CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

est evil that could be inflicted. He then went on, in detail, to contrast some portions of our establishments in 1792 with what they had arisen to since then. He could not understand on what ground the present expense could be defended. If the House were determined to act against the recommendation of Committees—to disregard all considerations of expense, and uphold so large and so unnecessary a force—it would be impossible to place our finances on that footing which all desire. When they came to the vote for the Artillery, he intended to propose a reduction of 1,000 men in that branch, with a view to bring us back to the point from which we started in 1822.

Sir H. HARDINGE, in answer to Mr. Hume's comparison of 1792 and 1818, said, that in 1792 Ireland had its separate ordnance establishment, and the number of colonies since that period had been increased by ten.—Deducting those items, there was only 125,000*l.* of difference between the two periods, and that was more than accounted for by the increased allowances of the corps and its much superior efficiency. In 1822, again, the sea service was not incorporated with the ordnance, which made a difference of 100,000*l.* and thus led to an apparent increase.

Mr. MABERLY took that opportunity to offer his opinion as to the necessity of reduction in the public expenditure. If his honourable friend proposed a reduction of 1,000 men, he (Mr. Maberly) would certainly support the motion.

Sir J. YORKE observed, that on a question, whether we should reduce the power of the most effective arm of the country, there could be, to his mind, but one opinion. The present times were not such, with reference either to the position of affairs at home or abroad, as could induce us to be content to lay down our artillery arm.

Mr. HUME observed, that considering the circumstances of the country, we certainly were not warranted in keeping up so large an establishment.

Sir H. HARDINGE said that it was of the utmost importance to keep up the horse artillery, which was as perfect as any in Europe. It would be most injudicious to lessen its power in any degree. It was now most effective and maintained at a very cheap rate.

The vote of 18,900*l.* was then agreed to.

The vote of 1,846*l.* for the master-gunners was also agreed to.

On the vote of 37,409*l.* for the corps of engineers, and the miners and sappers.

Mr. HUME noted a variance between the estimates and the Report of the Finance Committee—the number of sappers having been stated in the former to be 1,319, and in the latter 1,095. He considered this establishment much too expensive, and observed that the number of officers had been recently and unnecessarily increased.

Sir H. HARDINGE stated that the estimate was right, and consequently the Report of the Finance Committee incorrect. He was not aware in what manner the error had risen. The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 180,922*l.* for the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Mr. HUME trusted that Ministers would use every means to economise with reference to this grant, which he contended was most enormous, and in which there had been a large increase since the year 1822. He would not now take the sense of the house upon the grant, as he had nobody to support him, but he would protest against it.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE contended that the force was not too large, and said the way he would suggest to relieve the country from the burthen of taxation, under which it was contended it was suffering, would be to lay a good round tax on the fundholders, who were best able to pay it.

Mr. MABERLY asserted that such a proceeding would be most unjust. The fundholders held their rights by a specific and acknowledged bargain, and to make them pay an exclusive tax would be as iniquitous as to place it exclusively upon any other branch of the community. He felt assured that his Majesty's Ministers would not listen to such a suggestion.

Mr. MONCK protested against any such argument. Such a plan would be most unjust, and ought not to be recommended.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE did not mean to recommend any such a course, but he was desirous of expressing his belief that the country must be protected against both foreign and domestic enemies. He would be sorry to see a single penny devoted to any improper object, but this certainly was not such a case.

Mr. Secretary PEEL observed, that he could not hear Honourable Members on both sides of the House alluding and replying to a subject of such a nature as the proposition of a tax upon the fund-holders, without protesting against its being thus introduced. He would not say that circumstances might not render it necessary for the country to make a great exertion for the maintenance of a much larger army than now existed; but if such circumstances had arisen, the burthen ought certainly to fall on the whole country, and not upon any particular class. It would surely be unjust to select any one body of people to bear the additional tax. He was certain the Honourable and Gallant Member could not seriously entertain such an idea.

Mr. HUME observed, that the best way to have a large army in time of war, was to economise in time of peace. The vote was then agreed to.

The following grants were then severally agreed to:—

14,793*l.* for the Horse Artillery.

614*l.* to defray the charge of the Director-General and the Department of the Field Train.

4,559*l.* for defraying the expense of the Medical Establishment of the Ordnance Department.

78,849*l.* for defraying the expense of the Extraordinaries of the Office of Ordnance.

Mr. MABERLY moved that this vote be abated 4,500*l.*

The House divided, when there appeared for the amendment 9, against it 120.

The following grants were afterwards agreed to without opposition:—

4,369*l.* For the service of the Ordnance not provided for by Parliament in 1827.

