call us intemperate. The Orangemen in the North have become ferocious—indeed, they were always so; (hear and laughter;) but now they are mightily enranged at the state of the country. There is but one of all their plans which I dread. They will know that we are grown too strong for them, and that our strength is increasing in a ratio with our tranquillity. They want to destroy this peace; and with this view they have sent their emissaries, in my name and in the name of the Association, to corrupt and entrap the people. (Hear, and cheers.) Let me have Tipperary tranquil and quiet—let the Catholic rent be paid regularly, and before the end of six months I will return to you in exultation. (Cheers.)—I hope you will have no riots? (Cries of "We will not.") I believe it as firmly as if you had taken fifty oaths. I have not seen Mr. Hutchinson; I don't know the gentleman; but one glorious act has raised him in the estimation of millions. When I think of the glorious Lavalette, and of the restoration of a husband to an amiable and lovely woman, I regret this sad mistake. I don't know what the gentleman has within his head, unless it be stuffed with horse hair, by some old cabinet maker, but as for brains I fear he cannot boast much of them. He has grossly calumniated us. He talks of the pledges to oppose every cabinet measure of the present Administration. If he had one ounce of brains, he would at once have seen our meaning. Vesey Fitzgerald pursued a similar line of conduct. And how did the Clare men treat him; If you do not treat Hutchinson in the same manner, you are unworthy to be called brothers of the men of Clare. (Cries of "We will.") We are struggling for "happy homes and altars free;" we look for better days for Ireland; we want support for the poor, the aged, and the infirm. We require freedom of conscience to all men. (Cheers.) Let us struggle thus for Ireland; she deserves it—a lovely, green, and fertile land—for her gay and merry sons, and for her chaste wives and beauteous daughters. (Loud cheering.)

The meeting in the course of the day, was addressed by Messrs. Montesque, Bellew, Sheehan, Fogarty, Lanigan, &c. when at five o'clock it was adjourned till twelve o'clock the next day.

In another part of our paper will be found an account of the proceedings of the Munster Provincial Catholic Meeting at Clonmel, on the 25th ult. Mr. O'Connell exhibited *more suo*; but the most remarkable circumstance connected with this meeting is, that Mr. J. Hely Hutchinson, the Member for Tipperary, and a supporter of the Catholic Claims for Parliament, declined attending it, and wrote a long letter, to the Secretary of the Meeting, explanatory of his reasons for doing so: and thus afforded a proof that the Protestant advocates for the cause are far from concurring in the boisterous measures that have of late been resorted to for enforcing it. An edict, it appears, has been issued by the Catholic Association for all its adherents to oppose, as far as they are able, every cabinet measure of the present Administration; and Mr. Hutchinson very naturally concluded; that by countenancing the Munster Meeting with his presence, he would be considered as pledging himself to be obedient to the mandate of the Association. The object of his letter is to show the absurdity of indiscriminate opposition. "Let me ask those," he says, "who would require a pledge of unmitigated and unconstitutional hostility to the present administration. Should I have been justified in opposing the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, merely because they received the support of an illustrious individual at the head of his Majesty's Government? and yet, if I accede to the proposed pledge, in point of consistency, and as a man of honour, I should be bound to adhere to my contract; and at no very remote period I might find myself placed under similar circumstances. What opinion would the great body of my constituents have of my discretion, if I entered into a solemn engagement to oppose the measures of this, or of any other administration, before I knew even what they were, and before I was convinced of their pernicious tendency?" What weight such reasoning as this would have with all men out of Ireland, it would not be difficult to say; and our readers will be at no loss to understand how it is likely to be received by very many persons in that country, when they are informed that Mr. O'Connell, in allusion to the writer of this very rational remonstrance, said, "I don't know what the gentleman has within his head, unless it be stuffed with horse hair, by some old cabinet maker; but as for brains, I fear he cannot boast much of them." We need not say a word more of the spirit that actuated the Munster Meeting. [*Edinburgh W. Jour.*

FOREIGN.

Young Napoleon.—By an autograph letter of the Emperor to the President of the Aulic Council of War, his Majesty has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Reichstadt, to the inexpressible joy of his august mother and the young Prince himself, to the rank of captain in the Yager Battalion bearing his Majesty's name. Thus the military career of the Prince will commence this year, and it is said that in the approaching reviews, he will be placed under the Archduke Charles. [Hitherto it has been supposed to be the intention of his mother's family to place young Napoleon in the Church.]

A letter from Paris, of recent date, published in the London Literary Gazette, contains the following paragraph:—"The deaf and dumb youth, who had been condemned to a year's imprisonment, has had his punishment commuted to only a month's confinement, in consequence of some palliating circumstances, and the able defence of his lawyer. As soon as judgment was pronounced, M. Paulnier, one of the masters of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, addressed the criminal in the language of signs, and explained to him that a superior justice had rendered invalid the first judgment; but that chains, the galleys, and sufferings, would be the consequence, should he fall anew into error. Nothing could be more interesting or animated than this pantomine, particularly when he raised his hand in sign of taking an oath. it became almost affecting; for the young *Hue*, as if electrified, followed immediately the movement of his master; and in the attitude of repentance, made a silent promise, heard only by the Being to whom it was addressed, but the magistrate accepted as an oath, and perhaps was one of the purest ever offered—at least the countenance of the offender brightened into a sublime expression as he internally uttered it, as if conscious of the sacredness of the act. The whole scene was a lesson to those gifted with the use of speech, who so often call the Deity as witness to words they never intend to keep."

"La Clinique," a medical paper, which appears in Paris three times a week gives an account of a new kind of disease, which has recently been making great ravages in that capital. The patients are described as first suffering from great shiverings, then from burning sensations in the hands and feet, and lastly from the total loss of the use of every limb. Depletion, bark, opium, and other means of cure have been tried without effect, and most of the patients have died.

A Wholesale Forger.—On the 13th ult. at Dijon, in France, an auctioneer, recently in extensive business, stood in the pillory and was branded previous to being sent to the gallies for life, in pursuance of his sentence on conviction of forgery. It was proved that he had committed not less than 2,243 forgeries, some of which are dated 1820.