58,554*l.* For the Offices of Ordnance in Ireland, after deducting 3,500*l.* for the sale of stores, &c.

1,150,241*l.* For the superannuated retired half-pay officers, men, and widows of officers, in the Ordnance of Great Britain and Ireland.

22,683*l.* For the allowance as compensation for the emoluments, and the superannuated and retired allowances of persons lately belonging to the Office of Ordnance in Great Britain and Ireland.

50,237*l.* For the Barrack Department of Great Britain, after deducting 9,900*l.* for rent of canteens, &c.

42,640*l.* For the Barrack Department of Ireland, after deducting 11,100*l.* the saving of former grants, rent of canteens, &c.

52,658*l.* For the Military Store Branch.

80,612*l.* For the Military Works, Barracks, and Buildings in the Colonies, deducting 3,000*l.* for rent of canteens, &c.

80,620*l.* to defray the expense of military works in the Colonies for the remaining half of the year 1828.

1,000*l.* was then voted to the Treasury and Ordnance Departments, for fees.

Sir H. HARDINGE, in moving a vote of 30,000l. for fortifications in Halifax, entered at large into an explanation of the principles on which the vote was recommended. Kingston required fortification, as being the key of Lake Ontario, and the town and dock-yards of Halifax were utterly defenceless. The repairs of the crumbling fortifications there had cost more in the four last years than the amount of the present grant.

Mr. STANLEY opposed the grant at great length.—He ridiculed the notion, while the surplus revenue at the highest estimate was only two millions and a half, that the house should pledge itself to a vote which involved the expenditure of two millions for a single colony. He contended, that so far from there being any real grounds for fear of America, that republic would not even accept of the Canadas on the terms of the Union.

Sir EDWARD OWEN defended the vote, on the ground of the evils sustained from want of such works during the last American campaigns. The country was besides rapidly improving, and any expenditure on such communications as the Rideau Canal was highly expedient.

Mr. MABERLY, after showing that the projected works would cost 2,833,000*l.*, opposed the grant. He was of opinion that no man could reasonably expect more than a forty years interest in the colony.

Mr. STANLEY asked if the present vote of 30,000*l.* would be followed up by one for 347,000*l.*

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also opposed the vote, and begged to contrast the suddenness and hurry with which a vote of this kind had been brought forward, with the caution and forbearance manifested by Mr. Pitt, upon occasion of its being proposed at the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond when Master-General of the Ordnance, to fortify Portsmouth and Plymouth harbours. The first estimate was 500,000*l.*; the second 700,000*l.*; and in consequence of this variation between the two, Mr. Pitt thought it necessary to refer the matter to a Committee of General Officers; nor was it till they had reported upon the propriety of the measure, that Mr. Pitt ventured to propose to Parliament the grant of such a sum, altho' required for purposes strictly of national defence, and for military works necessary to the most unquestionable interests of the Empire. It was a remarkable fact too, that although Mr. Pitt enforced that application in one of the most brilliant speeches ever uttered in Parliament, he was defeated—the votes being equally divided, and the Speaker throwing in his casting vote against him. He thought the Hon. Baronet had better postpone this part of the estimates till next year, that the country might have time to consider of it.

Mr. MAURICE FITZGERALD differed from his Noble Friend (Lord J. Russell) on the subject. He could not regard the question of Colonies as a question of pounds shillings, and pence, but thought that, until Parliament decided against the retention of our Colonies, they ought to supply the means of defending them. He looked upon Canada also in a commercial as well as a military point of view; and in that respect he thought it ought to be studiously guarded.

Mr. LABOUCHERE also supported the vote.

Mr. BARING said, in all experiance in similar cases, it was fairly to be concluded that the estimates would not cover the expense, and therefore he thought it might be a question whether he had not better abandon the colony altogether, and part from it on good terms. It was impossible that it should always remain with us, whatever means we employed to retain it.

Sir G. MURRAY reprobated the line of argument adopted by Mr. Baring.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON also deprecated such insinuations. If ever such a proposition should be made, it ought to be fairly and openly discussed.

Mr. HUME opposed the grant.

Mr. Secretary PEEL defended the grant. It was admitted that we must defend the colony or give it up. As he was not prepared for the latter process, he would, of course, give his voice for the vote. He denied that there was any intention of laying out a million and a half—nor did the report of the commission at all pledge Ministers to that sum. The utmost the house would be called on to vote would be about 300,000*l.*

The vote was then carried by 126 to 51.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Sir A. GRANT and others brought up a Bill to amend the Constabulary Act of Ireland.

Upon the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Registry Deed Office Bill in Ireland, and the Parliamentary Poll Electioneering Bill were read a second time.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented petitions from the merchants of Cornwall and the North West of Ireland, in the Kelp Trade, praying for relief.

The Report upon the Irish Promissory Note Bill was received, with an amendment by the Duke of Wellington, which was ordered to be printed, and the Bill read a third time this day week.

The House adjourned at half past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 8.

Sir H. PARNELL moved the Order of the Day for the Committal of the Holyhead Roads' Bill, which accordingly went through a Committee. The several clauses were agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. A. DAWSON presented a petition from Londonderry, praying that Orange Associations might be put down. Also a petition from the Butter buyers of Dundalk, praying that an inquiry might be made into the laws relating to the Butter trade.

Mr. CHICHESTER presented a petition from the Landowners of certain baronies in Wexford, in favour of the Constabulary Police.

Sir G. HILL presented a petition from the Merchants, Traders, &c. of Londonderry, praying for a reduction of the duty on Coals.

Mr. DAWSON supported the prayer of the petition, as did also General Gascoyne and Mr. J. Grattan.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition from the Kelp Manufacturers of the County of Galway, praying for a duty upon the importation of Foreign Kelp. He also gave notice of a motion for the 15th July, founded upon the prayer of the petition.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Thursday, the 17th inst., he should move an humble Address to the Crown upon the state of Ireland.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Montrose against Negro slavery; and also a petition from the Rev. Robert Taylor, a prisoner in Oakham gaol, under the sentence of the Court of King's Bench, upon a conviction of blasphemy, praying that the House would take his case into consideration, and would do away with that disgrace to the English law—the inflicting punishment upon a man for his religious opinions.

After a short discussion the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Order of the Day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Additional Churches Bill for the purposes of postponing it to that day three months; early in the next Session he should deem it his duty to bring forward this Bill in a modified shape.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. RICE suggested the propriety of a notice which stood on to-day's paper, being postponed as calculated, if urged to discussion to do injury to the cause, and to promote unwise agitation.

Mr. W. HORTON said he had only intended to move for the various acts passed since the Union, respecting the Irish Roman Catholics, in consequence of what had been replied to his speech on the Catholic Question. He wished to justify himself and those who thought with him, but he should not bring forward this motion till the next Session.—Adjourned.

BLOCKADE OF OPORTO.

LLOYD'S, JULY 8, 1828.

MY LORD,—In consequence of the communication made by direction of your Lordship, on the 24th ult., to the Committee of this Establishment, of an effective blockade of the bar of the city of Oporto having been declared by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, I take leave, as Chairman of the Committee, to inform your Lordship, that several vessels have since arrived from Oporto, one of which sailed so late as the 20th ult., and that, by advices from thence, it is understood that a correspondence had, a few days before, taken place between Capt. Mildmay, of his Majesty's ship *Cordelia*, and the Commander of the blockading squadron, who had agreed that British vessels might go into and depart from Oporto, and he had sent to Lisbon for further instructions,

I am, therefore, requested by the Committee, to beg that your Lordship will be pleased to acquaint me for the information of parties interested in the trade of Oporto, and the Underwriters, whether any official intelligence has been received of the raising of the blockade, or if British vessels may enter without molestation by the Portuguese squadron.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM THOMPSON.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

Foreign Office, July 8, 1828.

SIR—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and in compliance with the request which it contains, to state to you, for the information of the parties interested in the trade of Oporto, that his Majesty's Government are of opinion that the blockade of Oporto is an effective blockade and that orders have accordingly been transmitted to his Majesty's Naval Officer on the station.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) DUNGLAS.

Mr. Alderman Thompson.

It appears from a Report to the House of Commons that the expense of building and furnishing the house in Downing-street, for the residence of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was 42,147*l.*

It appears, by a return to the House of Commons, that the number of dozen pair of gloves imported from the 5th July, 1826, to the 5th of April, 1828, was 160,411; on which the duty received was 30,623*l.*, 3s. 11d.

It is now acknowledged that the expense of taking down the wings of the new Palace in St. James's Park, and building others, will be 50,000*l.*—a pretty round sum for the country to pay for the error in taste of the architect, or of those by whom he was directed. It is supposed that the dome at the top of the Palace must also come down, and another be constructed, for which 50,000*l.* more will perhaps be required.

On Monday morning a duel took place between two of the Officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards, quartered in Exeter. The meeting took place at six o'clock in the morning in a field behind Exeter barracks, and on the first exchange of shots one of them was slightly wounded, upon which the seconds interfered and the parties quitted the ground. The cause of the quarrel did not transpire.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS ON THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	249¾
Consols, 3 per Cent	84½
Stock, 3½ per cent	94 ¾ 4
Debentures, 3½ per cent. (£92. 6s. 2d.)	95
Ditto, 4 per cent	72
Grand Canal Stock	70½
Grand Canal Loan, Six per cent	74½

The Southern Reporter,
AND
CORK COMMERCIAL COURIER.

CORK—SATURDAY, JULY 12.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

We received yesterday the London Journals of Tuesday, and this morning those of Wednesday, in course.

THE FUNDS.

"CITY, TWO O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY.—The Funds continue heavy, and Consols may be quoted lower to-day than yesterday, which is attributed to the Market being rather plentifully supplied with Money Stock. The price opened at 88⅝, declined to 88¼, and is now 88⅜, sellers. Exchequer Bills 69 to 70 premium.

"Brazilian Bonds, 63 to ¼. Buenos Ayres, 46 47. Mexican, 41 to ¼. Portuguese, 59 to ⅛. Russian, 93 ¾ 4.—Spanish, 11 ¼ ½. Brazil Mine Shares, 48 to 50 pm."

"CITY, FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols have closed at 88⅛ ¼; Mexican 40⅞ ⅛; Colombian, 24½ 5; Brazil, 63¼ ½; Portuguese 59¼ ¾; Russian, 93¾ 94."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.—The intelligence of Mr. O'CONNELL's being returned for Clare arrived this morning, and as the circumstances which marked the termination of the Contest are conclusive that the Sheriff cannot make a double-return, it is plain that Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD cannot prevent him from making the attempt, at all events, to take his seat. Attempt I call it, as the universal opinion of the great legal opinions here—always excepting Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, is, that he cannot sit without taking the oaths. Nevertheless the excitement is excessive, and the greatest anxiety prevails to know whether he will come over before the close of the Session. Several Members are waiting in town to get positive information upon this point, and will not leave until all doubt is removed. The interest that it creates is, in fact, indescribable. Should "the Honorable and Learned Gentleman," come over, I need not say that I will furnish the REPORTER with an accurate account of every circumstance that may occur, and that no matter how prolonged the proceedings may be, or how many days they may occupy, they shall be forwarded by Express if necessary, so as to reach Cork daily. While giving this intimation, I should add, however, that it is generally supposed Mr. O'CONNELL will not present himself 'till the commencement of the next Session; and yet would not this delay be an admission on his part, of a doubt, to say no more, of the validity of that opinion which he himself pronounced with so much confidence? But a few days will tell.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the observance of the etiquette which is always observed on such occasions, made a formal communication to Ministers yesterday, that he would in the course of the evening give notice of a motion relative to the state of Ireland; and accordingly when all the Petitions were disposed of the Noble Lord rose, and notified that on Thursday the 17th inst., he would move an address to the Crown, that the state of Ireland should be taken into immediate consideration. Mr. PEEL and some other Members of the Government were present, but no observation was made. Thus, then, whether Mr. O'CONNELL shall in the meantime appear to take his seat or not, all the circumstances of the Clare Election, and the causes which have produced that extraordinary contest, will be discussed this Session, and the debate will, perhaps, be one of the most important that has yet taken place upon Irish affairs.

Sir GEORGE HILL presented a Petition last night from the Merchants of Londonderry, praying for a repeal of the duty on Coals imported into Ireland. Sir GEORGE is a sort of member of Government—that is, he has a good place under the Irish Government, and not the less good because there are no duties appertaining to it. The Right Hon. Baronet has held this office under every Administration since he entered upon it; and though he be always maintained his "politics" on the Catholic Question, having had the same permission to vote against, as others had to vote for it, provided they were at the call and convenience of Government upon every other subject, he was never known to countenance or support any measure in which the favorable opinion of the Ministers had not been previously ascertained. When, therefore, we find Sir GEORGE insisting upon the justice, and urging the necessity of the repeal of the duty on Coals, we may gather that the point is decided at head quarters. But to do him justice, his observations on introducing the Petition, were cogent and well put, particularly in contrasting the advantage which Scotland had over Ireland in this matter. In the former Coals carried coastways are subject to no duty, thus giving to the Distillers and other Manufacturers who use fuel a considerable advantage over Ireland. There is every reason to believe that this tax will be abandoned.

It would have been inferred from the report which I forwarded on Monday evening, of what had just passed in the House of Commons on the subject of the Butter Bill, that this measure will not be carried during the present Session. Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD, on being appointed to the office of President of the Board of Trade, had pledged himself to effect it before Parliament rose; but the Vice-President, Mr. COURTENAY, does not seem inclined to act until his Principal returns from Ennis, and thus the Bill is likely to go to the ground this Session. The Duke of WELLINGTON, too, sees difficulties in its way, there being "vested interests" to be satisfied, and he wishes to know how the parties who were in the enjoyment of these are to be compensated before the inspection fees are abolished. In the meantime if the existing laws and regulations be bad, the general trade will suffer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was obliged to give way last night to the opinion of the Country, pronounced in countless Petitions, and to withdraw his Bill for building additional Churches. Half a million was the sum allocated by the Right Hon. Gentleman for the purpose; but this pious intention is frustrated for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING FOUR O'CLOCK.

Considerable disappointment has been felt here by a number of persons, who, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the day, came down to hear whether the Speaker would announce the return to the Writ of Election for the County Clare, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Members present to make a House. Only sixteen attended. I can state, however, that the return has not been received, though there are letters in Town franked by Mr. O'CONNELL.

The notice given last night by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to which I have referred above, is much spoken, of, and a very important debate anticipated. There is a rumour about this place that there will be a call of the House upon the occasion, and that if there had been a House this evening, it was intended to have a motion to that effect made. This I have reason to believe is unfounded, and if there were no other reason than that there is not sufficient time between this day and to-morrow week, for which Lord JOHN's motion is fixed, to collect the number of Members who have left town, and several of them for Ireland. It is likely indeed, that the supporters of the Ministry on the spot, will be desired to be at their posts, to act and vote as circumstances may require, but a call of the House is out of the question. R.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is said, in a Morning Paper, to be the intention of Mr. GOULBURN to bring forward the Budget on Friday. By Wednesday next it is supposed the House will be able to adjourn until the remainder of the business is passed through the Lords, in which case the prorogation will probably take place on the succeeding Monday or Tuesday.—*Sun of Wednesday.*

THE WAR.

The *Gazette de France*, dated Monday, contains no recent news from the theatre of war, but it confirms the report of the blockade of Alexandria. This blockade is not expected to extend to commercial affairs, as it is termed a *military* blockade. We apprehend, however, as the real object of the blockade is to prevent the export of any warlike stores, that provisions, and whatever would be of use to the army in Greece, will also be interdicted.

Dispatches were brought to the Colonial Office on Monday evening, from Sir Edward Codrington in the Mediterranean, and also from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

A Lisbon letter mentions that King Ferdinand's pardon had been offered, through the medium of the Spanish Minister at the Portuguese Court, to all the Spanish refugees, none of whom had accepted it, altho' they were literally starving in the hulks lying in the Tagus.

MR. O'CONNELL.—A report has been circulated that orders have been issued from the Post Office not to pass letters bearing Mr. O'CONNELL's frank. The report is unfounded; no such order has been issued, and his franks continue to pass without obstruction.

TWELFTH JULY.—We have the gratification to state, that not the slightest indication of party feeling has been exhibited in this City or Vicinity in celebration of this day.

THEATRE.—We understand Mr. M'DONNELL has made an arrangement with the *Patentee* in Dublin, which will insure as respectable and efficient a Company as has appeared on the Cork Boards these many years.

Mr. ROBERT MORROGH of this City, Attorney, has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

CLARE ELECTION.

FROM THE SUN OF WEDNESDAY.

The contested Election for the County of Clare has at length closed, and Mr. O'Connell is declared duly elected by a majority of 1,075.

While this election was in progress, we gave ample details of the proceedings. We now proceed to offer some remarks upon that question, which at present engrosses public opinion, and must one day force itself upon the most serious consideration of Government, if they do not already contemplete its importance, by the singular shape which affairs have assumed in the Sister Kingdom. There we now see, not a beseeching people, but a multitude soberly rising, in the consciousness of their might, to vindicate their position in society, by the exhibition of that moral power which is inherent in the collective moss of the nation.—The Catholic Question—that constant source of national disquietude and alarm, has been agitated throughout the country and discussed in Parliament for a quarter of a century—and though it has made immense progress with the more liberal part of the community, it has only tended to confirm the obstinacy of *interested* opponents in proportion to the probability of its final triumph. With a great many of the people of England, it cannot be denied that Catholic Emancipation is considered in no favourable light, and as only intended for the benefit of the Priesthood and the consequent increase of Popery, to the manifest injury of the Protestant faith; but as the real nature of the question becomes more understood, the principle of emancipation is daily entertained with less repugnance. People feel that things cannot last in their present condition, and they would fain hail the day of conciliation, if its dawn were not overcast by prejudice, or retarded by the mists of delusion. The people of Ireland want Emancipation—that is, the free exercise of their religion (which they possess,) and the enjoyment of those privileges possessed by their Protestant Brethren (which they do not possess): those of the people of England, who are opposed and conscientiously we believe, to Emancipation, demand securities that the surrender of these privileges shall not be abused by the people whom they suppose to be inimical to the Protestant Faith. These securities the Irish refuse, because they consider the demand an insult or imputation upon their national character and honour. In this dilemma it is clear that neither party will be convinced by the arguments of the other—it is equally clear, from past experience, that little good can result from party altercation—and that the only remedy is for Government, aided by the wisdom of Parliament, to step in between the parties, and legislate for the general good.

And how is that to be obtained? Surely not by *exclusive* legislation, but by that temperament of wisdom which meets the *real* necessities of the case. Well, in what state is Ireland at this moment? The chosen member of the Government is defeated by the Champion of Emancipation—now the chosen Representative of the people! The mighty mass has collected, and, in the energy of their strength, have exhibited that even a degraded people can be of dangerous consequence to a Government which does not possess their allegiance, though it command their liberty and fortunes.

Of the merits of the respective candidates it is not our purpose to speak;—each has his own peculiar individuality; but O'Connell stands forth as the chosen representative of Irish feeling—the fearless champion of her wrongs, and the proud asserter of her rights. He has acted as the High Priest of the Oracle, to whose mandate all the rest were subservient, and through their miraculous agency behold what a tremendous commotion has been produced—

A nation moves to their mysterious call!—

And yet this fearful display of popular sympathy has taken place in the most perfect order—without a broil or squabble of any kind—the people came forward with all the devotion and solemn determination of martyrs.

After such a wonderful display of priestly influence and national obedience—an influence which has worked silently, but surely, for the last ten years, as the present result has proved—can any Government be secure—can any people be safe with such a power arrayed against it—a power not confined to any one particular part of the country, but pervading its whole dominion, and bound together by a sympathy which the magic wand of the enchanter can move at pleasure?

But the general cry is—*the question must be settled one day*—and if it must, would it not be wise to make a virtue of necessity, and anticipate that great day of national conciliation? for the blissful consequences would be, that that which formerly embroiled the nation would prove a bond of harmony and good will among the people. Let the Duke of Wellington look to it—another battle of Waterloo would not redound more to his fame or to the national glory and prosperity.

FROM THE GLOBE OF WEDNESDAY.

Mr. O'CONNELL is at last returned for the County of Clare, having polled more than twice as many votes as his opponent. The contest closed on Saturday. The Day before Mr. Fitzgerald only polled 94 votes. A notice was delivered to the Sheriff by some of the Freeholders, that the election and return of Mr. O'Connell would be illegal and void; but the Sheriff's Assessor decided that the Sheriff was bound to return Mr. O'Connell, whatever might be his opinion as to the Right of Mr. O'Connell to sit in Parliament without taking the oaths; yet as no oaths are prescribed to a candidate, it is clear that the decision was proper. The Assessor could not, in fact, know whether Mr. O'C. would or would not take the oaths by law, as a preliminary necessary to sitting and voting in Parliament, if there are any such. Mr. O'Connell is not precluded from changing his mind, on his way to the House, and taking the oaths. No one can doubt for an instant, that if he did so—although up to the moment of crossing the threshold of St. Stephen's Chapel he should be a violent Catholic, he would be a sitting member for the county of Clare, beyond any power of being questioned. If, therefore, nothing but a subsequent act of Mr. O'Connell be necessary to enable him to enjoy all the rights of a Member of Parliament, it is clear that the return cannot be void from the beginning. If, therefore, Mr. O'Connell be ejected from the House of Commons, the result must be a new election, and not the seating of Mr. V. Fitzgerald.

Whether Mr. O'Connell can sit without taking the oaths will now soon be brought to an issue. He will, we presume, be in London before the end of the week.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST OF THURSDAY.)

Mr. O'CONNELL returned this morning to Dublin. His journey from Ennis to this city was a long triumphal procession. Such a scene of gratulation and joy has not been witnessed in Ireland within the memory of man. In fact the Hon. and Learned Gentleman was detained on the road from Monday until this day, by the enthusiastic acclamations of the People—and by their efforts to render honor to the man of their choice. They felt, as the empire feels, that Mr. O'CONNELL has created a great epoch in the History of Ireland—they felt that the crisis in the affairs of this country, which every sensible man foresaw, but the precise arrival of which, none could calculate, had come. They felt, as all must feel, that he made that crisis. And no other man in the community—no other man in the world, we verily believe, would have accomplished it.

The consequences which must arise from this display of the *moral force* of the country—the results which must follow, and at no distant period of time, are incalculable. It has already told the Ministers, in language more emphatic and distinct than they ever heard from Ireland before, that this country can be no longer governed on the ancient system of Protestant Ascendancy. Ireland must be appeased—or embarrassment and doubts and difficulties will multiply around them. Ireland must be appeased—or dangers will beset them from every quarter. The flame which found a vent in Clare is an indication, which cannot be mistaken, of the volcanic regions beneath. Can they be deaf to the voice of the tempest? Will they continue obstinately blind to the manifest indication of the fiery element which is heaving and tossing the whole frame of society around them?

We say that they will not, that they cannot, if they would. Should the Duke of Wellington disregard these symptoms, there are other Statesmen in England, on whose minds they will make a salutary impression. It is nonsense to pretend that we are using the language of intimidation. We are not, we are only speaking the words of common sense. It is worse than nonsense—it is mere madness to evoke the angry passions of the Faction, as the *Evening Mail* is doing. That Faction is but dust, now that it is without the support of Government. We are threatened with a grand, and mayhap, a sanguinary display on Saturday next, the 12th inst. If this is meant as an excitement to the People, they will laugh at it—if it is meant to influence the Government, they will despise it. Some of our Correspondents affect to be alarmed. Alarmed at what? Not at the people, emphatically so called. They will maintain the public peace with the miraculous steadiness evinced by the Freeholders of Clare.—Not with the faction. They may wreak their vengeance on the winds, for they will have no other antagonists. No, we repeat it, there will not be in Dublin a breach of the peace, and we firmly believe, that in the North of Ireland, the tranquillity of the Province, on the approaching anniversary will be equally secure.

SEPARATE MEETING OF CATHOLICS.

There was an Adjourned Meeting at the Corn-Exchange yesterday. At two o'clock the room was crowded. Sir FRANCIS M'DONNELL in the Chair.

B. CORBALLIS, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks for having been called to the Chair at that important moment, and said the eyes of all Europe were upon them. They had gone on loyally and constitutionally, and if they persevered, they would certainly succeed.—The Chairman then returned thanks to the Electors of Clare, and to the Rev. Mr. L'Estrange, and the other Gentlemen who had been active in collecting the Rent.

Mr. COPPINGER rose, pursuant to notice, to move a vote of thanks to the Freeholders of Clare, for the spirited manner in which they had returned Mr. O'Connell. The Learned Gentleman passed a glowing eulogium on the electors for their patriotic conduct on this occasion, at great personal sacrifices.

Mr. LAWLESS, in a very humorous and able speech, seconded the motion. He gave a detail of the proceedings at Ennis, and described the manner in which the supporters of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald had been defeated by their forces. He mentioned how they had been brought up in hundreds to vote for the Court Candidate, and how they had turned to the "right about," at the command of Mr. James O'Gorman Mahon. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) Not only had the men of Clare voted in favor of Mr. O'Connell, but they had been induced to do so by that sort of influence which was irresistible. For instance, if a husband was wavering, his wife immediately proclaimed to him, in terms by no means equivocal, that he must never more expect to kiss her lips unless he voted for O'Connell. (*Laughter.*) In addition to this, the maidens of Clare entered into a solemn resolution never to marry a man who would dare to vote against the Liberator of his Country. (*Cheers and laughter.*)

The motion was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. FINN was about to speak, when a tremendous noise from abroad burst on the meeting. All eyes and ears were erect, when the arrival of the Hon. Member for Clare was announced. It is impossible to give even a faint idea of the shouts which hailed his entrance. But the most enthusiastic applauders were the immense groups of ladies in the gallery. When silence was restored.

Mr. O'CONNELL, M.P. rose and said, that although he had lost some of the powers of utterance (Mr. O'Connell was very hoarse), yet he was amply compensated by the increase of good spirits and alacrity presented by the cheering prospect to his view. (*Loud cheers.*)—He would begin by telling them one thing they had never heard of before. They never before heard a Roman Catholic Member of Parliament speak. (*Loud cheers.*) That was a novelty; but he had another to to tell them—a novelty never heard of in any country, namely, an election in which the resemblance of contest and controversy had been entirely laid aside—where there had not been a particle of conflicting passion—nor an obstacle had been given to the adverse candidate or his voters neither had there been any broken heads—a great contrast to the English elections. Although the weather was such as to render the use of spirituous liquors a necessity, yet not a man tasted a drop during the entire election. There were no profane oaths—no blasphemies, so that the election resembled in some measure a religious ceremony.—The Hon. Member then stated, that out of the four Protestant forty shilling freeholders in Clare, three voted for him. The Protestant Churchwarden of Scariff voted for him. (*Cheers.*) I have to tell you more, said Mr. O'Connell; a Protestant Curate, the Rev. Mr. Stenson, met me in the streets of Ennis. He said to me, "I am not a beneficed clergyman, though I have long been a labourer in the ministry; I believe you to be as honest and sincere in your religion as I am in mine; I have read a passage in your address which relates to me, in which you say if you are sent into Parliament, that you will seek to diminish the overgrown revenues of the Established Church, to allocate part of them for the support of the poor, as in the time of our Catholic ancestors, and that you would farther struggle for a more equal distribution amongst the labourers of that Church. I am therefore glad to have my 20*l.* freehold registered, and can tender it to you." (*Loud cheers*) Does not this shew that it is a true Christian principle which has actuated me. Catholic and Protestant 40s. freeholders both supported me, and I had a greater proportion of Protestant than Catholic supporters. (*hear*) It was accordingly right that those who were approaching the threshold of freedom should conduct themselves in the manner the Clare freeholders have done at the late election. But by whom was this election principally conducted? The very men who are the bugbears of poor John Bull, the Popish Priests. Did they interfere at the election for criminal or unworthy purposes? Oh, no. Did the persons they supported conduct themselves unworthy of the sacred ministry under which they were led on? It was not to sell themselves, or that they might be retailed to the best bidders, they came forward, but with the spirit of martyrs they went to the hustings to discharge their duty to God and to their country, with boldness, manliness, and firmness, and regardless of the consequences—(*Cheers.*) Let it be told all over England, that an experiment was made in a Catholic Country in Ireland to turn out a Member of Parliament, because he, being a Protestant, voted for us, who differed from him in religion, and whose religion he declared to be idolatrous, yet he, a Protestant, voted against his fellow-Protestant—(*hear*)—it showed that it was his interest obliged him to vote for one, and that his principles did not compel him to vote for both. (*Hear.*) I am induced now to describe the scenes which I witnessed, for what I now say here will fly upon the wings of the press to England, and any thing more low, base, and contemptible could not be, than the miserable misrepresentations there have been of me, by the wretched and venal press.—(*Hear.*) The independent press had not, I am aware, the means, from the want of accommodation and opportunity, of correcting the mistakes and misrepresentations of their opponents. But, now that I have the opportunity, all England shall know the circumstances connected with the Clare Election. (*Hear.*) I have another topic to touch upon for their information—it is this, that the spirit and intelligence of the people of this country is increased and increasing every day, and particularly amongst those who are called the lower classes of the community. On the 29th of June, I travelled along for several hours, accompanied by thousands of people—I was at least seventeen hours with them by my side; there were some of the gentry upon horseback—the people upon foot walked beside, and I talked to them upon several subjects; and hear this, ye Peels and Wellingtons—ye Sardanapalean minions, listen to this—ye who bring out your monarch to fishing parties, when you ought to let him look at the real state of the country—hearken to this, ye filthy state apothecaries, who dose us with worse drugs than the filthiest charlatan ever vended—listen, minions of every description—listen you, who have brought over the Duke of Cumberland, "good and gentle citizen" as he is, to head the opposition to the people of Ireland. Listen, you vile herd—I now tell you, that instead of our being (as we have been accused of) urging on the spirit of the people, we are actually a drag, and the only one, upon the political wheel which is rolling on in its gigantic career, and bears along (if not impeded and prevented,) results as important as they may be deplorable. Look to it, minions and ministers of bigotry as you are; for I tell you there is an intelligence and a knowledge among the people of Ireland too big to be much longer controuled. (*Continued cheering.*) "The schoolmaster is abroad." There was not a subject in politics—not a political character upon which I spoke with the people, that they did not seem minutely to understand, and entertained, I think, most honest and just opinions. Upon public men and measures their opinions were so just, that they appeared to me actually miraculous. (*Hear.*) I have known the upper classes of society to discuss upon the same matters; I have listened to debates in the Right Hon. House; it was, to be sure, under the gallery, and not in the place I am now called to, (*laughter,*) and I declare most solemnly, I never heard more just and accurate opinions given, than by the poor people who accompanied me along the road. They are thoroughly convinced of the necessity there is for obedience to the laws—they are determined to be tranquil; but they are also resolved the country shall not remain in the state she is in at present. (*Cheers.*)—From Ennis to Maryborough, I was travelling three days, (*laughter and cheers,*) and one day I travelled sixteen miles in eleven hours; in every town I found a band of music ready to precede me. This is a curious fact in Irish history, our old and native melodies are still fresh in the memories of the people—they cheer them in their sports, they console them in their sorrows, and they are not now less dear to them because they have been "wedded to immortal verse" by the poet of Ireland, Thomas Moore. (*Cheers.*) The Scotch tried to rob us of them, but they did not succeed. This trait of the Irish character is remarkable, and should not be forgotten. In all the principal towns of Ireland they have formed, for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of divine worship, a body of musicians, called the "Chapel band," and no military band can exceed them in striking up the martial airs with which their fathers were led to glory, or in awakening the heart-thrilling

Image © THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.